THE PINETUM





Phistopher J. Mayton -Cox 15-15.

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NAYLOR, KERRY, NTGOMERYSHIRE. THE

PINETUM:

BLING

A SYNOPSIS OF

ALL THE CONIFEROUS PLANTS

AT PRESENT KNOWN,

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS. HISTORY AND SYNONYMS,

AND A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

BY

GEORGE GORDON, A.L.S.,

FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, CHISWICK.

Second Edition

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND INCLUDING THE FORMER SUPPLEMENT,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An Index of Popular Names, English and Foreign, compiled by Henry G. Bolen, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.G.S.

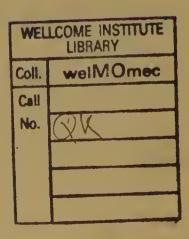
> "Heaven their various plants for use designs ; For houses Cedars, and for shipping Pines."-DRYDEN.

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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION. MAY 31sr, 1858.

WITH the view of rendering the present work useful to those unacquainted with the science of botany, the author has thronghout aimed at the utmost simplicity in language and avrangement. The alphabetical mode has therefore been adopted in reference both to the Genera and Species by means of which any Conifer, of which the name is known, may be immediately found. And for the use of those who possess some botanical knowledge, a diagnostic table is prefixed.

The descriptions of the Genera are comprehensive though concise; and each species is accompanied by all its synonyms, with the authorities for them. Care has also been taken to furnish such information respecting habits, value, products, &c., as is likely to be required by the planter or cultivator.

The Volume is completed by an Index containing nearly 1700 names.

In conclusion, the author begs to acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance afforded by his foreign correspondents, particularly those in Germany, France, and Mexico. He desires also to express his obligations to Mr. R. Pince, of the Great Exeter Nursery, and Mr. H. Low, of the Clapton Nursery.

PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME PUBLISHED FEB. 13TR, 1862.

Is producing a Supplement to the Pinetum at the present time it is only necessary to refer to the frequent introduction of new Conifers, or what are said to be new ones, together with the mutability of names, and the Babylonian confusion which still

PREFACE.

exists in their nomenclature. The trade lists, too, with some praiseworthy exceptions, abound with numerons *aliases*, as may be seen by a slight comparison of such lists with the ample indexes given at the end of the volume, where all the synonyms are printed in Italies.

Amongst the additional species and varieties recorded in the present Supplement, will be found several which have not before been enumerated, together with other information of a recent date, particularly the identification and correction of M. Roczl's Mexican Pines; and the notification of some errors of long standing in books of authority; the whole being completed with an Index, containing all the systematic names to be found in the present Supplement, which amount to npwards of 580.

In conclusion, the Author desires to express his thanks to those noblemen and gentlemen who have so liberally furnished him with materials for examination, and, at the same time, informed him of the sources whence they received their plants, thus enabling him to direct his attention to such establishments as were most worthy of notice, not only for the great extent of their collections, but for general accuracy in nomenclature.

He also wishes to express his obligations to Mr. John Standish, of the Ascot Nursery; Messrs. Osborn, of Fulham; Mr. Robert Glendinning, of Chiswick; Mr. William Paul, of Waltham Cross; Mr. William Wood, of Maresfield; Mr. Alexander Dancer, of Fulham; Mr. Richard Smith, of Worcester, and Messrs. Rollison, of Tooting, for useful information and specimens sent for examination.

iv

PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

THE author having been called upon for a new edition of his work, the former being now out of print and extremely scarce, feels that he has little more to say than to repeat his thanks to the various growers of Conifera to whom he has been formerly indebted, and to add the names of John Dollin Bassett, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire; Henry G. Bohn, Esq. (the publisher, who has a fine collection of Coniferae, and has contributed the Popular Index to the present edition, and the following Nurserymen-Mr. Anthony Waterer, Knaphill Nursery, Woking; Messrs, William Barron & Son, Elvaston Nurseries, Derby; the Lawson Company, Edinburgh; Mr. Maurice Young, Milford Nurserv, Godalming; Mr. Cripps, Tunbridge Wells; Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, Chelsea; Mr. John Scott, Merriott, Somerset; and Mr. William Buckley, late of the Tooting Nursery; all of whom have furnished specimens and information of great value to the work.

GEORGE GORDON.

February, 1875.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE term Conifere, or cone-bearing trees, is very expressive of the Tribe to which the present Volume relates.

Regarded from almost every point of view, this Tribe possesses great importance. In the northern regions its members outnumber the common, broad-leaved trees, by about *ten* to *one*; they are most of them distinguished for majesty or symmetrical gracefulness; and their timber, from its length, straightness, and strength, is most valuable in the Arts.

It is in North America that the most extensive Pine forests are located; some of the Pine barrens, as they are there called, being from 300 to 500 miles in extent. Captain Hall states, that while travelling in Georgia, sometimes when he came to a high knoll which overlooked the surrounding country, nothing could be seen but a vast ocean of Pines, stretching without a break in every direction as far as the eye could reach.

Perhaps, however, the most gigantic specimens exist in California, and on the North-west Coast, where the dimensions of some appear almost fabulons. Among these we may mention more particularly Wellingtonia, Sequoia, and Picea nobilis, all of which grow, in favourable situations, from 200 to 300 feet high.

Immense Fir and Pine forests abound also in Sweden, Norway, Russia, Poland, and Prussia; "imagine (says Dr. E. D. Clarke) the Gulf of Bothnia to be surrounded by one continuous unbroken forest, as ancient as the world, and consisting of Pine-trees—then you will have a general and correct notion of a real Pine forest."

In the temperate and northern zones of Europe and Asia, the Conifers enjoy a wide range, extending even to the regions of perpetual snow. In South America, some kinds, such as the Araucarias, differ considerably in general aspect from the

INTRODUCTION.

true Pines : and still more so in Australia and Polynesia, with respect to the Phyllocladus, the Dammara, and the Dacrydium; but all produce similar timber and secretions. These secretions. which are always in the form of resinous juices, differ much in properties, and may be divided into two elasses; those obtained from the living tree by incisions in the bark; and those obtained from the wood and roots after felling, by the applica-Among the former are liquid balsam, the comtion of heat. mon black and yellow resin of the shops, with oil and spirits of turpentine; among the latter are tar, pitch, and lamp-black. The Strasburg and Venice turpentine come from the Silver Fir and Common Larch, and the best yellow resin (so much used in the manufacture of yellow soap) from the Norway Sprnce Olibanum and Sandarae are from the Junipers, and some of the finer resins and guius from the Dammara, Arancaria, and Callitris.

The soil preferred by Pines in a natural state (and therefore the most congenial to them), is that composed of the débris of granitic rock, with a dry subsoil. They will, however, grow anywhere, excepting on chalky formations, and land surcharged with moisture (although some of the American kinds flourish under this latter condition). The Firs (of which class the roots run immediately under the surface) do not require a deep soil, but they will not produce large and fine timber without a sandy loam and cool subsoil.

It would be beyond the purpose on the present occasion to detail all the uses of this important tribe. I may, however, observe, that the yellow deal of Europe is the produce of Pinus sylvestris; the Norway white deal that of Abies excelsa; and the white American pine that of Pinus Strobus. All of these are, besides their other uses, of the greatest value to man in the construction both of his habitation on the earth, and of the arks which bear him and his treasures in safety through the fathomless deep.

 perineæ; and although attaining, as many of them do, to huge dimensions and great utility as timber trees, they possess an organization inferior to that of other forest trees, and are classed by botanists under the term *Gymnospermæ* (naked seed), because the female flowers have no pericarpal covering, but consist of naked ovules, to which fertilization is communicated directly from the pollen, without the interposition of style or stigma, and which is analogous to the ova of reptiles in the animal kingdom. The male flowers consist of catkins, formed of a number of scales, in the body of which the pollen is contained, in two or more cells, while the female organs, or naked ovules, originate from the large scales of the cones, towards their base.

In the section ABIETINEÆ are placed the Genus Pinus, Abies, Picea, Larix, Pseudo-larix, Cedrus, Araucaria, Dammara, Cunninghamia, and Sciadopitys, all of which are timber trees, distinguished by their slender, needle-like, or flat linear and laneeolate leaves, and branches in whorls, the lower ones always dving off as the trees grow old. The leaves and cones also differ essentially in the different Genera. In that of PINUS (the true Pines) the leaves are long, slender, and in bundles of twos, threes, or fives, each set being enclosed at the base in a scaly sheath, and with the fruit a cone, composed of persistent scales. In the Genus ABIES (the Spruces) the leaves are solitary, more or less scattered round the shoots, or somewhat tworanked in their direction, as in the Hemlock Spruee, and with the coues in a drooping position, and composed of persistent seales. In the Genus PICEA (the Silver Firs) the leaves are flattened, linear, or lanceolate, white beneath, and mostly arranged on the upper side of the shoots, in a more or less peetinated manner; the cones are creet on the upper side of the top branches, and composed of deciduous scales, which fall off' the axis when the seeds are ripe. In the Genus LARIX (the Larches) the leaves are linear, soft, rounded at the points, deciduous, and disposed in groups on the adult parts of the tree; the cones are small, erect on the upper side of the branchlets,

INTRODUCTION.

and composed of loosely-placed persistent scales. In the Genus PSEUDO-LARIX (the Chinese Larch) the leaves are long, linear. soft, deciduous, and disposed in tufts, or bundles on the adult branchlets, and with the cones rather large, pendulous, and composed of very deciduous and divergent seales. In the Genus CEDRUS (the Cedars) the leaves are in tufts on the adult parts, persistent and evergreen; with the cones erect on the upper surface of the larger branches, and the scales more or less deciduous after the seeds are ripe. From the true Abietinea Professor Link has, in a very able article on the Genus Pinus, separated the Genera, comprising Dammara, Cunninghamia, and Araucaria, into a New family, under the name of DAMMARACEE, not only on account of the breadth and expansion of their leaves, but from their containing spiral vessels sufficiently large to be easily perceptible in the leaves, produced on the older wood,* and from the inverted position of the female blossoms.

In the CUPRESSINEÆ all the branches are scattered along the main stem, the lateral ones being densely furnished with slender branchlets clothed with scale-like leaves, mostly imbricated in four rows on the adult plants.

In the JUNIPERINEÆ the fruit is a kind of berry (Galbulus), composed of a fleshy or fibrous juicy substance, covered with a glossy skin, and furnished externally with minute scales.

The TAXACEE, or Yew family, although not properly coniferous plants, as they do not bear cones, and have continuous inarticulate branches, the wood of which have ligneous tissue, marked with circular disks, are still classed with coniferæ in all popular enumerations, being considered as of the same character and general habit of growth.

* The spiral vessels are very small, and only perceptible in the young shoots of Pinus and Abies.

A NATURAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

ALL THE GENERA ENUMERATED IN THE PINETUM.

Order I. PINACEÆ, the PINE RACE.

- TRIBE I. ABIETINEÆ, the FIR TRIBE, having numerous scales, arranged on a more or less elongated axis on the cones, and with the ovules inverted or pointing to the axis.
- Sec. I. ABIETINEEE VERA. Cones with numerous scales arranged on a more or less elongated axis.

Gen. PINUS, Linnaus (the True Pines). Leaves in sheaths of two, three, or five, somewhat cylindrical and persistent. Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones more or less conical, woody, and composed of scales.

Seeds oval, with a hard, bony shell, and either furnished with an ample wing, or wingless.

- 1st division, BIN.E, or those kinds having two leaves in a sheath.
- 2nd division, TERNATE, or those kinds having three leaves in each sheath.
- 3rd division, QUINE, or those kinds having five leaves in each sheath.
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Gen. ABIES, Don (the Spruces). Leaves solitary, four-sided, and scattered all round tho shoots, or flat, and more or less in two rows laterally.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones pendent, solitary, and terminal, with thin persistent seales.

- 1st division, VERA, or the true Spruces, with four-sided leaves, scattered all round the shoots.
- 2nd division, TSUGA, or those kinds with flat leaves, more or less in two rows, like the Hemlock Spruee, and glaueous below.
- Gen. PICEA, Don (the Silver Firs). Leaves solitary, flat, silvery beneath, and peetinated in two or more rows.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones erect, eylindrical or nearly so, axillary on the upper side of the branches, and with thin, deciduous scales when ripe.

- lst division, BRACTEATA, or those kinds with the bracteas longer than the scales of the cone.
- 2nd division, BREVIBRACTEATA, or those kinds with the bracteas shorter than the scales of the cone, and hidden.
- Gen. LARIX, Link (the Larches). Leaves deciduous, linear, soft, and produced in bundles on the adult branches.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones erect, small, oval, or somewhat cylindrical, with persistent thin scales of a leathery texture, with a dorsal bractca.

Seeds small, with a leathery covering and membranaccous wings.

Gen. PSEUDO-LARIX, Gordon (the False Larch). Leaves deciduous, flat, linear, soft, and collected in bundles on the adult branches.

Flowers, male and femalo on the same plant, but separate.

Cones pendent, oblong, rather large, brittle, and eovered with divergent seales, which are very deciduous, pointed and extended at the apex, and heart-shaped at the base.

Seeds irregularly shaped, with a soft thin covering, and ample wings.

Gen. CEDRUS, Link (the Cedars). Leaves persistent, needleshaped, somewhat four-sided, stiff, and disposed in bundles on the adult branches.

Flowers, male and female mostly on the same plant, but separate.

Cones erect, ovate, bluntly depressed at the ends, axillary, and growing on the upper side of the branches, with thin, closely-placed scales, more or less deciduous.

Seeds somewhat angular, with a soft tegumental covering, full of turpentine, and ample, persistent wings.

Sec. H. ARAUCARLE. Scales one-seeded.

Gen. ARAUCARIA, Jussieu (the Araucarias). Leaves scaleformed, persistent, and widest at the base.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Cones mostly large, globular, and terminal; with the scales decidnous, or partially so.

Seeds more or less attached to the scales.

- Sec. I. COLUMBEA, or the true Arancarias, with broadlanceolate leaves, and seed-leaves germinating under ground.
- Sec. II. EUTACTA, or False Araucarias, with awl-shaped leaves, and seed-leaves produced above ground.
- Gen. DAMMARA, Rumphius (the Wax Pines). Leaves broad, flat, petiolated, opposite or alternate, and leathery.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Cones ovate or globular, axillary, and with persistent scales, wanting the dorsal bractea.

Seeds unattached and solitary.

Sec. III. CUNNINGHAMLE. Seeds free, and from three to seven under each seale.

Gen. CUNNINGHAMIA, R. Brown. Leaves laneeolate, rigid, and flat.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate and terminal.

Cones small, ovate or globular, and ligneous, with persistent, acute-pointed scales, having no dorsal braetea. Seeds, three under each scale.

Gen. ARTHROTAXIS, Don. Leaves scale-formed or lance-shaped, and either elosely inlaying along the shoots, or more or less spreading.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant.

Cones oval, or globular and ligneous, with oval, entire, imbricated scales, destitute of the dorsal bractea.

Seeds, from three to five under each seale, with thin erusty shells and hardly any wings.

Gen. SCIADOPITYS, Siebold (the Parasol Pine). Leaves linear, flat, persistent, and in whorls.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones elliptic or cylindrical, obtuse at the ends, large and solitary, with wedge-shaped, persistent, thin, leathery scales, regularly imbricated, and furnished with a short dorsal bractea.

Seeds elliptic, compressed, and seven under each scale, with a leathery covering, tapering into a membranaceous wing, attenuating to the base.

- TRIBE II. CUPRESSEÆ, the CYPRESS TRIBE. Cones with few valvato or peltate scales on a depressed axis, and ovules erect.
- Sec. I. CUPRESSINEÆ. Cones with the scales verticillate or decussately disposed.
 - Gen. CUPRESSUS, Tournefort. Leaves seale-formed, regularly and closely imbricated in four rows.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular, and composed of angular, thick, woody scales, shield-shaped externally.

Seeds numerous, angularly compressed, free and winged on the margins.

Gen. CHAM.ECYPARIS, Spuch. Leaves scale-formed, in opposite pairs, four-rowed, with a gland or sunken groove on the back, glaucous and persistent.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular or oblong, small and woody, with mostly seven scales, in opposite alternate pairs.

Seeds convex, hard-shelled, and in twos at the base of the scales, in sunken grooves, and either wingless or very slightly furni-hed with rudimentary ones.

Gen. RETINOSPORA, So hold. Le ces linear or scale-formed, in threes or opposite pairs, mostly spreading and persistent. *Flowers*, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

> Cones small, globular, woody, and with from five to six opposite pairs of scales, shield-shaped on the top.

> See ls, two at the base of each scale, in grooves, coated with resin, and furnished with membranaceous wings.

Gen. FITZ-ROYA, Hooker. Leaves in wheels of three, but sometimes in twos and fours, ovate-oblong, flat, without footstalks, and more or less spreading.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Cones, star-like bodies, consisting of nine scales, in whorls of threes, with their edges bent outwards.

Seeds, mostly three under each fertile scale, surrounded by a broad wing, the central one attached to the scale, the other two to the axile.

Gen. DISELMA, J. Hooker. Leaves small, scale-formed, or ovaterhombeid, and regularly imbricated in four rows.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants, and terminal.

Cones very small, globular, and composed of four

seales, the outer two of which are short and abortive, and the inner two larger and fertile.

Seeds in twos or threes under each of the fertile scales, almost round and amply three-winged.

Gen. BIOTA, Don. Leaves scale-like, very small, in opposite pairs, flattened, and imbricated in four rows.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones roundish, squarrose, leathery, and composed of from six to eight valves or seales, in opposite pairs, peltated on the top.

Seeds in twos under each seale, crustaceous and wingless.

Gen. THUIOPSIS, Siebold. Leaves scale-formed, opposite, regularly and elosely imbricated in four rows.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones somewhat globular, woody, and composed of eight or ten valvated, smooth seales.

Seeds in fives, at the base of each scale, orbienlarly eompressed, and furnished with a membranaceous wing on each side.

Gen. THUJA, Linnaus. Leaves in opposite pairs, compressed, very small, scale-formed, imbricated, and mostly unequal in size.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones ovate-oblong, terminal, leathery, with from four to six scales, in opposite pairs, and unequal in size.

Seeds in twos at the base of each seale, and furnished with transparent wings.

Gen. LIBOCEDRUS, Endlicher. Leaves seale-formed, in opposite pairs, and imbrieated, in four rows, the upper and under ones being much the smallest.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones oval, more or less obtuse, leathery, and composed of from four to six scales, which are but slightly concave on the inner face, and with the lower ones much the smallest.

Seeds singly or in twos under each scale, and unequally two-winged.

Gen. CALLITRIS, Ventenat. Leaves very small, scale-formed, in alternate opposite pairs, close at the base of the joints, and with a gland on the back.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular, or somewhat four-sided, and composed of four valved woody seales truncated at the top, and with the alternate pair smallest.

Seeds, one or two at the base of each scale, slightly compressed, or three-edged, and winged on each side.

Gen. FRENELA, Mirbel. Leaves mostly ternate, scale-formed, and decurrent.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular or conical, and formed of six valvated scales, the alternate ones being much the smallest.

Seeds numerous under each scale, more or less angular, and laterally winged.

Gen. WIDDRINGTONIA, Endlicher. Leaves alternate, or in whorls, linear or needle-shaped, and spreading on the branches, but very small, scale-formed, and somewhat imbricated, with a gland on the back, in the adult branchlets.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant.

Cones globular, and composed of four valves or scales, somewhat in a whorl, round a depressed axis, and eonverging at the sides.

Seeds few, from abortion, and mostly in twos; but with from *five* to *ten* ovules at the base of each scale, in one or two series, with a crustaceous covering, spreading on each side into membranaceous wings.

Gen. ACTINOSTROBUS, Miquel. Leaves in whorls of three, very small, scale-formed, persistent, and very acute-pointed.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular, woody, and composed of six scales, disposed in two vertical sets at the base.

Seeds in twos under each of the upper scales, threeedged, and winged on each side.

Sec. II. TAXODLE. Cones with the scales spirally disposed.

Gen. GLYPTOSTROBUS, Endlicher. Leaves scattered, spreading, variously shaped, and trigonal or subulate.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones egg-shaped or oblong, and composed of several unequal-sized scales, all rising from the base, and of a leathery texture.

Seeds in twos and winged, or wingless.

Gen. TAXODIUM, Richard. Leaves linear, two-rowed, and deciduous.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular, woody, and with the scales shield-shaped.

Seeds irregularly shaped, wingless, woody, and in twos.

Gen. SEQUOIA, Endlicher. Leaves linear, flat, persistent, and spread out in two rows horizontally.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones small, globular, and woody, with peltate, wedgeshaped scales, having a spiny point in the centre.

Seeds mostly in threes under each scale, variously shaped and winged.

Gen. WELLINGTONIA, Lindley. Leaves needle-shaped, spiral, and spreading, or scale-formed and imbricated on the adult trees.

Flowers, male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones large, obtusely oval, woody, terminal, and solitary, with peltate, wedge-shaped scales, placed spirally at right angles upon the axis.

Seeds narrow, with a blunt point at the apex, and furnished with broad, flat, thickish, oval, pale, membranaceous wings, frequently unequally sided, auriculated at the base, and two lines long, and rather more than one line broad; the seeds are mostly in fives under each scale.

Gen. CRYPTOMERIA, Don. Leaves irregularly four-sided, sickleshaped, acute-pointed, scattered, decurrent, spreading, and persistent.

Flowers, malo and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones globular and woody, with peltate, wedge-shaped scales, furnished on the back with broad, recurved, spiny points.

Seeds from three to five, angularly flattened, and winged on the sides.

TRIBE III. JUNIPERE.E, the JUNIPER TRIBE.

Fruit, a globular kind of herry, composed of a fleshy or fibrons juicy substance, covered with a glossy skin, more or less angular, and furnished externally with minute scales.

Seeds hard, bony shelled, either connected together or unconnected, and from one to five in number.

Leaves simple, opposite, or ternate, lanceolate, or scale-formed, and either in extended whorls, or closely imbricated in four rows.

> Gen. JUNIFERUS, Linnous. Leaves opposite or ternate, lanceolate, or scale formed, and either in extended whorls, or closely imbricated in four rows.

> > Flowers, male and female on different plants.

 F_{ruit} , a globular berry, furnished with minute scales. Seeds from one to five, either connected or unconnected internally, and covered with a hard bony shell.

Sec. I. OXYCEDRUS, the True Junipers.

Leaves in whorls of three, spreading, jointed at the base, and glandless on the adult plants, with the buds perulated.

Sec. II. SABINA, the Savin Junipers.

Leaves in opposite pairs, mostly awl-shaped, and loosely imbricated on the adult plants, with the buds naked.

Sec. III. CUPRESSOIDES, the Cypress-like Junipers.

Leaves in opposite pairs, four-rowed, small, scaleformed, and very closely imbricated on the adult plants.

Fruit more or less angular externally.

Order II. TAXACE Æ, the YEW RACE.

TRIBE I. TAXINEÆ VERÆ, the YEW TRIBE.

Fruit more or less drupaceous, and naked on the upper part.

Gen. TAXUS, Smith. Leaves on short foot-stalks, linear, decurrent, two-rowed, and alternate.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Fruit solitary, and composed of a fleshy open eup, of a scarlet colour, and viseid.

Seeds solitary, nut-like, with a erustaceous shell, free and exposed at the top.

Gen. TORREYA, Arnott. Leaves linear-laneeolate, decurrent at the base, and either opposite or alternate.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Fruit drupaceous, or fleshy outside, and naked at the point.

Seeds singly in each fruit, with the kernel ruminated like the inside of the common nutmeg, and covered with a hard, smooth, bony shell.

Gen. CEPHALOTAXUS, Siebold. Leaves linear, alternate, or opposite, and in two rows.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Fruit drupaceous, and two or three in a head.

Seeds solitary, nut-like internally, and with a bony shell, enclosed in a fleshy covering, but naked at the point.

Gen. SALISBURIA, Smith. Leaves fan-shaped, on long foot-stalks, lobed, or jagged on the margins, and covered on both sides with fan-shaped straight nerves.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Fruit drupaceous, mostly single from abortion, and enclosed at the base in a small fleshy cup.

Seeds solitary, and covered with a hard bony shell.

Gen. PHYLLOCLADUS, Richard. Leaves minute scale-like bodies on the margins of the branchlets. Branchlets leaf-like, opposite, pinnated, or fan-shaped, and feather-nerved.

Flowers, male and female separate, but on the same plant.

Fruit in small connected heads, with a fleshy disk.

Seeds solitary, very small, half enclosed at the base, and nut-like, with a thin shell.

TRIBE II. PODOCARPEÆ, the PODOCARPUS TRIBE.

Flowers monoccious or directions. Fruit drupaceous, seeds inverted. Leaves linear or lanceolate, and one or many nerved.

Gen. PODOCANPUS, L'Heritier. Leaves either opposite, alternate, or scattered, linear or oblong, and one-nerved.

Flowers, male and female mostly on separate plants, but sometimes moncecious.

Fruit drupaceous, inverted, and adhering. Seeds bony shelled.

- Sec. I. EUPODOCARPUS, the True Podocarpus. Leaves alternate, or scattered and linear. Fruit solitary, with a fleshy receptable connected with the bracts by the axis of the short spike.
- Sec. II. STACHYCARPUS, the Spike-fruited Podocarpus. Leaves alternate or in two rows, and linear. Flowers in spikes, provided with braets, and frequently all abortive, except the upper ones. Fleshy receptacle wanting.
- Sec. III. DACRYCARPUS, the Daeridium-fruited Podocarpus.

Leaves many-formed, and either three-sided or needleshaped, and in five rows, or spreading, linear, and flat. *Flowers* solitary and terminal.

Fruit pendent, almost dupraceous; receptacle fleshy, with the axis of the short spike without bracts.

Gen. NAGEIA, Gærtner. Leaves opposite or alternate, and many-nerved.

Flowers monœcious or diæcious.

Fruit axillary, drupaceous, and quite round, with a fleshy receptable, connected with the bracts by the axis of the short spike.

Seeds covered with a hard thin bony shell.

TRIBE III. DACRYDIÆ, the DACRYDIUM TRIBE.

Gen. DACRYDIUM, Solander. Leaves needle-shaped or sealeformed, opposite, and imbricated or spreading. Flowers, male and female on separate plants.

Fruit drupaceous and erect, with a short fleshy disklike exterior, and bony shell on the seed.

Gen. MICROCACHRYS, J. Hooker. Leaves very small, ovate or seale-formed, and elosely imbricated in four rows.

Flowers, male and female on separate plants, and terminal.

Fruit very small, nearly globular, terminal, bright red, and composed of numerous small, viscid, fleshy scales.

Seeds egg-shaped, solitary at the base of the scales, more or less exposed, and covered with thin bony shells.

Gen. PHEROSPHAERA, Archer. Leaves scale-formed, ovaterhomboid, obtuse, convexly keeled on the back, ciliated on the margins, and closely imbricated in four rows.

Flowers directions, or male and female on separate plants; the female ones recurved, solitary, globular, and terminal.

Fruit egg-shaped, erect, and somewhat fleshy.

Scales loosely imbricated, rather fleshy, and boat-shaped.

Seeds oval-oblong, solitary, and covered with a bony shell.

Gen. LEPIDOTHAMNUS, *Philippi. Leaves* minute, scaleformed, convex or keeled on the back, thickened at the points, and regularly imbricated.

Flowers directions or monrections, male catkins small, egg-shaped, and terminal.

Fruit solitary and terminal, with few scales, the lower ones the smallest and the fertile ones.

Seeds solitary, pitcher-shaped, naked at the top, and girded at the base by a cup.

TRIBE IV. SAXE-GOTHEÆ, the SAXE-GOTHA TRIBE.

Fruit composed of several consolidated free scales formed into a fleshy cone.

Gen. SAXE-GOTH.EA, Lindley. Leaves alternate, somewhat two-rowed, flat, and leathery.

Flowers, male and female separate, but on the same plant.

Fruit composed of several consolidated free scales formed into a fleshy cone.

Seeds, a pale brown glossy oval nut, with a short, thin, jagged membrane enveloping the base of the seed.

THE PINETUM.

Gen. ABIES.* Don. The Spruce Firs.

Flowers, monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male catkins axillary or terminal, the female ones terminal and solitary.

Cones, pendent, solitary, terminal, and remaining on for a long time.

Scales, persistent, leathery, thin, broadly rounded, and sometimes undulated on the edges.

Seeds, oblong, pointed with a short, stiff deciduous wing, and bony shell.

Bracteas, small and hidden by the scales, or long and trident, like the Douglas Fir.

Seed-leaves, from 7 to 9 in number.

Leaves, solitary, four-sided, acute-pointed, and scattered all round the shoots, or flat and more or less two-rowed, like the Hemlock Spruce.

* The name "Abies" is said by some writers to be derived from "Apios," a pear-tree, the cones being like its fruit; while others derive the name from "Abeo," to rise or spring up, in allusion to its aspiring habit of growth, and which Prior so impressively describes in the following lines:

> "There towering firs in conic forms arise, And with a pointed spear divide the skies."

В

ABIES, OR

All evergreen trees, found in the colder parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

The ancients called the Silver Fir "Abies," and the Spruce Fir "Picea;" but by some inadvertence Linnœus reversed the names, and thus created great confusion in their nomenclature. The English and American writers still follow Linnæus, and apply the name Abies to the Spruces, and Picea to the Silver Firs: while nearly all the French, German, and other continental authors follow Bauhin and Du Roi, and reverse the terms; applying *Picea* to the Spruces, and *Abies* to the Silver Firs. Pliny called Abies excelsa "Pieea," and distinguished it from the Silver Fir, as the "tonsili faeilitate," on account of its fitness to be shorn, or elipped into hedges; and Professor Link observes that the true Spruces (Abies) approach nearest to that of Pinus; and that upon elose inspection still more so than at a first glance. He says, "For instance, if the leaves that stand singly are examined minutely, it will be seen that several of them have their surface grown together, and consequently they are in tufts, like the leaves of the true Pines; and as a proof that this is the ease, it will be found that there is no upper surface on the leaves of the Spruces, but that the leaves present only the under-surface on both sides; as will be seen on comparing them with the leaves of the true pincs. The seam where the leaves are joined may be distinctly seen, for it forms a line in relief on both sides of the leaves of the common Spruce, which is never the case when such line is formed by the mid-rib, because it is then either on the upper or under side. Some spruces have two leaves grown together, others four ; the sheaths at the base of the leaves are not observable, but appear to have grown together in the footstalk." In addition, Professor Link points out the following differences between the leaves of the true Spruces (Abies) and Silver Firs (Pieca). The leaves of the Silver Firs, he says, "do not grow together; but are single, and have the usual form of single leaves, the mid-rib being only visible on the under side; the upper one, having a furrow down the centre of the leaf, is flat,

divided at the point, and dark green, with two white stripes on the under side, one on each side of the mid-rib, and arranged in two or more rows along the shoots in a more or less lateral position."

Section I. VERA, OR THE TRUE SPRUCES, WITH FOUR-SIDED, NEEDLE-SHAPED LEAVES SCATTERED ALL ROUND THE SHOOTS.

No. 1. ABIES ALBA, Michaux, the White Spruce Fir.

Syn. Abies curvifolia, Booth.

73	 glau	ca, 1	Manch	ι.

- " Picea alba, Link.
- " Pinus laxa, Ehrhart.
- , glauca, Manch.
- " " tetragona, Mænch.
 - " alba, Aiton.

Leaves solitary, incurved, sharp-pointed, glaucous, four-sided, and seattered round the branches; three-quarters of an inch long, and not very thickly set on the branches. Branches compact and rather dense. Cones oblong-cylindrical; 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and rather more than half an inch broad; slightly tapering to the point, pendulous, and not very firm. Scales thin, smooth, and broadly rounded on the upper part; half an inch wide, but much smaller towards the apex or top, regularly overlapping each other, and with entire margins.

A tree with horizontal branches, growing to a height of 50 feet, and seldom more than 1½ feet in diameter, forming a regular pyramid, with very light-coloured bark, and quite a silvery appearance on account of the whiteness of its foliage. Wood inferior to that of any other spruce in quality, but very useful for sheathing the bottom of vessels in lieu of metal, in order to protect the planking from the ravages of the *teredo*, or salt water worm.

It is a native of Canada, New Brunswick, Maine, and Carolina; and even extends to near the Arctic Sta; for, according

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ABIES, OR

to Dr. Richardson, it is the most northerly tree that came under his observation on the Coppermine River, within 20 miles of the Arctic Sea, growing there 20 feet high. There are the following varieties :

ABIES ALBA GLAUCA, *Plumbly*, Mr. Dimsdale's Silver Spruce. Syn. Abies alba argentea, *Hort*.

This very distinct and striking variety has white silvery leaves, and attains to about the same size as the common White Spruee. It was first brought into notice by Mr. Plumbly, in the excellent collection of Conifers belonging to Charles Dimsdale, Esq., at Essenden, near Hatfield, in Hertfordshire.

ABIES ALBA NANA, Loudon, the Dwarf White Spruce. Syn. Pieea alba nana, Link. " Abies alba prostrata, Hort.

A dwarf bush, seldom growing more than 3 or 4 feet high, but very dense, and with a very neat appearance.

ABIES ALBA MINIMA, Knight, the Hedgehog-formed White Spruce.

Syn. Abies alba echinoformis, Hort.

" Picca alba echinoformis, Carrière.

A very diminutive little bush, in general outline very much resembling a hedgehog: thickly clothed with spreading glaucous leaves.

It is the least of all the Spruces, and a singular object of what a timber-tree may become.

No. 2. ABIES ALCOCKIANA, Veitch, the Alcock Spruce.

Syn. Pinus Alcoekiana, Parlatore.

" " bicolor, Maximowicz.

" Picea Alcockiana, Carrière.

Leaves solitary, six lines long and half a line broad, eurved rigid, tetragone, mucronate, and crowded on all sides of the shoots. They are deep green above, somewhat concave, and streaked with glaucous bands below, and on twisted footstalks placed on diamond-shaped eushions along the shoots. Cones solitary or subaggregate, oblong-cylindrical, obtuse at the ends, two inches long and four in circumference. Seales cartilaginous, loose, obtuse-rhomboid, and denticulated on the upper margins. Seeds two lines long, cinnamon-coloured, and with obovate wings four lines long.

A large tree, from 90 to 100 feet high, found on the sacred mountain, Fusi-Yama, in the province of Surunja, on the island of Nippon, in Japan, at an elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet, where it forms a noble tree, with very small leaves, glaucous, on the under side.

It was first introduced by Messrs. Veitch and Sons, in 1861, and named in compliment to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British minister at the Court of Yeddo, in Japan.

No. 3. ABIES COMMUTATA, Parlatore, Engelmann's Spruee. Syn. Abies Engelmannii, Parry.

" nigra, Engelmann, not Michaux.

" Pieea Engelmannii, Engelmann.

Leaves thickly erowded all round the branchlets, threefourths of an inch long, four-sided, rigid, smooth, sharp-pointed, and either straight or slightly eurved, particularly when young, and of glaucous white colour. Cones solitary, and either horizontal or somewhat declining, ovate, or oblong-cylindrical, obtuse at the ends, and from 2 to 2½ inches long, and 1 inch broad. Seales rather loosely imbricated, somewhat cartilaginous, ovate-rhomboid, subtruneate or emarginate, and with thin crenate or erose margins. Seeds small, oval, and of a brown colour, with short obovate wings.

A pyramidal tree, from 80 to 100 feet high, with the branches in whorls, the lower ones being horizontal, the upper ones more or less ascending, and the branchlets prominently tuberculated when old.

Dr. Parry found it composing almost the entire forest growth

ABIES, OR

of the mountain slopes of the Middle Park above the head of Grand River. A magnificent tree, 100 feet high, with an even columner trunk, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base, but tapering upwards, and covered with a thin, smooth, scaly bark of a purplish colour. It is also found abundantly on the head waters of the Kettle, Colorado, Missouri, and Columbia rivers; and, according to Dr. Fendler, it extends down to Santa Fé, in New Mexico.

No. 4. ABIES EXCELSA, D. C., the Common Norway Spruce.

Syn.	Abies	Picea, Miller.
,,	,,	communis, Hort.
,,	,,,	Carpatiea, Hort.
,,	,,	rugosa, Hort.
,,	Pieea	excelsa, Link.
,,	,,,	Latinorum, Bauhin.
,,		major prima, Bauhin.
,,	33	vulgaris, Link.
,,		cinerea, Ræling.
22	22	excelsa, Lamarck.
,,	• • •	Picea, Du Roi.
22		Abies, Linn.

Leaves seattered, solitary, four-sided, deep sombre green, curved, stiff, sharp-pointed, and more crowded together laterally than on the upper and under sides, and nearly 1 inch in length. Branches on young trees nearly horizontal and disposed in regular whorls from the base to the summit; but in old trees the bottom branches drop off, and the others become rather pendulous. Cones produced on the points of the upper branches, and when full grown become pendent; from 5 to 7 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in breadth. Scales irregularly, four-sided, or rounded, slightly incurved and rugged, or toothed at the top. Seeds very small, with a wing three-quarters of an inch long. Seed-leaves from 7 to 9 in number.

A fine lofty tree, attaining to the height of 150 feet, or even more in a favourable situation, with a straight trunk, from 2 to 5 feet in diameter, and widely extended branches, spreading regularly on all sides, so as to form a pyramid; timber light, elastic, and not very resinous. It is known under the name of *White Deal*.

The Spruce Fir is very common, and forms forests on the Alps, from east to west, and is principally found at a height varying from 4000 to 6500 feet of elevation, but it sometimes occurs as high as 7000 feet, where it becomes very dwarf; while, on the other hand, it has been found as low as 1000 feet at Tolmezzo in Venice, but nowhere on the whole chain of the Apennines. It is also wanting in a natural state in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean, even on the mountains; but is common in Scandinavia, especially to the east of the mountains; and in the German plains, also from the Vosges in France, to the Carpathians, and on the Pyrenees. It is very common, planted and otherwise, in Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Denmark, the north of Germany, and Russia; and, as invariably happens with a species subject to such a variety of climates and soils, it has many varieties or forms, of which the following are the most striking :----

ABIES EXCELSA PYGMÆA, Loudon, the Dwarf Spruce.

Syn. Abies nana, Hort. ,, ,, pumila, Hort. ,, ,, minuta, Hort. ,, ,, minima, Hort.

A very diminutive variety, only growing a foot high, but spreading on the ground, and certainly one of the dwarfest of all firs.

ABIES EXCELSA CLANBRASILIANA, Loudon. Lord Clanbrasil's Dwarf Spruee.

Syn. Abies Clanbrasiliana, Loudon.

A low, compact, round bush, from 3 to 4 feet high, with the leaves less than half an inch in length, found in Ireland.

ABIES, OR

ABIES EXCELSA BREVIFOLIA, Cripps. The Short-leaved Miniature Spruce.

A distinct pigmy Spruce, with very minute leaves.

ABIES EXCELSA DENUDATA, Hort., the Naked or Twig-branched Common Spruee.

> Syn. Abies excelsa virgata, Jacques. "Picea excelsa denudata, Carrière.

This variety differs principally from the monstrous form of the Common Spruee, in the lesser branches being more twiggy, spreading, reflected, and a little more divided at irregular distances, and in the leaves being stouter, and lying more closely along the branchlets. It is of French origin.

ABIES EXCELSA ELEGANS, Loudon, the Elegant Common Spruce. Syn. Abies elegans, Smith.

" " excelsa dumosa, Hort.

A dwarf variety, with very slender gray foliage, only growing 4 or 5 feet high, with a very compact pretty appearance.

ABIES EXCELSA EREMITA, *Knight*, the Solitary Red-branched Common Spruee.

Syn. Abies miniata, Knight.

" Picea excelsa eremita, Carrière.

A variety with short stout branches, covered with a yellowish red bark, and mostly solitary, or free from laterals; the leaves are short, irregularly four-sided, somewhat two-rowed, from being reverted or bent backwards, and mostly blunt-pointed.

It nearly approaches *Abies excelsa monstrosa*, but is much less branching, and with the bark generally of a much redder colour.

ABIES EXCELSA FINEDONENSIS, Paul, the Finedon Hall Spruee.

Syn. Abies Finedonensis, Hort.

A striking variety of the Common Spruce, with all the younger leaves on the upper side of the shoots at first of a pale yellow, or straw colour, as well as the young wood; but afterwards, as they get older, they change to a bronzy brown, and finally, when fully matured, become light green; while those leaves on the under side of the shoots and fully shaded branchlets are more or less green from the first.

This variety originated at Finedon Hall, in Northamptonshire, where it came up accidentally in a bed of seedling Common Spruees.

ABIES EXCELSA GREGORYANA, Paul, Mr. Gregory's Dwarf Spruee. Syn. Abies Gregoryana, Low.

" " Gregoryi, Hort.

A very dwarf variety, seldom growing more than 1 or 2 feet high, but with numerous small spreading and somewhat declining branchlets, thickly covered with short, stiff, needleshaped leaves, placed obliquely all round the shoots, and of the same colour in all parts.

It was raised at the Cireneester Nursery, in Gloucestershire.

ABIES EXCELSA INVERTA, Smith, the Inverted-branched Common Spruce.

Syn. Abies inverta, Smith.

A pendulous variety of the Common Spruce, in which the leading shoot straightens itself in the old wood, after the manner of the Deodar Cedar, but not so quickly; the lateral branches on old plants are as drooping as the weeping willow; and the leaves are longer, larger, and of a brighter green than those of the Common Spruce, of which it is only an accidental variety, obtained by Mr. Richard Smith, of the St. John's Nursery, Woreester.

This kind appears, according to the drawing of the original

ABIES, OR

tree, distributed by Mr. Smith, to be superior in its more drooping habit to all the other forms of the Pendulous Spruce, of which there are several variations.

> ABIES EXCELSA MONSTROSA, Loudon. Syn. Abies excelsa Cranstoni, Hort. """"horizontales, Hort.

A very singular variety, with the branches and branchlets thickened and mostly without laterals, and straggling in all directions.

> ABIES EXCELSA MUCRONATA, Loudon. Syn. Abies mueronata, Rauch.

A dwarf-growing variety, with short, thick, dark green sharp-pointed leaves, and distorted, irregular branches, rather erowded. It is of French origin, and very distinct.

> ABIES EXCELSA NIGRA, Loudon. Syn. Abies Lemoniana, Booth. ,, ,, gigantea, Smith. ,, ,, excelsa gigantea, Hort.

This only differs from the Common Spruee, in having the leaves of an intense dark green, and stouter, and in the cones being very much longer and broader.

> ABIES EXCELSA PENDULA, Loudon. Syn. Abies communis pendula, Booth.

This only differs from the species in having all its branches and branchlets drooping, and the leaves rather longer.

ABIES EXCELSA PYRAMIDALIS, Hort., the Pyramidal Common Spruce.

Syn. Abies pyramidalis, Hort.

" Picea excelsa pyramidalis, Carrière.

This variety differs from the Common Spruce, in having its branches ascending, and frequently as much collected together as those of the Lombardy Poplar. A striking kind, on account of its compact pyramidal form; of French origin.

ABIES EXCELSA STRICTA, Loudon, the Dwarf Conical Common Spruce.

Syn. Abies excelsa conica, Keteleer.

" Picea excelsa conica, Currière.

" Pinus Picea conica, Endlicher.

A very neat dwarf variety, quite conical in shape, and not more than 3 or 4 feet in height, with the branches and branchlets erect and numerous. Leaves slender, very closely compressed, bright green, marked along the sides with glaueous lines, and seldom more than half an inch in length, and terminating in a slender point. It is a very nice, compact variety.

ABIES EXCELSA TENUIFOLIA, Loudon, the Slender Spruee.

Syn. Abies excelsa attennata, Hort.

" " gracilis microphylla, Hort.

" " mierophylla, Hort.

This variety differs in having very thin slender leaves, and attenuated branches, with few branchlets.

ABIES EXCELSA VARIEGATA, Loudon.

Syn. Abies excelsa foliis variegata, Loudon.

This differs in having some of its leaves, and occasionally some of the lesser branchlets, pale yellow, or whitish in colour, intermixed with the ordinary green foliage of the plant. *Abics excelsa aurea*, recently introduced by Messrs. J. and C. Lee, is probably a richer variety of the above.

No. 5. ABIES JESSOENSIS, Siebold, the Jesso Fir.

Syn. Abies microsperma, Lindley.

" Pinus Jessoensis, Antoine.

,,

" Pieca microsperma, Carrière.

" Jessoensis, Carrière.

Leaves, sub-tetragonal or needle-shaped, linear-lanceolate,

narrow, straight, spreading, quite entire, and terminated by an acute, spiny, bristle-formed point ; they are more or less arranged on the upper side of the branchlets, bright green above, glancous below, and from three-fourths to an inch long, and threequarters of a line broad. Branches in horizontal spreading whorls, with the branchlets, when young, cylindrical, straight, smooth, and of a yellowish-brown colour; but when old, rough and tuberculated by the convex cushions of the fallen leaves. Cones, solitary, eylindrical, two and a quarter inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and as broad at one end as the other. Scales numerous, loosely imbrieated, smooth, membranous, oblong-elliptic, toothed at the apex, and irregularly crenated on the margins. Braeteas very small, ovate, and terminating in a spiny mucro. Seeds very small, pale einnamon-coloured, one line long, with ovate wings two lines long; sometimes acutely notched on the margins.

A tree resembling Abies Menziesii, and from 40 to 60 feet high, with a straight stem covered with an ashy-gray bark, and the branches in horizontal whorls, sometimes inclining downwards at the points.

It is found plentifully in the vieinity of Hakodadi and Matsmai, in the island of Jesso; and at Youkahama, near Kanagawa; and to the south of Yeddo, on the island of Nippon in Japan, where the natives eall it *Jezo-Matsu*.

No. 6. ABIES MENZIESII, Loudon. Menzies Spruce Fir.

Syn. Pinus Menziesii, Douglas.
"""Sitchensis, Bongard.
"Picea Menziesii, Carrière.
""Sitchensis, Carrière.
"Abies Sitchensis, Lindley.

Leaves solitary, thickly scattered in every direction round the branches, twisted at the base, narrow, rigid, linear, sharppointed, incurved, silvery below, and vivid green above, threequarters of an inch long, and soon falling off after the first season, leaving the branches very naked, warted, and with a jointed appearance. Buds ovate-pointed and covered with resin. Cones 3 inches long and 1 to 1½ inch broad, pendulous, cylindrical, blunt-pointed, and with the scales loose, and not compact. Scales elliptical, three-quarters of an inch long, and having a shrivelled, brown appearance, with the margin thin, very irregularly toothed or bitten. Bracteas small, and hidden by the scales. Seeds very small and winged.

A tall tree, growing 60 or 70 feet high, with a pyramidal, thickly-branched head, and silvery appearance. Timber of excellent quality.

It is found abundantly in Northern California, and on the island of Sitcha, also growing in the Shasta country, in rather moist situations along the banks of rivers, in deep alluvial soil 100 feet high.

ABIES MENZIESH CRISPA, Antoine.

This variety only differs from the species, in having the margins of the scales, on the cones, more undulated or somewhat jagged, and more extended.

No. 7. ABIES NIGRA, Michaux, the Black Spruee Fir.

Syn.	Abies	Mariana, Miller.
>>	"	denticulata, Poiret.
>>	Picea	nigra, Link.
2.9	Pinus	nigra, Aiton.
33	>>	Mariana, Du Roi.
22	,,,	Marylandica, Booth.

Leaves solitary, regularly spreading all round the branches, and somewhat four-sided, very short and stiff, of a sombre dark green, half an inch long, thickly set and creet. Branches horizoutal, or very slightly drooping at the ends. Cones pendulous, egg-shaped from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, and nearly three-quarters of an inch broad, deep purple when young, but when ripe of a dusky reddish brown. Scales very thin, rounded blunt, and when ripe undulated or wavy and jagged on the margin. Sceds small, with little stiff wings.

A tall tree, with a rough brown or blackish bark, attaining a height of from 70 to 100 feet, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, with horizontal branches, and a remarkably straight stem, diminishing regularly from the base to the top. Timber light, elastic, strong, and of a clear yellowish-white colour.

It is found in the coldest regions of North America, but is most abundant in Lower Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, in the district of Maine, Vermont, and the upper parts of New Hampshire, in Pennsylvania, on the Black Mountains in South Carolina, and in California. It is the Double Spruce of the Canadians, and the Gum Spruce of the American lumberers, and the tree from which they make spruce beer. It has the following variety :---

> ABIES NIGRA PUMILA, Knight. Syn. Abies nigra fastigiata, Hort. "Picea nigra fastigiata, Carrière.

A dwarf variety, growing 3 or 4 feet high, and rather slender, with smaller foliage and a more compact habit.

No. 8. ABIES OBOVATA, Loudon, the Obovate-coned Siberian Spruce.

Syn. Pinus Abies, Pallas.

" " obovata, Antoine.

" Picea obovata, Ledebour.

Leaves partially four-sided, more or less curved or straight, closely placed all round the shoots, very slender, stiff, and sharp-pointed; they are bright green on the upper side, pale beneath, and from half to three-fourths of an inch long. Branches numerous, horizontal, and in regular whorls; branehlets mostly opposite, but not unfrequently growing on the upper side of the branch; they are slender, straight, stiff, spreading, dense, and nearly horizontal. Buds small, numerous,

14

blinitly egg-shaped, dark brown, and mostly produced near the points of the shoots. Cones, solitary, subsessile, erect, oblongcylindrical, obtase at the apex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ wide. Scales wedge-shaped at the base, rounded on the upper margin, quite entire on the edges, smooth on the bark, coneave beneath, loosely imbricated, and nearly three-fourths of an inch long.

A tall tree, resembling the Common Spruce, and in favourable situations growing 100 feet high, but diminishing in stature and foliage according to situation, soil, and elevation, and, like all other coniferous trees from Northern regions, subject to great variation in appearance.

It is found on the Altai mountains and in Siberia, at elevations of from 4000 to 5000 feet.

It is called "Kara-Schersae" by the Tartars on account of its warted branches and close appearance, and is a very different kind from the *Abies Orientalis*, which so frequently is substituted for it in the nurseries. It more resembles the Common Spruee, but with very much smaller egg-shaped cones, which are quite obtuse at the ends, and seldom more than 2½ inches long, by 1} wide.

No. 9. ABIES ORIENTALIS, Poiret, the Eastern Spruce.

Syn. Pinus orientalis, Linnous.

- " Picea orientalis, Link.
- " " Wittmanniana, Fischer.
- " Abies Wittmanniana, Hartwess.

Leaves solitary, very dense, partially four-sided, covering the branches on all sides, deep green on both sides, narrow, but not sharp-pointed, half an inch long, and rather stout. Branches straight, slender, and with the leaves all one length along the branchlets. Cones pendulous when full grown, eylindrical, tapering regularly from near the base to the point, which is quite small, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, and three-quarters of an inch broad at the widest part, which is towards the base. Scales rounded, thin, loosely imbricated, broad near the base but with the upper ones more wedge-shaped, somewhat pointed, narrower, and slightly uneven on the margins. Bractcas shorter than the scales, and enclosed. Seeds very small, and nearly black, with a short but rather broad wing.

A lofty tree, with a straight stem, closely covered with rather stiff branches, growing 70 or 80 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in diameter, forming a conical-shaped head. Timber excellent and tough.

A native of the coast of the Black Sea, on the loftiest mountains of Imeretia, in Upper Mingrelia and the neighbourhood of Teflis, forming whole forests between Guriel and the Adshar mountains.

It is quite hardy.

No. 10. ABIES POLITA, Siebold, the Tiger's-tail Spruce. Syn. Abies Torano, Siebold.

- " " Thunbergii, Lambert.
- " Pinus Abies, Thunberg.
- " " polita, Antoine.
- " Picca polita, Carrière.

Leaves thickly arranged all round the branchlets, straight or slightly curved, stiff, somewhat four-sided by the prominent mid-ribs on both faces, glabrous, entire, acute or somewhat spiny pointed, and of a glossy green, marked on the under side with several ranges of glaucous stomates, and from three-fourths to an inch long, and three-fourths of a line broad. Cones, ovate or ovate-oblong, rounded at both ends, quite smooth, and from 3 to 4 inches long and 2 inches broad in the widest part; they are solitary and pendulous at the ends of the slender branchlets, and, when young, of a bright green colour, but when fully matured, of a fine dccp, chestnut brown. Scales, numerous, persistent, closely imbricated, leathery in texture, with those nearest the base and apex of the cone the smallest; they are obovate, rounded on the upper part, wedgeshaped at the base, entire on the edges, three-fourths of an inch long and the same in breadth, and of a fine chestnut brown.

The seeds are small and nearly black, with thin transparent oblong wings.

A fine graceful tree, resembling Abies Smithiana, from 80 to 100 feet high, with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets.

It is found on the mountains of Dewa and Matsu, in the northern part of the island of Nippon, in Japan, and constitutes a great part of the woods that are planted about the temples near Youkahama.

The Chinese name for this Fir is "Jo-bi-sjo" (common or native Fir), and the Japanese "Torano-wo-moni" (the Tiger'stail Fir), on account of the loug pendulous branches on old trees resembling the tail of a tiger; they also eall it "Siromomi" (White Fir), in allusion to its timber being lightcoloured or almost white.

No. 11. ABIES RUBRA, Poirct. The Red or Arctic Spruce Fir. Syn. Picea rubra, Link,

" Abies rubra Californica, Hort.

, " Arctica, Cunningham.

, " rubra Arctica, Hort.

, Pinus Americana, Gärtner.

" " Americana rubra, Waugh.

" rubra, Lambert.

" Abies nigra, var. rubra, Michaux.

Leaves solitary, very slender, awl-shaped, rigid, sharppointed, thickly and regularly scattered all round the branches, somewhat four-sided, half an inch long, and of a glaucous pale green colour. Branches horizontal and slender. Cones oblong, egg-shaped, tapering regularly to both ends, pendulous, about one inch long, and half an inch broad, and of a reddish-brown colour. Scales round, somewhat lobed or divided in the centre of the upper margin, and entire; the middle scales the largest, those near the apex the smallest, and more wedge-shaped. Seeds very small, with short stiff wings.

A tall tree, varying in stature according to soil and situation.

In deep loamy soil, and in a favourable situation, it grows 70 or 80 feet high, while in the cold Arctic regions it becomes a small bush.

It is found in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the more northern parts of North America, as far as the Arctic regions, where it forms the last vestige of arboreseent vegetation. Timber, excellent. There is the following variety :—

ABIES RUBRA CŒRULEA, Loudon.

Syn. Abies cœrulia, Loddiges.

" " rubra violacea, Loudon.

" Pinus rubra violacea, Endlicher.

" Pieca cœrulea, Link.

This is a slenderer and dwarfer variety, growing only six or eight feet high, with bluish-gray foliage, and violet-coloured cones.

No. 12. ABIES SCHRENKIANA, Lindley. Schrenk's Spruce Fir. Syn. Pinus Schrenkiana, Antoinc.

- " " obovata Schrenkiana, Parlatore.
- " " orientalis longifolia, Ledebour.
- " Pieca Schrenkiana, Fischer.
- " " Ajanensis, Fischer.
- , Abies Ajanensis, Lindley.

Leavez four-sided, quite straight, linear, rigid, very acute, and with pale spiny points; they are bright green, distinctly marked beneath with dotted glaucous lines, and from threefourths to an inch long, and not very thickly placed round the shoots ou raised cushions. Branches subverticillate or irregularly placed along the stem, spreading, and covered with a light yellowish-brown bark. Branchlets rather slender, mostly alternate, not very numerous, and either spreading horizontally or slightly declining, and furnished with prominent oval buds, placed at irregular distances, and when young have the appearance of being almost transparent. Cones solitary, straight, cylindrical, loosely imbricated, from two and a half to three inches long, and nearly one inch in diameter. Scales numerous, obovate, wedge-shaped at the base, rounded or slightly truncate at the apex, smooth on the back, and entire on the edges. Seeds rather small and blackish, with pale yellowish oblong wings.

A tall tree, resembling Abies Menziesii, and in favourable situations growing S0 feet high, but diminishing in stature according to situation, soil, and elevation.

It is found on the Altai Mountains, in Dahuria, Songaria, Kamtschatka, and along the Amoor in Eastern Siberia.

No. 13. ABIES SMITHIANA, Loudon, the Indian Spruce Fir.

Syn. Abies Khutrow, Loudon.

~		
"	>>	Morinda, Hort.
22	22	spinnlosa, Gritjith.
>>	**	pendula, Griffith.
,,	Picea	Morinda, Link.
"	22	Khutrow, Carrière.
22	Pinus	Khutrow, Royle.
	22	Morinda, Hort.
		Smithiana Lumbert

Leaves singly at nearly equal distances around the shoots, mostly four-sided, somewhat curved, from one and a half to two inches long, scattered, and with excessive sharp points. Branches spread out horizontal, those nearest the bottom somewhat bent downwards; lateral ones very numerous, slender, and drooping. Cones pendulous, when fully matured, from four to six inches long, and two inehes broad, ovate-oblong, or nearly cylindrical, with very even, brown, obovate, rounded scales, covered with a glaucous bloom when young; the young cones are at first bright green and upright, but from their own weight and the slenderness of the branches, and being terminal, soon become pendulous. Seeds very small and nearly black; wings rather small.

A magnificent tree, found on the lofty mountains of the interior, from Bhotan up to Kafiristan, at elevations of from

B 2

7000 to 12,000 feet, and is not only a very superb, but very graceful tree; the boughs ascend a little in the young trees, but are horizontal in the older ones, and from these the branchlets and smaller twigs droop in the most graceful manuer. It prefers a north aspect, and attains a great height in favourable situations, frequently from 100 to 150 feet high. Capt. Hodgson measured a fallen tree in 1830, and found the length 169 feet.

This Fir is very common above the Deodar forests, on the mountains of Cashmere, and stretches as far as Gilgit, its most northern habitat as yet ascertained; Dr. Griffith found it as far to the eastward as Bhotan, at elevations varying from 7500 to 10,500 feet, a large and handsome tree. In the Himalayas it is the most graceful Fir met with, on account of its long drooping branchlets and great dimensions, which sometimes measure from 18 to 20 feet in girth, four feet from the earth's surface, and towers 150 feet or more into the heavens; but its wood is soft, open grained, and said, when converted into boats, not to last more than five or six years.

In the Himalayas this Fir is called "Morinda" (Neetar, or honey of flowers), on account of the resinous drops or tears found on the young cones and other parts of the tree, resembling honey. The mountaineers about Simla call it "Rai," "Re," "Rhai," and "Ray-ung;" and the people of Gurhwal, "Realla," "Rhei," and "Rayha," all variations in their dialects for Fir-tree, Prickly Fir, and Wood Pine. It is also called by the same people, "Roo," "Roo-ee," and "Row;" all signifying to weep or shed tears; either on account of its resinous drops, or the drooping appearance of the full-grown trees. Dr. Royle's barbarous local name, "Khutrow," should either be "Koodrow" (weeping fir), or "Koodrai" (priekly fir), its true vernaeular names about Simla, and of which Dr. Griffith's temporary botanical one, spinulosa, is a translation. In the Simla jurisdiction it is styled "Row," and "Rai," and in the Kohistan of the Punjab, and in Kooloo, "Koodrow;" but in Kamaon and Gurhwal, "Morinda," and "Koodrai," are its more common appellations.

The Timber is extremely soft, of a white colour, and generally free from knots, but very perishable.

Section II. TSUGA, OR THOSE KINDS WITH FLAT LEAVES, MOSTLY GLAUCOUS BELOW, AND MORE OR LESS TWO-ROWED, LIKE THE HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

No. 14. ABIES BRUNONIANA, Lindley, the Indian Hemlock Spruce.

Syn. Abies dumosa, Loudon.

", ", decidua, Wallich. ", ", cedroides, Grijjith. ", Pinus dumosa, Lambert. ", ", decidua, Wallich. ", ", Brunoniana, Endlicher.

, Tsuga Brunoniana, Carrière.

Picea Brunoniana, Spach.

...

Leaves solitary, somewhat in two rows, or scattered along the branches, flat, linear, spreading, obtuse or slightly pointed, minutely toothed towards the apex, reflexed on the margins, and about one inch long, covered below with a milk-white mealiness, and of a bright glossy green above, very easily detached by wind or pressure, and almost deciduous in winter. Branches numerous, slender, and pendent. Cones terminal, an inch long, solitary, without foot-stalks, bluntly oval, pale brown, and furnished at the base with several small oval, opposite, blunt scales. Seales persistent, loosely imbricated, rounded, and smooth on the margins. Seeds small, a little compressed, and angular; wings obtuse, and shorter than the scales.

A fine tree, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, with spreading branches and pendulous brittle branchlets, found in Bhotan proper, occurring from 6500 to 9500 feet of elevation; a large, solitary tree. Dr. Griffith measured one specimen 27 feet in girth, at a height of five feet from the ground. Dr. Hocker found it in Sikkim, forming a narrow belt at an elevation of from 9000 to 10,000 feet, on the south flank of Kunchinjinga, probably the loftiest peak in the world; but in the innermost valleys the limits are from 8500 to 10,500 feet of elevation. In Nepal it is called "Changathasi-Dhoop," a name implying that it is employed for incense.

The Gorkhalees, in Nepal, call this tree "Thingia" (Yew), or "Thingoori-Sulla" (fragrant Yew), and the Bhotiyas, "Semadoong," which has a similar meaning; but, according to Professor Don, it is better known under the name of "Silloo-Haterhee" (fragrant Fir), and found plentiful on the mountains of Gosainthan, in Nepal, where its bark is much used for the covering of sheds and out-houses.

It is by far the handsomest of all the Indian Firs in a native state; but its timber is of a very inferior quality, and soon perishes if fully exposed to the weather.

It is hardy, but suffers greatly from the late spring frosts.

No. 15. ABIES CANADENSIS, Michaux, the Hemlock Spruce.

Syn. Pinus Canadensis, Willd.

" " , Americana, Du Roi.

", ", Abies Americana, Marsh.

" Picea Canadensis, Link.

" Tsuga Canadensis, Carrière.

Leaves solitary, flat, and irregularly disposed in two rows, from half to three-quarters of an inch long, downy when young, rough at the margins, blunt-pointed, bright, vivid, light green on the upper surface, and with two silvery stripes underneath on each side of the mid rib. Branches numerous, slender and downy when young, spreading, and rather flat. Cones pendulous on the extremities of the branches, from five-eighths to seven-eighths of an inch long, and three-eighths of an inch broad, of an oval shape, green when young, but brown when ripe. Scales roundish, smooth, entire on the margins, and few in number. Sceds small, light brown, with wings a quarter of an inch long, and nearly white. Bark smooth and lightcoloured.

A bushy-headed tree, growing in its native country from 60

to 80 feet high, with a straight stem, of a uniform size, for two-thirds of its height.

The wood is less valuable than any of the other resinous trees in North America, but the bark is inestimable for the purposes of the tanner, and spruce beer is made from the branches.

It is found in the most northern regions of Canada, and on the highest mountains, as far as South Carolina. Michaux says it begins to appear about Hudson's Bay, the Lake of St. John, and in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and that it fills the forests in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, Vermont, and the upper part of New Hampshire, in company with the Black Spruce, where it constitutes three-fourths of the evergreen woods. There are the following varieties, viz. :--

ABIES CANADENSIS NANA, Lawson.

Syn. Tsuga Canadensis nana, Carrière.

A dwarf variety, not growing more than two or three feet high, and spreading on the ground with a more tufty foliage.

ABIES CANADENSIS GRACILIS, Waterer, the Slender Hemlock Spruce.

Syn. Abies Canadensis microphylla, Hort.

This is a very singular-looking variety of the Hemlock Spruce, on account of its slender shoots, thin appearance, and small foliage. The leaves are linear, blunt-pointed, glossy above and glaucous below; more or less obliquely placed all round the shoots, and seldom more than three lines long. Branches and branchlets very slender, little divided, more or less drooping at the ends, and rather thickly covered with the small, obliquely-placed leaves.

A very distinct and singular-looking variety, raised in the Nursery of Messrs. Waterer and Godfrey, at Knaphill, in Surrey. No. 16. ABIES DOUGLASII, Lindley, the Douglas Fir.

Syn. Abies Californica, Don.

" Pieca Douglasii, Link.

...

- " Pinus Douglasii, Sabine.
- " " taxifolia, Lambert.
- " Tsuga Douglasii, Carrière.
- " Abies mucronata, Rafinesque.
 - " obliquata, Rafinesque.

Leaves solitary, flat, entire, narrow, linear, spreading and irregularly two-rowed; from one inch to one and a half long, bluntly pointed, bright green above and slightly glaucous, and much paler below. Branches numerous, irregularly placed along the trunk, spreading horizontal, sometimes a little ascending, very twiggy, and nearly flat; branchlets long, slender, mostly in two rows, and more or less declining. Cones ovate or oblong, terminal at the points of the upper branchlets, solitary, pendulous, yellowish brown, with many linear, extended, sharppointed bracteas, loosely imbricated; from two to three inches long, and rather more than one incli in diameter. Seales rounded, smooth, leathery, concave, quite entire, thin, and persistent, or not falling off after the seeds are ripe. Bracteas, linear, threepointed, the middle one much the longest, the two onter ones being very short, membranaceous, but twice as long as the scales, and not reflexed. Seeds very small, with the wings little more than a quarter of an inch long.

A large conical tree, with smooth bark; when young, full of turpentine; but when old, with a rugged, grayish-brown bark, from 12 to 14 inches thick, and attaining in its native country, under favourable eircumstances, to a height of from 150 to 200 feet, and from two to ten feet in diameter.

The trunk of this Fir for two-thirds of its diameter in the centre presents a reddish colour, and yields but little resin or turpentine, but excellent timber; while the remainder or outer part is white, porous, tough, and not very durable.

It is called "Sas-coo-pas" and "Paps" by the Indians along

the Columbia River and on the N. W. coast of America, and which signifies, in their dialects, *Big tree* and *Great fir*. Professor Rafinesque mentions a variety of the Donglas fir, under the name of Abies mucronata, *var*. palustris, as having been found by Lewis and Clark, during their exploratory expedition in the Oregon country, growing in low or marshy grounds, only 30 feet high, but with spreading branches and a stem two feet in diameter.

It is found in immense forests, in the north-west part of America, and at different elevations on the Rocky Mountains, forming a small dense little bush not a yard high, at the top of those mountains, but becoming larger and more stately as it descends the sides, and finally it becomes those mighty giants, eight or ten feet in diameter, and from 150 to 200 feet high, in the lower valleys, at the base of the same range, and along the banks of the Columbia River. It is also found abundantly in California, and the following variety in Mexico :—

ABIES DOUGLASH TAXIFOLIA, Loudon.

Syn. Abies Drummondii, Hort.

" " , taxifolia, Drummond.

- " " Douglasii Mexicana, Hartweg.
- """" brevibracteata, Antoine.

" Tsuga Lindleyana, Roezl.

This very distinct variety has much longer leaves, and of a deeper green than the species, with the cones much shorter, but broader and less pointed; the extended bracteas are also much shorter, and not much longer than the scales.

A handsome small tree, growing from 30 to 40 feet high, with horizontal branches and straight branchlets, little forked, found on the Real del Monte mountains, in Mexico, at an elevation of from 8000 to 9000 feet, and in the Oregon country.

ABIES DOUGLASH FASTIGIATA, Knight.

A variety with its branches ascending, and much more conical and compact in its outline than the species.

ABIES, OR

ABIES DOUGLASH STANDISHIANA, Gordon. Mr. Standish's Douglas Fir.

Leaves linear, flat, and rather distantly placed, more or less spirally all round the young shoots, but finally on the more adult ones somewhat irregularly arranged horizontally in two rows, pointing more or less obliquely outward, and from one inch to one and a half long, and about three-quarters of a line broad: they are nearly all of an equal length along the shoots, and blunt-pointed, except those nearest the ends of the principal shoots, which are somewhat acute; but all of them are of a dark glossy green, and channelled along the mid-rib on the upper surface, and with two sunken, silvery white, or glaucous bands below, between the thickened mid-rib and reflected margins. both of which are of a bright, glossy green, and tapering into a short, stout, more or less twisted footstalk inserted in a little shallow, but somewhat elevated eircular socket at their base. Buds few, scattered along the upper part of the shoots, and placed singly at the points, bluntly oval, and covered externally with broad, eiliated, or fringed scales of a dark brown colour, and free from resinous matter. Branches rather numerous and irregularly placed along the main stem, spreading, and with the points somewhat elevated; leading shoots long, rather stout, and twig-like. Branchlets few, rather long, straight, and more or less in two rows, placed somewhat obliquely along the principal branches, those of the weaker ones being a little declining, and jointed at the junction of each successive growth. Bark on the younger parts smooth, ashy-gray, and furnished with numerous blisters filled with resinous matter, similar to that on the Douglas Fir. Cones unknown.

This very remarkable kind was first observed by Mr. Standish in his Nursery at Bagshot, growing amongst some seedling Abies Donglasii raised from English saved seed, gathered from a Douglas Fir growing in close proximity to some large Silver Firs.

The original plant, which, in 1861, was 10 or 12 feet

high, and about as many years old, had quite the habit and general outline of Abies Douglasii, and of which it appeared to be either an accidental seedling variety, or probably a hybrid between that kind and the Silver Fir (Picea pectinata), as its general appearance and history would seem to indicate.

It is a fine and distinct kind, on account of its large, dark, glossy green foliage, which is quite silvery below, and as large as those of the common Yew. The original tree is quite hardy, not being in the least injured by the severe winter of 1860-1, although in an open and fully exposed situation in the Royal Nursery at Bagshot.

ABIES DOUGLASH PENDULA, Parlatore.

Syn. Abies taxifolia pendula, Hort.

This variety only differs in having its secondary branches and shoots pendulous.

ABIES DOUGLASH STAIRH, Hort.

This is a nice variegated variety, which originated at Castle Kennedy, the Earl of Stair's residence in Scotland. It was described in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, Nov. 18, 1871, and in the *Garden*, Nov. 23, 1872, as a veritable silver or almost a pure white spruee. It appears, however, to partially lose its silvery appearance towards winter.

No. 17. ABIES FORTUNEI, Lindley, the Intermediate Fir.

Syn. Abies Jesoensis, Lindley.

" Picea Fortunei, Murray.

., " Jesoensis, Carrière.

" Pinus Fortunei, Parlatore.

" Keteleeria Fortunei, Carrière.

Leaves solitary, not very thickly placed, somewhat two-rowed, or spirally arranged round the shoots, persistent, spreading, and remaining on the branches for several years; from one to two inches long, and from one line to one and a half broad, linearlanceolate, tapering to a sharp point, straight or very slightly falcate, smooth, flat, and glossy, of a light yellowish-green on the upper surface, a little paler beneath, but not glancous, and with a projecting rib along the middle on both faces, especially along

ABIES, OR

the upper one, where it is very sharply elevated and terminated by a long slender point, frequently of a dark brown colour in the adult leaves, which are very entire and sessile. Buds small and surrounded by long slender scales. Branches in whorls, slender and horizontal, with the lower ones frequently bent downwards at the ends, and the laterals quite straight. slender and stiff. Shoots smooth, of a rusty brown, and somewhat downy by the numerous short hairs on their surface, particularly when quite young. Cones erect, somewhat terminal, on longish foot-stalks, cylindrical, abruptly tapering at the point, quite straight, rather narrow, and of a beautiful violetpurple when young, but purplish-brown when fully matured. and from six to seven inches long, and from one and a half to two inches in diameter. Scales numerous, very broad, coneave, rounded at the edges, irregularly crenated on the margins, smooth, thin, rather loosely placed, but persistent, nearly equal in size, and from one inch to one and a quarter long, and the same in breadth. Seeds half an inch long, angular, soft, and full of turpentine, like those of the Piceas; wings permanent, short, but broad, with the inner side straight, and the outer one rounded.

A large tree, 60 feet high, with a straight stem, covered with a smooth ashy-gray bark, a little cracked outside, and a flat, wide spreading head, like that of an old Cedar of Lebanon.

It was first introduced by Mr. Fortune, who found it planted about temples at Foo-chow-foo, in the north of China.

Much difference of opinion exists respecting whether this kind is a Spruce, a Silver Fir, or a new genus; and which arises from its having erect, cylindrical cones, with persistent scales, soft angular sceds, full of turpentine, and permanent wings, and flat, linear-lanceolate leaves, somewhat spirally arranged on the young shoots, and more or less two-rowed on the adult parts; from all of which it would seem to be intermediate between the two, but having persistent scales on the cones, it must be considered as belonging to the Spruces rather than the Silver Firs.

No. 18. ABIES MERTENSIANA, Lindley, the Californian Hemlock Spruce.

Syn. Abies heterophylla, Rafinesque.

" taxifolia, Jeffrey.

...

" Canadensis taxifolia, Gordon.

" Albertiana, Murray.

"Bridgesii, Kellog.

, Pinus heterophylla, Endlicher.

" Mertensiana, Bongard.

" Picea Mertensiana, French Gardens.

, Tsuga Mertensiana, Carrière.

Leaves solitary, linear, somewhat in two rows, flat, and channelled on the upper side, tapering to the base, with a very short foot-stalk, and somewhat obtuse at the point, from one half to three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half a line broad in the larger ones, but very unequal in size, some being very long, while others are very short, and intermixed on the same shoot, of a very pale green colour, slightly glaucous below, and thickly placed on the branchlets. Branches very numerous, slender, and more or less bent downwards at Branchlets very slender, flexible, long, drooping the ends. and rather downy when young, but much tuberculated when old from the falling leaves. Cones solitary, ovate, blunt at the ends, three-quarters of an inch long, without any foot-stalks, and pendulous at the ends of the shoots. Scales entire, kidney-shaped, smooth, few in number, and very persistent. Seeds very small, light brown, and furnished with ovate wings, half an inch long.

A handsome, bushy, round-headed tree, growing from 100 to 150 feet high, and from four to six feet in diameter, with a straight, round stem, tapering upwards, with rather a thin and smoothish bark.

A large tree, found abundantly in California and the Oregon Territory, with a thin, dark-coloured bark, much divided by small longitudinal fissures on the stems of old trees, but some-

ABIES, OR

what smooth on the younger ones. It is ealled "Lucatzin" by the Indians in California. The timber is soft, white, and diffieult to rive or split.

No. 19. ABIES PATTONIANA, Jeffrey, Patton's Californian Fir. Syn. Abies graeilis, Hort.

- " " Williamsonii, Newberry.
 " " Hookeriana, Murray.
 " Pieea Californiea, Carrière.
- " Tsuga Hookeriana, Carrière.

Leaves solitary, alternate, thickly seattered on all sides of the branches, petiolate, trigone, stiff, curved, acuminate, and rather blunt-pointed, three-quarters of an inch long, and nearly onetenth of an inch broad, triangular, a little declining, and springing from a small triangular pedestal of soft, spongy, elastic bark at the junction with the shoots; bright green above and glauceseent beneath; buds irregularly seattered along the twigs, terminal ones very sealy, pointed, and destitute of resin, the bud scales continuing to encircle the twigs for years afterwards. Branches and young shoots densely covered with a brown woolly substance, and rough, sealy bark, slender, and rather drooping. Cones, oblong-cylindrical, tapering slightly to both ends, smooth externally, from two inches to two and a half long and one inch broad, pendulous, crowded, and produced at the points of the top branches, and when ripe of a light brown colour. Scales rounded, thickest in the centre and thin on the edges, entire, or somewhat wavy on the margins, very numerous, nearly all of a size, five-tenths of an inch broad, and rather loosely placed. Seeds very small, with rather broad wings, a quarter of an inch long. Stem straight, with numerous slender drooping branches, not very prolific at the extremities. Bark, rough, scaling off in irregular flakes, and of a reddish brown colour, particularly on the young shoots. It yields but little resin, but the timber is hard, fine-grained, and of a reddish colour.

The Abies Pattoniana occupies the most elevated parts of the Sierra Nevada, and seldom descends lower down than 100 yards

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from the line of perpetual snow, where in moist situations it forms a tree from 100 to 130 feet high, with a trunk sometimes three feet in diameter. Its branches spread out horizontally from the main stem, but become drooping towards the extremities, and with the branchlets thickly set round with solitary leaves about two-thirds of an inch long, grass green above, and pale green beneath, with those towards the points of the branchlets spreading, and silvery white below. The cones are about two inches long, and one in diameter, in the widest part; when young, dark purple, but when old, pale brown. Male flowers, or catkins, two-eighths of an inch long, and of a violet colour, The timber is of a reddish colour, close, and fine-grained, and remarkable for its strength and durability, and as an ornamental tree for parks or pleasure grounds, or for general planting, no tree can be more recommendable : and, indging from the soil and situation in which it grows, it may be considere I the hardiest of all the Californian kinds.

Mr. William Lobb found it in abundance on the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, near the head waters of the north tributary of Feather River, and more to the south, towards Lake Bigler; forming immense trees, in habit of growth and general appearance much resembling the "Deodar," but the Pattoniana being more thickly branched, and densely clothed with foliage, is by far the handsomest tree.

Mr. Jeffery, who discovered it on the Mount Baker range, in Northern California, describes it as a noble tree, rising to a height of 150 feet, and 134 feet in circumference, and towering above the rest of the forest, but as it ascended the mountain, it got gradually smaller, till at last it dwindled down into a shrub not more than four feet high. It is found at elevations of from 5000 to 6000 feet, on Cascade Mountain, and on Mount Baker range, in Upper California.

It is quite hardy, and has been named by Jeffrey, in compliment to Mr. Patton, of the Cairnies, in Scotland, a gentleman much interested in conifers.

ABIES, OR

No. 20. ABIES TSUGA, Siebold, the Japan Hemlock Spruee. Syn. Pinus Tsuga, Antoine

~	0 /
"	" Araragi, Siebold.
,,,	Tsuga Sieboldii, Carrière.
,,	Micropeuce Sieboldii, Spach.
,,,	Abies diversifolia, Hort.
"	" Araragi, Loudon.
	II and harmon II and
22	" Hanburyana, Hort.

Leaves solitary, somewhat two-rowed, thickly set on the branches, frequently alternate, lower ones reflected, and on short, round foot-stalks; they are flat, slightly linear, and tapering to an obtuse (rarely acute) point, entire on the edges, smooth, dark shining, green above, ribbed, and marked beneath with two white glaueous bands. Branches numerous, irregularly spreading, and drooping at the ends. Branchlets slender, recurved, and irregularly furnished with small buds. Cones very small, solitary, terminal on the ends of the branchlets, one inch long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, elliptic, blunt-pointed, and remaining on the tree after the seeds have fallen out. Seales permanent, imbricated, 20 or 30 in number, leathery, shut elose, largest in the middle, slender at the base, partially rounded or obtuse on the apex, thin, and of a shining pale brown colour. Braeteas very short, hardly longer than the foot-stalk of the seale, narrow, truncate, and irregularly bifid. Seeds very small, with thin membraneous wings.

A large tree, from 80 to 100 feet high, with the appearance and habit of the Hemloek Spruee (Abies Canadensis), but with the timber of a yellowish colour, and much valued by the Japanese.

It is found in the northern provinces of Japan, on the mountains of "Matsu" and "Dewar," at an elevation of 6000 feet, and on the saered mountain, "Fusi-Yama," which is the highest mountain in Japan (14,000 feet), and whose sides are covered with dense pine forests, chiefly composed of this kind, to an elevation of 8000 or 9000 feet. The Japanese names for this Fir are, "Tsuga" (Yew-leaved) and "Araragi" (Yew-like). It is much used in Japan for planting round sacred temples, on account of its graceful appearance. There is the following variety :---

ABIES TSUGA NANA, Siebold, the Dwarf Tsuga Spruce.

This forms a little bush, seldom more than a yard high, with much smaller and shorter leaves than the species. It is much cultivated in pots, in their town gardens, by the Japanese, who call it "Hime," or "Fime Tsuga" (the dwarf yew-leaved Spruce).

NEW OR DOUBTFUL SPECIES OF ABIES.

ABIES MAXIMOWICZH, Newmann, Maximowicz's Spruce.

Of this kind very little is known, except that the young plants in cultivation are very like those of Abies Aleockiana.

Gen. ACTINOSTROBUS. Miquel.

Flowers, moncecious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate and terminal; the male catkins egg-shaped, or somewhat globular, the female ones solitary and globular.

Cones, somewhat globular, solitary, and composed of six scales, disposed in two vertical sets at the base, and woody.

Values or Scales, convex on the back, those at the base much the shortest, with the interior ones much the largest.

Seeds, in twos, under each of the upper scales three-edged, and winged on each side.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

Leares, persistent, seale-formed, very small, in whorls of three, stiff, and very acute pointed.

Name derived from $a\kappa\tau\iota s$ (aktis), a ray, and $\sigma\tau\rho\rho\beta os$ (strobus), a cone; the scales radiated.

Pyramidal bushes, found on the south-west coast of New Holland.

ACTINOSTROBUS.

No. 1. ACTINOSTROBUS PYRAMIDALIS, *Miquel*, the Pyramidal Swan River Cypress.

Leaves in threes, vertical, very small, scale-formed, threecornered, ovate, acute-pointed, rigid, decurrent at the base, and slightly spreading at the points. Branches alternate, ascending, slightly spreading out at the extremitics, very numerous, long, and slightly angular. Branchlets dense, dark-green, and having no particular direction; younger ones covered with spinescent leaves, partially imbricated; the adult ones stand out stiff, while those on the cone bearing lateral ones are scale-formed, very short, and entirely cover the stem. Cones solitary, somewhat globular, composed of six scales, in opposite pairs; those at the base much the shortest, and the interior ones much the largest. Scales convex on the back, sharply ribbed, woody, and without any terminal sharp-point. Seeds, in twos, under each of the upper scales.

A dense, narrow, pyramidal bush, growing six feet high, with ascending branches, and dark green branchlets, found growing in the Swan River Colony, along the sea-shore, where it is brackish from being inundated, and along the south-western coast of New Holland.

It is not hardy.

No. 2. ACTINOSTROBUS ACUMINATUS, Parlatore, the Acuminate Swan River Cypress.

Leaves on the principal branches and branchlets in threes, about one-third of an ineh long and half a line broad, with the base decurrent and the npper part free, erectly-spreading, linear, acute and somewhat spiny pointed, the upper surface tolerably flat, the under one convex and keeled, and the margins rough. Cones solitary, and produced at the ends of the short, erect branchlets; they are ovate-pointed, and composed of six scales in opposite pairs, all connected at the base on a very short column, and nearly three-quarters of an inch long,

half an inch wide, and of a chestnut brown colour. The scales are in sixes, nearly equal in size, and connected at the base on a very short axis, the lower ones are oblong-acute and crect, and the upper ones narrow, spreading, and with acute spiny points; the seeds are in twos under each of the upper scales, and either two or three winged.

A low, erect, branching shrub, found at the Swan River Colony, in Western Australia, and not hardy in England.

Gen. ARAUCARIA. Jussieu.

Flowers, directions, or male and female flowers on different plants.

Cones, globular, and terminal.

Scales, decidnous, or partially so.

Seeds, more or less attached to the scales.

Leaves, scale-like, persistent, and widest at the base.

Name, derived from Araucanos, a people of Chili, in which country Araucaria imbricata abounds, and where its seeds furnish a great portion of the food of the Indians.

The Arancarias differ from the true Pines and Firs in having the sexes on separate trees; in the scales on the cones being one-seeded, and in the seeds being more or less attached to the scales. They, however, approach nearest to the Genus Dammara, in being directions; but differ from them in the form of the leaves and scales on the cones; also in having bracteas to each female flower, and in the seeds being more or less attached to the scales, and not free, as in the Genus Dammara.

Section I. COLUMBEA, Salisbury, OR THE TRUE ARAUCARIAS.

Cones very large; seales slightly winged and deciduous; seeds indistinctly attached at the base. Seed-leaves from two

D 2

to four, and germinating under ground. Leaves, on young plants, unequally formed.

They are all large trees, natives of America and Australia.

No. 1. ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII, Hooker, Mr. Bidwill's Araucaria.

Syn. Colymbea Bidwillii, Carrière.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, rigid, flat, deep-green, shining, and spiny pointed, generally forming two rows along the branchlets, and without any foot-stalks; narrow, and nearly two inches long on the young plants, but much shorter and broader on the more mature plants, and not more than three-quarters of an inch long; those on the stem alternate, those on the branchlets somewhat two-rowed. Branches in regular whorls, from five to seven in number, but frequently more on the adult trees; they are horizontal, with those near the base sometimes deflected and not more than 12 feet in length on old trees. Branchlets in opposite pairs, about 18 inches long, slender, and rather thinly covered with flat, distant, sharp-pointed leaves. Cones, ovate-globular or oblong, about nine inches long; sometimes nearly as broad, and a little depressed at the ends. Scales large, projecting, with an acute, transverse ridge across the centre, highest in the middle, and furnished with a sharppointed reclining hook at the extremity. The scales are from one to two inches broad, and from half to three-quarters of an inch thick, loosely adhering, and very deciduous when the seeds are ripe. Seeds very large, from two to two and a half inches long, by three-quarters of an inch broad, terminating at the apex in short callous marginal wings, furnished with long, flat, tapering, eurved points, more than an inch long. Nuts eaten by the aborigines.

A majestic tree, with a very straight cylindrical trunk, growing from 100 to 150 feet high.

It is found on the Brisbane mountains and in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay, in Australia. Mr. Bidwill, after whom it was named, describes it as overtopping the forests, with a clear, smooth, blackish trunk, and depressed, loose, conical head and that the timber is very fine, close-grained, and very durable.

It is the "Banza-tunza," or "Banya-tunya," of the natives, and is not hardy.

No. 2. ARAUCARIA BRASILIENSIS, Richard, the Brazil Araucaria.

Syn. Pinus dioica, Arrabida. , Colymbea angustifolia, Bertoloni. , Brasiliensis, Carrière.

Leaves linear, lanceolate, quite straight, and entire; loosely imbricated, and tapering to a very sharp point; from one to two inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad, seattered all round the leading shoots, and spreading; the older stem ones imbrieated the reverse way, and remaining on after they become brown, broadest at the base, decurrent, and frequently a little twisted at the base, young ones keeled and glaucous below, light green and shining above. Branches, numerous, mostly in horizontal whorls, lower ones declining, and partly covered with the adult leaves, upper ones ascending, and only divided towards the extremities; branchlets slender, leafy, spreading, undivided, and bending gracefully downwards, the lower ones soon turning brown and falling off. Cones very large, globular, sometimes slightly depressed at the extremities, solitary on the tops of the branches, erect, and without any foot-stalks, six inches long, nearly the same in diameter, and of a vellowish brown colour. Scales thick, compressed, wedge-shaped, oblong, foursided, and closely placed together, of a firm, corky texture, each terminating in a lanceolate, acute, recurved spine, hollow within at the base on the upper side, and covering a monospermous mit, two inches long, covered with a smooth reddish-brown leathery skin. Seeds very large, oblong, eatable, and without any winged appendage.

A very handsome pyramidal tree, growing from 70 to 100 feet high, with a straight stem, covered with tolerably smooth bark, except near the upper part, where the leaves still adhere in a reclining, imbricated position.

It forms immense forests between the province of Minos Geraes and Soam-Paulo, to the north of Rio de Janeiro; the nuts, which have very little resin in them, are sold as an article of food in the markets of Rio, and the fragrant resin which exudes from the trunk of the tree is mixed with wax to make candles.

Its Brazilian name is "Curi."

It is tender, and has the following varieties:

ARAUCARIA BRASILIENSIS RIDOLFIANA, Savi.

Syn.	Araucaria	Ridolfi, Hort.
32))	Lindleyana, Van Houtte.
"	"	Ribbiana, Italian Gardens.
"	Colymbea	Brasiliensis, Carrière.

This variety is more robust, and with larger and longer leaves, and, according to Count Ridolf, is very distinct when old.

It is found on the higher mountains about Rio, and is hardier than the species.

ARAUCARIA BRASILIENSIS GRACILIS, Carrière.

Syn. Araucaria elegans, *Knight.* """graeilis, *Van Houtte*.

Leaves, when old, bright green, but when young somewhat glaucous; they are linear-lanceolate, rather dense, and less rigid, but much narrower than those of the species. Branches slender and spreading; branchlets undivided and bent downwards at the ends.

This variety somewhat resembles Cunninghamia Sinensis, and is much smaller and slenderer than the original form of the species.

ARAUCARIA BRASILIENSIS SAVIANA, Parlatore. Syn. Araucaria Saviana, Parlatore.

Leaves, when yonng, somewhat glaucous, and when old large, linear-laneeolate, closely placed, and more or less turned backward. Cones very large, and globose or somewhat oval; seales broad, with long, linear-lanceolate, reenrved, spiny points.

It is said to be a native of the mountains of Bolivia, and to be much hardier than the species, which is found in Brazil.

No. 3. ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, Pavon, the Chili Pine or Monkey Puzzle.

Syn. Arauearia Chilensis, Mirbel.

, Dombeyi, Richard.

- " Abies Columbaria, Desfont.
- " " Araucana, Poiret.
- " Commbea quadrifaria, Salisbury.
- " Colymbea imbricata, Carrière.
- " Dombeya Chilensis, Lamarck.
 - " Arancana, Rœuschel.
- " Quadrifaria imbrieata, Manutti.

" Pinns Araucana, Molina.

Leaves in whorls of from seven to eight in number, ovatelaneeolate, spirally placed, rigid, concave, straight, smooth, shining, deep green, very pungent, closely imbricated and cartilaginous on the margins, entirely covering the stem, and remaining on for several years, from three-quarters to one inch and three-quarters long, very sharp-pointed, somewhat thickened at the base, but without any foot-stalk, and remaining on the shoots for years quite green, but getting more separated, closely pressing along the stem, and turning backwards as the tree increases in circumference. Branches horizontal, somewhat ascending at the extremities, regularly divided laterally, in opposite pairs, quite straight, from five to seven in a whorl, and diminishing in length as they ascend higher np the tree, mutil at the top they terminate in the leading shoot, and form

a kind of pyramidal head, lateral branches long, straight, in opposite pairs, and regularly divided; branchlets eylindrical, thickly covered all over with leaves, rather slender, undivided, and mostly bent downwards; male and female on separate trees, male catkins ovate-eylindrical, in clusters of from 6 to 7 at the ends of the branches; females solitary and erect. Cones very large, globular, solitary, and erect on the ends of the top branches; from six to eight inches broad, and from six to seven inches long, of a dark brown colour, with the scales regularly and closely imbricated, but when ripe, quite deciduous, and soon dropping to pieces. Seales, numerous, wedge-shaped, eurved near the ends, and deciduous, one inch broad at the widest part, terminating in a long, flat, thin tail, one and a half inch long, and tapering to a fine point. Seeds, very large, from one to one inch and a half long, bluntly four-sided, afterwards gibbose, compressed on the opposite sides, and ending in a long, flat, inflexed, tapering tail, like those of the scales; of a deep brown colour, one inch and a quarter long, and seven-eighths of an inch at the widest part, and of a leathery texture, each eone producing from 200 to 300 seeds, two to each scale, and ripening towards the end of March.

A noble tree, growing 150 feet high, and indigenous to Southern Chili, where it is found on the western acclivities of the Andes, often reaching the snow line, but never more than 2000 feet below it. It forms vast forests in a part of the Andes inhabited by the Araucanians, a people who are said to pride themselves on their name, its signification being frank or free. It is found also in great abundance on the mountains of Caramavida and Naguelbuta in Chili, and in the neighbourhood of Concepcion. The Coreovado, a mountain that rises opposite Chiloe, is said to be studded from its foot to the snow line with large groups of these beautiful trees.

The timber is hard, heavy, durable, yellowish-white, fibrous and beautifully veined, eapable of receiving a high polish, and easily worked.

The tree is full of a milky white resin, and the Araucano

Indians eat the nuts, either fresh, boiled, or roasted, and distil from them a spirituous liquor, dry and prepare a kind of flour and pastry from them, or dry them for winter store, and for trading to Coneepcion and Valdivia, from whence they find their way to Valparaiso and Lima. It is the "Pehuen" or monkey-puzzle of the Chilians, no animal of that kind attempting to climb the trees.

Dr. Pappig says, such is the extent of the Araucarian forest, on the Chilian Andes, and the amazing quantity of intritious seeds that each full-grown tree produces, that the Indians are ever secure from want; it yielding to those nomad nations a vegetable substance, that is found in greatest plenty, the more they recede from the whites. The kernels are dried, after being boiled, for winter use; their time of ripening being towards the end of March, at which time the cones break up and fall to pieces shedding their seeds on the ground, and thus bestowing a great boon on the poor Indians, which nothing but a small parrot divides with them. And there is but little doubt when the numerous young Araucarias which are now planting, or have been planted in Europe, become large, and arrive at a fruit-bearing state, but that as great a boon will be given to future generations as that conferred on the present one by the fruit of the Spanish chestnut, which is now so largely consumed in all the towns and cities of Europe.

The Chili Pine was first introduced into England by Mr. Menzies, in 1795, and presented to Sir Joseph Banks, who planted one of the first plants at his residence, Spring Grove, near Hounslow, and sent the others to the Royal Gardens at Kew: and from which circumstance it formerly was called Sir Joseph Banks's Pine.

There are several seedling varieties of the Chili Pine, distinguished in the nurseries, but such differences are only retained while the plants are young, with the exception of the variegated kind.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA VARIEGATA.

A striking variety, with pale straw-eoloured leaves, and oceasionally the young shoots intermixed with the ordinary deep-shining green ones.

It originated in Mr. Glendinning's nursery at Turnham Green.

No. 4. ARAUCARIA RULEI, Mueller, Mr. Rule's Araucaria.

Syn. Eutaeta Rulei, Verlot. """Muelleri, Carrière. """Rulei polymorpha, Carrière.

Leaves from one half to two-thirds of an ineh long, laneeolate, closely imbricated, and of a deep glossy green, and although aeute pointed, not pungent. Branches numerous, rigid, much divided, and symmetrical. Cones nearly globular, with the seales an ineli or more broad, and furnished with projecting, narrow, lanee-shaped points an ineh long.

A fine bushy-headed tree, growing about 50 feet high, with the branches extending 30 feet in diameter, very rigid, tabular-formed, and six times more numerous than those on the Chili Pine (Arauearia imbricata), the whole of the branches being covered with beautiful dark glossy green leaves, elosely and multifariously imbricated. It is found on one of the islets near New Caledonia, covering the summit of an extinct lofty volcano, and growing in the débris, which is as hard as adamant in summer, and deluged with rain in winter. It attains a less gigantic size than any of its congeners, and in habit bears more resemblance to the Chilian Araucaria imbricata than the Australian one called Bidwillii, from which it especially differs in its foliage, which, although acute, is not pungent or striolated.

This kind belongs to the true Arauearias, and was named by Dr. Mueller, of Melbourne, in compliment to Mr. John Rule, a nurseryman at Victoria, in Southern Australia. It will be found quite tender for the open air during an English winter. Mr. Dunean, who first discovered this species, says that the seminal leaves of Araucaria Rulei pass through six stages before they are fully elaborated, and those stages resemble the foliage of all the others of the genus from Araucaria Cookii to imbricata. The leaves on old trees, however, are regularly and evenly produced all round the branches; and are broad, flat, and incurved or pressed against them, so as to lie imbricated over each other, and thus give to the branches considerable bulk.

Section II. EUTACTA, Link., THE NEEDLE-LEAVED OR FALSE ARAUCARIAS.

Cones small, terminal, and globular. Scales broadly winged, and more or less persistent. Seeds visibly fastened at the base. Seed-leaves in four, and developed above ground. Leaves on the young plants unequal shaped and small.

Large trees, natives of Australia.

No. 5. ARAUCARIA COOKH, R. Brown, Captain Cook's Araucaria.
Syn. Araucaria columnaris, Hooker.
" Cupressus columnaris, Forster.
" Araucaria subulata, Vicillard.
" " intermedia, "
" Eutaeta Cookii, Carrière.
"""minor, "
" " Pancherii, "
Leaves alternate, scattered all round the sheets, those on the

Leaves alternate, scattered all round the sheets, those on the larger ones compressed, spreading, or curved, from half an inch to one inch long; those on the branchlets of young plants much more slender, shorter, and more numerous, incurved, and somewhat four-sided; those on the adult trees closely imbricated, rounded, and almost inlaying upon the branchlets. Branches in regular distant, horizontal whorls, slightly bending downwards, and again ascending towards the extremities; branchlets in two rows, along the sides of the branches, frequently

declining, and closely covered with foliage. Male catkins, terminal, ovate, and from one and a half or two inches long. Cones ovate, rounded at the ends, from four to six inches long, and from two and a half to three and a half inches broad, lateral, and sometimes in pairs. Seales large, gibbose, coriaceous, very thin on the edges, closely imbricated, and terminating on the summit, in a long, hooked, spiny appendage.

A very tall tree, with a straight stem, covered with a thin glossy bark, resembling the Norfolk Island Pine, but differing in several respects, growing from 150 to 200 feet high, with a very narrow head, very much resembling a well-proportioned factory chimney. It is found abundantly on the islands of Aniteura, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia.

It is quite tender.

No. 6. ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII, *Aiton*, Cunningham's Araucaria, or Moreton Bay Pine.

Syn. Altingia Cunninghamii, Don.

" Eutaeta Cunninghamii, Link.

" Eutassa Cunninghamii, Spach.

Leaves very rigid, those on young trees vertically compressed, sharp-pointed, straight, alternate, deenrrent at the base, smooth, dark green, shining, and disposed all round the branches, half an inch long, swelling towards the base, and awl-shaped; those on the full-grown trees lanceolate, acute, imbricated, curved, awl-shaped, widest at the base, and reelining on the principal branches and stem. Branches in horizontal whorls of from six to eight in number, spreading out straight, or slightly ascending when young, but bending downwards when old. Branchlets distant and alternate. Male eatkins solitary, eylindrical, terminal, three inches long, and about the thickness of the middle finger. Cones ovate, three inches long, and nearly the same in thickness, terminal on the upper branchlets, and without foot-stalks. Seales wedge-shaped, numerous, thick, leathery, membraneous, winged on the margins, and wavy, half an inch broad, and terminated by a linear, awl-shaped, recurved, stiff,

ARAUCARIA.

spiny point, one-third the length of the scale. Seeds flattened, and appearing as if concealed within the scales, which they resemble.

A large tree, growing from 100 to 130 feet high, and 14 or 15 feet in girt, with a clear stem 80 feet high, and a rather thin, loose head, found forming vast forests along the shores of Moreton Bay and on the alluvial banks of the Brisbane River, in Australia.

There are the following varieties :---

ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII GLAUCA, Aiton.

Syn. Araucaria glauca, Loddiges.

This differs from the species in nothing except in the glaucous colour of its leaves and young shoots. It is a very striking variety, and was first imported by Messrs. Loddiges from Moreton Bay.

ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII LONGIFOLIA, Antoine.

This variety has much longer and straighter leaves than the species, and is altogether a more robust tree.

No. 7. ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, R. Brown, the Norfolk Island Pine,

Syn. Dombeya excelsa, Lambert.

- .. Eutassa heterophylla, Salisbury.
- " Entacta excelsa, Link.
- " Colymbea excelsa, Sprengel.
- " Altingia excelsa, Loudon.

Leaves unequally awl-shaped, compressed, somewhat foursided, curved, and of a light green, the adult ones imbricated, bent inwards, and pointless, from half to three-quarters of an inch long, thick, three-edged, and recurved towards the branches. Branches regularly verticillate, spread out straight, or curved upwards at the extremities; lateral ones opposite or alternate, horizontal, or drooping, very closely placed along the sides in two rows, slender and undivided. Cones globular, from five to six inches in diameter, erect on long foot-stalks, and of a brownish colour. Scales large, broadly winged, thick on the upper part, and thin on the edges, woody, and terminating in an incurved pointed projection, one-third of an inch long. Seeds large, broadly winged, thick on the upper part, and thin on the edges, having the appearance as if concealed within the scale.

A majestic, handsome tree, with a perfectly straight stem, attaining the height of from 150 to 230 feet, and from eight to eleven feet in diameter, free from branches to the height of 80 feet. It is found in Australia, but principally on Norfolk Island.

It is not hardy.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Norfolk Island Pine.

This variety is of much slender growth, with a portion of the branchlets of a pale yellow colour.

Gen. ARTHROTAXIS. Don. The Jointed Yews.

Flowers, monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but solitary, terminal, and separate; although sometimes the different sexes are found entirely occupying distinct plants.

Cones, small, ovate or globular, and woody.

Scales, oval, entire, destitute of bracteas, and imbricated.

Seeds, from three to six under each scale.

Secd-leaves, in twos.

Leaves, without foot-stalks, seale-formed, and either elosely inlaying along the branchlets, or open and incurved.

Name, derived from "Arthron," a joint, and "Taxis," arrangement, the shoots having the appearance of being jointed.

All small trees, natives of Van Diemen's Land.

JOINTED YEWS.

No. 1. ARTHROTAXIS CUPRESSOIDES, Don, the Cypress-like Jointed Yew.

Syn. Arthrotaxis imbrieata, Maule. "Cunninghamia eupressoides, Zuccarini.

Leaves very small, closely inlaid along the branchlets, inbricated, ovate, blunt-pointed, thick in texture, smooth, and bright glossy green, from one to three lines long, obscurely keeled on the back, and concave on the face, entirely adhering at the base and scariose. Male catkins without foot-stalks, solitary, or in loose heads at the ends of the branchlets, with numerons close, scale-formed leaves at their base. Cones small, roundish, and numerons. Scales wedge or lance-shaped, woody, much thickened at the part which covers the seeds, almost shield-shaped, trigone, and uneven on the surface. Foot-stalks compressed and four-sided.

A small creet tree, from 20 to 30 feet high, much branched and with numerous branchlets, which are slender, spreading or pendulous, and cylindrical.

It is found at Lake St. Claire and along Pine River, in Tasmania, and is tolerably hardy.

No. 2. ARTHROTAXIS GUNNIANA, Hooker, Gunn's Jointed Yew.

Leaves spirally arranged, spreading, slightly eurved upwards, very rigid, linear-lanceolate, widest at the base, regularly tapering to a sharp spiny point, distantly disposed along the branchlets, and without any foot-stalks, convex, and bright glossy green on the back, flat, or slightly concave, and frequently entirely covered on the upper surface with a glaucous white powder, and from a quarter to half an inch long, and nearly a line wide at the base. A large bush, with numerous rather long branches and branchlets, which are but httle divided, but sometimes drooping at the ends.

It is a native of Tasmania, and is tolerably hardy.

ARTHROTAXIS.

No. 3. ARTHROTAXIS LAXIFOLIA, Hooker, the Open-leaved Jointed Yew. Syn. Arthrotaxis Donniana, Parker.

" " Doniana, Maule.

Leaves spirally disposed, loosely imbricated, somewhat incurved, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, keeled or convex on the back, concave on the face, adhering at the base, free and spreading at the points, and acute; branchlets, long, terete, slender, erect, forked, and of a bright green colour. Cones globular, or somewhat egg-shaped, and nearly three-quarters of an inch long; scales spirally inserted at the base, imbricated, leathery, ovate-acute, narrow, and stipitate at the base, seeds mostly in fours under each scale, somewhat linear and compressed.

This kind forms a small branching tree from twenty-five to thirty feet high, found near the cataracts on the Meander in Van Diemen's Land. It is tolerably hardy.

No. 4. ARTHROTAXIS SELAGINOIDES, Don, the Selago-like Jointed Yew.

Syn. Arthrotaxis Alpina, Van Houtte,

" Cunninghamia selaginoides, Zuccarini.

Leaves ranged in five spiral rows, closely placed along the shoots, slightly imbricated, ovate or ovate-laneeolate, incurved, leathery, rigid, blunt-pointed, keeled on the back, and seldom more than four or five liues long, but frequently very much shorter; level on the inside, couvex or obsoletely keeled on the back, and very smooth; at first light green, but afterwards of a much deeper colour, and quite glossy; rigid, dilated, and firmly adhering at the base. Male and female flowers sometimes on the same plant, sessile, solitary, and placed at the ends of the branchlets. Cones globular, the size of a walnut, with thick woody, non-peltate scales, on thick foot-stalks, almost tetragone, and thickest at the part eovering the seeds, oval on the top, acute, and laying close together. Seeds in threes, but more frequently in twos (one being abortive), under each scale, with hardly any wings, the wing being constituted in a great part by the epidermis of the seed; shell thin and erusty.

A bush from 10 to 20 feet high, with spreading ever-green branches and branchlets, tridently divided, or sometimes only forked at irregular distances; the adult stems are covered with a corky bark, and the branches with leaves united along the whole surface, and persistent, lateral ones short and completely covered with leaves drawn close together, and appearing as if jointed. It is found growing at the cataracts on the Meander, in Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land).

It is tolerably hardy.

Gen. BIOTA. Don. The Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

Flowers, moncecious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; male catkins oval or conical, female ones solitary and globular.

Cones, roundish, squarrose, and composed of from six to eight leathery valves or scales.

Scales, in opposite cross pairs, peltate, and furnished with a spiny point just below the apex, and containing each two seeds at the base.

Seeds, in twos under each scale, bellying, crustaceous, and wingless, or only furnished with rudimentary ones.

Scell-leaves in twos.

Leaves, scale-formed, very small, in opposite cross pairs, adpressed and tiled, or imbricated in four rows.

Name, derived from "bi," two, and "otis," an ear; the common English one, Arbor-Vitæ (tree of life), is deduced from its China and Japan appellations. In Japan it is called "Hiba" (tree of life), and in China, "Hak" (everlasting life), on account of the plants being evergreen and of a beautiful bright green at all seasons of the year.

BIOTA, OR

All the plants belonging to this genus were formerly included in that of Thuja, and are large bushes or small trees, found in China, Tartary, Japan, and the North of India.

SECTION I.

No. 1. BIOTA ORIENTALIS, Don, the Chinese Arbor-Vit æ. Syn. Thuja Orientalis, Linnæus. " " acuta, Mænch. " Cupressus Thuja, Targ-Tozz. " Platycladus strictus, Spach.

Leaves on the adult plant very small, in four rows, ovate, rhomboid, acute-pointed, scale-like, imbricated, adpressed, decurrent, and furrowed along the base, the outer or marginal ones lapping over on both sides, the upper and lower ones flat, with the points thickened, glaucous, green, and shining when young; afterwards dull green when old, and glandless. Branches somewhat vertical and horizontal at first, but soon afterwards turn up at the ends, and finally become fastigiate, with the stem; branchlets disposed in two rows, densely crowded along the extremities of the branches, and placed sideways. Cones, ovate-elliptic, six-valved, solitary at the ends of the small branchlets, half an inch long, green when young, but light brown when ripe, and composed of six scales, two being central and four around the sides. Scales blunt, central ones truncate, with a short stout projecting point below the apex, each scale covering two naked, egg-shaped, somewhat angular, wingless seeds.

A low evergreen tree, or pyramidal bush, densely clothed with deep green branchlets, found abundantly in China and Japan, growing in rocky situations and on the mountains, where it attains a height of 18 or 20 feet. It has the following varieties :—

BIOTA ORIENTALIS AUREA, Hort., the dwarf golden Arbor-Vitæ. Syn. Biota pyramidalis pumila, Carrière. Syn. Thuja aurea, Waterer.

" " Orientalis aurea nana, Hort.

" " " compacta aurea, Hort.

" nana aurea, Hort.

This variety forms a very neat, dwarf, round, dense, and compact bush, seldom exceeding three or four feet in height, with short, slender branchlets, which during the winter and spring become of a golden yellow colour, particularly the points of the shoots.

It was raised in the nursery of Messrs. Waterer and Godfrey, at Knaphill.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS VARIEGATA, Endlicher, the variegated Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Biota Orientalis variegata aurea, Carriere.

Thuja variegata, Hort.

" Orientalis variegata, Hort.

This is the golden variegated Chinese Arbor-Vita, and a very effective variety, from the branchlets being of a bright golden colour and bright green, equally intermixed all over the plant.

The Japanese call this kind "Furi-hiba" (two-coloured tree of life), and "Suri-hiba" (variegated tree of life), on account of its having the yellow and green branchlets intermixed all over the plant.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS ARGENTEA, Hort., the silvery-white variegated Arbor-Vita.

Syn. Thuja argentea, Hort.

This is the silvery-variegated Chinese Arbor-Vitæ, and only differs from the preceding variety in the white colour of a portion of its branchlets.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS ARTHROTAXOIDES, Hort., the Arthrotaxislike Arbor-Vita.

This singular and distinct variety forms a dense dwarf bush, with the branchlets curiously contorted.

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BIOTA, OR

BIOTA ORIENTALIS FUNICULATA, *Hort.*, the cord-branched Arbor-Vitæ,

Syn. Thuja funiculata, *Hort.* "Biota funiculata, *Hort.*

This singular kind has slender, little divided, bright green branchlets, thinly furnished with small, open, and acute-pointed leaves. It is said to be a hybrid, raised in France, between Biota pendula and Orientalis.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS MONSTROSA, *Carrière*, the monstrous Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja monstrosa, Hort.

" " Sibirica monstrosa, Knight.

This variety is remarkable on account of its short gross branchlets, which are few in number, much contorted, and frequently four-sided, from the thickened obtuse-ovate (rarely acute) leaves.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS GRACILIS, Carrière, the Nepal Arbor-Vitae. Syn. Biota Nepalensis, Endlicher.

", ", freneloides, Belgian Gardens. ", ", graeilifolia, Knight. ", Thuja freneloides, Hort. ", Nepalensis, Hort.

This variety differs from the species in being much slenderer, more compact and erect in all its parts, and in having much smaller and more acute foliage. It is found on the mountains of Upper Nepal and other parts of Northern India, and is called by the natives "Majoo," which, according to Major Madden, is derived from the external resemblance of its fruit to the nutgall.

> BIOTA ORIENTALIS GLAUCA, Pince. Syn. Thuja glauca, Hort.

This beautiful and very distinct variety differs from the

species in having all its leaves and branchlets covered with a fine glaucous powder, giving the plant quite a silvery appearance when in good health. It was raised by Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS SIEBOLDII, Endlicher.

Syn. Biota Japonica, Siebold.

33	" Orientalis nana, <i>Carrière</i> .	
21	" " compacta, Hort.	
	" " incurvata, Knight	t.
	" Correana, Siebold.	
3.5	i) Costetting of Sector	
,,,	Thuja compacta, Hort.	
	" nana, Hort.	
3.7	" Orientalis compacta, Hort.	
59	" Japonica, Hort.	
17	" strieta, Hort.	

This kind is distinguished by its dwarf, compact, conical head, and numerous short branchlets, which are of a bright green colour.

The Japanese name for this variety is "Kus-jak" (peacock's tail), on account of its close, fan-like branchlets and compact general outline, resembling the tail of a peacock. It is much cultivated in pots by the Japanese, on account of its dwarf, compact habit.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA, Rollisson, the very elegant Chinese Arbor-Vita.

Syn. Thuja elegantissima, Hort.

A very elegant dwarf variety, obtained some years ago in the nursery of Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, from a sport of the common Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. It has a much neater appearance and more erect habit than the Biota Orientalis aurea, with all the tips or points of the young shoots of a golden yellow colour during the summer and autumnal months. It is the best of all the golden-tinted varieties.

BIOTA, OR

BIOTA ORIENTALIS FALCATA, Lindley, the falcate sealed Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja faleata, *Hort.* "Biota Fortunei, *Hort.*

This kind is very upright and pyramidal in its growth, in consequence of which it is largely employed by the Japanese in forming hedges, for which its close, compact habit renders it most suitable.

Mr. Fortune found it at Youkahama, in Japan, forming a dense, conical bush, from 12 to 15 feet high, with great green cones, having the spine at the end of the scales, long, and curved backwards, like a small siekle.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS PEKINENSIS, Gordon, the Peking Arbor-Vita.

Leaves on the adult plants very small, seale-formed, closely imbrieated in four rows, ovate-pointed, and furrowed on the back; the marginal ones lap over on both sides, the upper and under ones are flat, thickened at the points, glaueous green, and shining when young, but dull green when old. Branches rather long and somewhat spreading. Branchlets slender, flat, linear, and not very thickly disposed in two lateral rows. Cones small, globular, solitary at the ends of the small branchlets, half an inch long, and the same in breadth, and of a fine glaucous violet colour when young. Scales mostly eight in number, with the outer ones large, flat, broadly ovate, and thickened near the ends, and the inner or central ones narrow, very much smaller, only a little longer, and twnneate, with a short stout spine near the top. Seeds oval, wingless, and in twos at the base of the scales.

A splendid tree, from 50 to 60 feet high, with a stem two feet in diameter, found by Mr. Fortune on the Western Hills, near Peking, in 1861.

ORIENTAL ARBOR-VIT.E.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS, Endlicher, the tall Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Biota Orientalis excelsa, Hort.

- " " exeelsa, Hort.
 - " pyramidalis, Carrière.
 - " Orientalis stricta, Loudon.
 - , Thuja Orientalis cupressoides, Cels.

This fine variety has a very tall, narrow, fastigiate head, very much resembling the upright Cypress in shape, and quite as compact, with the foliage and branches more robust than those of the common form of the Chinese Arbor-Vitæ, and growing from 20 to 30 feet high. This variety must not be conformed with the Tartarian Arbor-Vitæ (Thuja tartarica).

BIOTA ORIENTALIS TRIANGULARIS, Hort., the triangularbranchletted Arbor-Vitze.

A curious, dwarf, compact variety, with the branchlets arranged in a triangular manner, and not flat or fan-shaped, as is usually the case.

No. 2. BIOTA PENDULA, Endlicher, the weeping Arbor-Vitæ.

Syu. Cupressus pendula, Thunberg.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
**	., patula, Persoon.
• •	., filiformis, Hort.
2.2	" pendulata, Hort.
.,	Thuja pendula, Lambert.
29	"filiformis, Loddiges.
22	" pendulata, Hort.
	" Orientalis tlagelliformis, Jacques.
"	Biota Orientalis pendula, Parlatore.
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Leaves in opposite pairs, very small, somewhat distant, scaleformed or ovate-lanceolate, spreading at the points, and loosely imbricated, decurrent and keeled on the back, much smaller, shorter, less pointed, and more closely imbricated at the base

BIOTA.

and towards the ends of the branchlets than along the intermediate parts, where they are more distant, pointed, longer, and spreading out at the points. Branches spreading, slender, very long, and recurved; branchlets long, numerous, collected in elusters at irregular distances along the branches, slender, thread-like, sometimes forked, loosely drooping, and distantly covered with small scale-like sharp-pointed leaves. Cones globose or ovate-oblong; half an inch long, erect, and produced in clusters of from three to five in number, near the ends of the branches, and composed of from four to six scales. Scales externally convex, smooth, and terminating near the apex in a stout recurved blunt point. Seeds ovate, slightly angular, and wingless.

A bush or small tree, with a straight stem and very long slender drooping branches, and branchlets growing 10 or 15 feet high and perfectly hardy, but subject to vary in the appearance and size of its branchlets according to soil and situation. It is found growing spontaneous on the Hakone Mountains in Japan, but is cultivated universally all over Japan and the northern parts of China, on account of its graceful appearance. It is also said to be found in Tartary and Nepal, but on very doubtful authority. It was also stated, some years ago, to be a hybrid raised by the Loddiges, between a Red Cedar and a Chinese Arbor-Vitæ, in their nursery at Hackney; and, singular as it may appear, the same was said by some person in France, only that in this case the hybrid was raised between the common Cypress and Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. Dr. Siebold, however, having discovered the plant in a wild state in Japan, soon dispelled such statements.

The Japanese names for this kind are "Ito-suga" (the cordbranched evergreen), and "Fi-moro Hiba" (the slender or drooping tree of life). The Chinese call it "Hi-no-ki" (the eord-branched or slender-formed shrub), and "Sisan" (common).

THE JOINTED ARBOR-VITÆ.

SECTION II.—DOUBTFUL KINDS.

No. 3. BIOTA MELDENSIS, Lawson, the French hybrid Arbor-Vitre.

Syn. Thuja hybrida, Hort. """Meldensis, French Gardens.

Leaves needle-shaped, decurrent, sharp-pointed, and in opposite distant pairs, somewhat spirally placed along the branches, glaucous on both sides when young, but of a light shining green when old, quite stiff, and extended outwards. Stem and branches ascending, lateral ones loose, spreading, and irregularly placed along the main branches. Branchlets very slender, rather drooping, and distantly clothed with sharp-pointed leaves. Cones said to be like those of the common Arbor-Vite.

This plant is said to be a hybrid between the Chinese Arbor-Vitæ and the common Red Cedar, and to have been raised at Meaux in France. It, however, has very much the appearance, when young, of an attenuated variety of the Virginian or Red Cedar, and is a very doubtful hybrid, having not the least appearance of the Arbor-Vitæ in it.

It is quite hardy.

Gen. CALLITRIS. Ventenat.

Flowers, monocious, or male and female on the same plant but separate and terminal, the male catkins globular, female ones solitary.

Conces, globular or somewhat four-sided, and composed of four-valved woody scales, the alternate pair much the smallest.

Valves or Seales, in opposite pairs, regularly truncated on the top, and four in number.

Seeds, one or two at the base of each scale or valve, the larger pair of scales having two seeds each, the smaller pair

CALLITRIS.

but one under each. Seeds winged on each side, slightly compressed, and somewhat three-edged.

Seed-leaves, from three to six, but mostly in fours.

Leaves, very small, scale-formed, in alternate opposite pairs, close together at the base of the joints.

Name derived from "Kallos," beauty, from the elegant and regular appearance of the jointed branchlets.

CALLITRIS QUADRIVALVIS, Ventenat, the jointed Arbor-Vitæ. Syn. Thuja articulata, Wahlenberg. "Frenella Fontanesii, Mirbel.

Leaves very small, scale-formed, in alternate opposite pairs, elose together at the base of the distant joints, and facing four successive ways, those on the margins clasping both sides, those on the upper and lower sides flat, with a terminal point and small transparent gland near their extremity; those on the adult branches are very much smaller and decurrent. Branches spread out horizontal, with numerous lateral ones, regularly dividing again into flattened, slender jointed, shining, smooth, pale green branchlets. Branchlets numerous, regularly branching, quite flat, glabrous, sometimes glaucescent, distinctly jointed and straight. Cones globular, or somewhat quadrangular, and consisting of four seales or valves, in opposite pairs, regularly truncate on the summit, slightly concave and obtuse; the two opposite ones much longer and seldom convex, but terminating in a point at the extremity, and containing one or two double-winged seeds under each.

A large tree, diminishing into a small bush, according to elevation and soil; found on the mountains of Barbary in rocky situations, and on Mount Atlas, in Northern Africa.

Its Barbary name is "Aleree."

It is not hardy, except in the milder parts of England.

Gen. CEDRUS. Link. The Cedars.

Flowers, monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male catkins solitary, cylindrical, erect, and terminal, female ones somewhat oval and obtuse, solitary, very rarely in twins, and erect.

Cones, oval, obtuse at the ends, quite smooth, erect, and on the upper side of the branches.

Scales, very closely placed, rounded on the outer margins, quite thin at the edges, leathery, smooth, and more or less deciduous.

Seeds, in twos under each scale, with a soft tegumental covering, full of turpentine, more or less angular, and furnished with a large persistent membranaceous wing.

Seed-leaces, mostly nine in number.

Leaves, needle-shaped, somewhat four-sided, stiff, persistent, and disposed either in bundles or solitary.

All splendid evergreen trees, found either on Mount Lebanon, the North of India, or on the Barbary and Atlas Mountains in Northern Africa.

The word Cedar (Kedros of the Greeks) was not restricted by the ancients to the Cedar of Lebanon, but probably derived from the Arabie "Kedr," worth or value, or its derivative "Kedrat," strength or power, in allusion to the value of the wood. The Hebrew and Arabic names for the Cedar are "Araz" or "Arz," and that of the Romans "Arar," all from the Arabic root "Araza;" "He was firm and stable, with roots deeply fixed in the ground" (Golius). Other writers derive the name from "Kaio," to burn, and "Drio," to sweat or distil, a kind of incense being obtained from the split wood, and burnt as a substitute for it in the East; Pliny also describes the process of making "Cedria," from the cedar-wood, by distillation, and affirms its great value as a remedy for tooth-ache, for which cure our modern creosote is therefore but an old remedy revived. Again, others derive the name from Cedron, a brook

CEDRUS.

in Judza, the Cedar of Lebanon being formerly found plentiful along its banks.

No. 1. CEDRUS ATLANTICA, Manetti, the Mount Atlas Cedar.

Syn. Cedrus Africana. Gordon.

argentea, Loudon. 11 elegans, Knight, 1.2 ... Abies Atlantica, Lindley, ... Pinus Atlantiea. Endlicher. •• ,,

Cedrus Atlantica, Parlatore.

Leaves in tufts, or singly on the young shoots, stiff, needleshaped, cylindrical, or flattened on the upper side, sharppointed, and straight; evergreen, with a silvery appearance, and shorter and denser than those of the common Cedar of Lebanon, very irregular in length in the fasciles, varying from half to three-fourths of an inch in length, longer on the leading shoots, and with a furrow running along the whole length of the leaf. Branches rather slender, less rigid, and covered with scattered bundles of leaves, mostly opposite, but sometimes very irregularly placed. Cones ovate, flattened, or rather depressed at the ends, from two and a half to three inches long, erect on the upper side of the external branches, of a shining light brown colour, and full of resinous matter. Scales closely pressing against each other, smooth, broad, truncate and blunt on the upper part, of a leathery texture, and thin on the edges. Seeds of an irregular or angular shape, soft, and with a thin transparent wing one inch or more long.

A noble tree, like the Cedar of Lebanon, growing from 80 to 100 fect high, with horizontal branches and a tabular-shaped head when old, but somewhat pyramidal and open in the head when young.

It is found on the highest mountains in Algeria, and particularly on the famous Atlas range in Northern Africa, at an elevation of from 7000 to 8000 feet.

The Mount Atlas Cedar is quite hardy, and more rapid in growth than the common Cedar of Lebanon.

60

THE CEDARS.

No. 2. CEDRUS DEODARA, Loudon, the Deodar or Indian Cedar.

Syn. Abies Deodora, Lindley.

- " Cedrus Indica, De Chambr.
- " Pinus Deodara, Rozburgh.

Leaves evergreen, somewhat four-sided, needle-shaped, acute pointed, very glaucous, and from one to two inches long, the e on the principal and lateral branches being collected in tufts or close bundles of from 30 to 60 in number, on very short and numerous branchlets, while those on the young shoots are solitary, alternate and scattered along the twigs, and when young very glaucous, but getting much greener as they become older. Branches very stout, irregularly placed along the stem, unuch divided, horizontal, and quite flat, the lower ones being more or less deflected and close to the ground, but the general aspect of the tree when young is drooping and exceedingly graceful, but as it grows older and larger the branches assume a stiff, flat, and solemn appearance, like that of the Cedar of Lebanon. It flowers in September, and the seeds are ripe in October or November of the following year, or in about thirteen months. The male catkins, though solitary, are very numerous, creet, two or three inches long, at first oval, but gradually become cylindrical; the majority of these and the female flowers are produced on separate trees, but a considerable number of trees also produce both male and female flowers on the same individual. In about a month after the Deodar has towered, the young cones, covered with a bluish bloom, appear of a cylindrical form, without any foot-stalks, and solitary on the top of the little tufts of leaves. Cones erect, solitary on the upper side of the stout top branches, ovate, obtuse, or nearly cylindrical, from three to five inches long, and two and a half inches wide, flat, and slightly depressed at both ends, and very much resembling those of the common Cedar of Lebauon, of a rusty brown colour, and when the seeds are ripe, break up and fall to pieces, shedding both scales and seeds on

CEDRUS.

the ground. Scales firmly and closely imbricated when young, but deciduous when matured; broad, thin, smooth, quite entire on the margins, of a rusty-brown colour, and full of resinous matter on the outside, in the shape of numerons transparent tears. Seeds wedge-shaped, soft, and full of turpentine; wings, obovate and membranaceous.

In the Himalayas the Deodar occupies a great vertical belt or range, flourishing from about 5500 to 12,000 feet of elevation, mixed up for the first 1500 feet with Pinus longifolia, while for the last 3000 or 4000 feet of elevation it accompanies Abies Smithiana and Picca Pindrow. It is found on all the higher mountains from Nepal up to Cashmere; and Dr. Griffith describes it as occurring in vast forests and of great size towards Kaffristan, where it is called "Nokhtur," and flourishes at an elevation of from 6000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. But to see the Deodar in its greatest perfection, one must visit the snowy ranges and lofty mountains of the interior, far from the influence of the plains, and where, for nearly half the year, it is enveloped in snow; there, its dimensions become gigantic. In Lower Kamaon there is an extensive forest of very fine trees from 20 to 27 feet in girth; and Major Madden measured one tree in 1830 which measured 361 feet in circumference fully five feet from the ground; and on a subsequent journey he saw several on the northern declivity of the Booram and Roopin Passes not under 30 feet in girth, and from 150 to 200 feet high. The timber has a peculiar and strong odour, so that no insects will touch it; the grain is open, straight, not liable to warp, even if in thin boards, and exposed to the weather, and may be considered the best wood of its class in the world; but like all other woods of that class, if cut young it will soou decay when in contact with damp; but after its timber the most valuable product is its turpentine, which when rubbed on any other kind of timber, renders it less liable to decay and the ravages of vermin.

The Deodar Cedar is called "Kelon," "Kolan," and "Kolain," in Gurhwal, all Sanscrit variations for Cedar, and its resinous

products. In Kunawur it is known as the "Kelmung" by the Arian population, and about Simla as that of "Keloo," "Kelou," and "Keoulee," all vernacular terms for resin or its extracts. The Hindostance names "Devadaru," "Deodara," and "Dewar," are all derived from "Deva" or "Derva" (deity), and "darn" (timber or tree), and rendered by Sanserit writers as "Tree of God," "Spirit-Bearer," "Divine-tree," and "Lord of Cedars." In Kafiriston the tree is called "Nokhtur," on account of its prickly or pungent leaves; and the people of Nepal, Cashmere, and Persia apply the same names and terms as those used by the hill people in India, and hold it in equal veneration. It has not yet been found in a natural state either in Eastern Nepal or Sikhim, although these gigantic sons of snow fringe the bare rocks and fix their roots where there appears to be very little soil, on the lofty passes from Nepal to Cashmere; and, according to Captain Pemberton (in his "Report on the Eastern Frontier"), the most southern point to which the Deodar has yet been traced is the summit of the lofty ranges immediately west of Munepoor, an interesting region, which, with the Singfo Mountains, south-east of Assam, carry the zone of perpetual snow farthest south in Iudia. The Deodar also grows to extraordinary dimensions on all the higher mountains throughout the western Himalayas, and occurs in vast forests in Kunawur, Kamaon, Kooloo, Mussoorie, and on the Chumbra range in Kangara, at elevations varying from 6000 to 12,000 feet. At Rashulah, in Kooloo, a forest exists with trees from 18 to 24 feet in girth, at four feet from the ground ; and according to Dr. Jameson, of two trees measured by him near Mulari, in Gurhwal, at an elevation of 11,000 feet, one girthed 26 feet at three feet from the ground, and the other 27 feet; but, as a general rule, the finest trees always are found growing on the north side of barren mountains, in thin, poor soil, formed from the decomposition of granite, gneiss, mica, or clay-slate. Captain Johnson, in his "Excursion to the Sources of the Jumna," states that the peaks on the northern side of the Boorung Pass were completely hidden by forests

CEDRUS.

of gigantic Deodars, some of which measured 33 feet in circumference, and were from 60 to 70 feet without a branch. Here, too, the character of the timber was different from that grown in southern aspects and rich soil, it being more compact, harder, and of a deeper red, owing to its slow growth. The boat-builders along the Jhelum River distinguish its timber under the appellation of "Peliptur," and consider it the most valuable of all for its durability, both for naval and architectural purposes, the wood being compact, rather close-grained, longfibred, highly resinous, deliciously perfumed, and lasting for a great number of years, even though much exposed to the elements, being but little affected by water, as boats built of its timber will last for twenty or thirty years, while those built of the "Cheer" (Pinus longifolia) only last six or seven.

It was first introduced into England in the year 1822, by the Honourable W. Leslie Melville, and produced its cones for the first time in Europe in 1858, at Bieton, the residence of the Baroness Rolle, in Devonshire.

CEDRUS DEODARA VIRIDIS, Hort., the green-leaved Deodar. Syn. Cedrus Deodara tenuifolia, Knight.

A very distinct variety, on account of its bright grass-green colour and slender habit. It is entirely free from any glaucous appearance, even when young.

CEDRUS DEODARA ROBUSTA, Hort., the robust Deodar.

Syn. Cedrus Deodara gigantea, Knight.

A robust-growing variety, with a very glaucous appearance, and much larger in all its parts.

CEDRUS DEODARA CRASSIFOLIA, Hort.

This variety differs from the preceding one in having much thicker and shorter leaves, and much shorter and more compact branches, which are less pendulous.

65

CEDRUS DEODARA ERECTA, Cripps, the Erect-growing Deodar Cedar.

Syn. Cedrus Deodara verticillata glauca, Cripps.

This is a fine, creet growing variety, with the leaves of a much more silvery huc than that of the common Deodar.

It is in the nursery of Mr. Cripps, at Tunbridge Wells, and the handsomest of all the silver tinted varieties.

No. 3. CEDRUS LIBANI, Barrelier, the Cedar of Lebanon.

Syn. Pinus Cedrus, Linnous.

- " Abies Cedrus, Poiret.
- " Larix Cedrus, Miller.
 - ., ., patula, Salisbury.
 - ,. Orientalis, Tournefort.
- " Cedrus Phoenicea, Renealm.

Leaves simple, very dense, in alternate tufts of about 30 in number, evergreen, rigid, partially four-sided, or cylindrical, tapering to the point, straight, one inch long, sharp-pointed, and of a dark grass-green colour. Branches horizontal, with the branchlets disposed in a flat, fan-like manner on the branches, very numerous, and thickly set with leaves. Cones creet, ovate, flattened at the ends, and depressed, four or five inches long, and two inches and a half wide, with rather a long foot-stalk, of a grayish-brown colour, and remaining firmly attached for years to the branches. The cones require two years to ripen, and exude a large quantity of resinous matter while growing. Scales flat, and firmly pressed against each other, one inch and a half broad, obtuse, and truncated at the summit, very thin, leathery, slightly denticulated at the edges, of a reddish colour, and shining on the flat part. Seeds somewhat triangular, soft, and surmounted by a broad and very thin membranaceous wing more than an inch long.

A noble tree, with wide-spreading horizontal branches, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, and 30 feet in circumference, with a flat, tabular top when old. It is found on Mount Lebanon, and probably over the whole of that group of mountains which is situate between Damascus and Tripoli, in Syria, and which includes the Libanus and Mounts Amanus and Taurus, of antiquity.

There are the following varieties :----

CEDRUS LIBANI ARGENTEA, Loudon.

Syn. Cedrus Libani glauca, Hort.

This beautiful variety has the leaves of a silvery or glaucous hue on both sides, and contrast well with the more common form with green foliage.

CEDRUS LIBANI NANA, Loudon.

A very dwarf variety, seldom growing more than two or three feet high, with very short shoots and smaller leaves than the species.

CEDRUS LIBANI PENDULA, Knight.

This variety has slenderer and somewhat pendulous branches.

Gen. CEPHALOTAXUS. Siebold. The Clusterflowered Yews.

Flowers, diœcious, or male and female on different plants, pedunculate, and in globular heads.

Fruit, drupaceous, or like the common plum, fleshy outside, and two or three in a head.

Seeds, solitary, nut-like, with a bony or woody shell, and enelosed in the fleshy disk.

Leaves, one-nerved, linear, alternate, and in two rows. Seed-leaves, in twos.

Name, derived from "Kephale," a head, and "taxis," arrangement, flowers and fruit growing in close globular heads.

All evergreen trees, found in China and Japan.

No. 1. CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA, Siebold, the Drupaceous or Plum-fruited Cephalotaxus.

Syn. Cephalotaxus Fortunei foemina, Carrière.

" coriacea, Knight.

" Podocarpus drupacea, Hort.

" Taxus baccata, Thunberg.

" coriacea, Hort.

22

" Japonica, Hooker, not Loddiges.

Leaves strictly arranged in two rows laterally along the branches, regularly opposite, rather close, leathery, stiff, linear, slightly curved or falcate, bluntly tapering to a short, acute, spiny point at the apex, and on very short foot-stalks, more or less twisted at the base, from three-quarters to one inch and a quarter long, and one and a half to two lines broad near the base, of a deep glossy green colour above, with a narrow, elevated nerve along the middle, and with two broad glaucous white bands along the under side, but with the mid rib and margins of a bright glossy green below. Branches in horizontal whorls along the stem, upper ones sometimes a little ascending, quite straight, very spreading, flat, stiff, and rather short, lateral ones in two rows, quite flat, short, rather numerous, and either opposite or alternately placed at irregular distances along the principal branches. Branchlets very short, rather stiff, very flat, and spread out laterally on each side. Buds small, and covered with persistent, imbricated, acutepointed, more or less extended scales. Male flowers in globular heads provided with bracts, each catkin being oval and rather pointed. Fruit drupaceous, or plum-like, regularly elliptic, and from three-quarters to one inch long, and three-quarters of an inch broad. Seeds solitary, with a thin, hard, bony shell, covered with a thin fleshy substance, and purplish skin when ripe. Seed-leaves in twos, and rather short.

A fine, compact, evergreen tree, growing from 35 to 40 feet high, found in China and Japan, both cultivated and in the wild state, particularly on the mountains of Nagasaki, at an

F 2

elevation of 2000 feet, and in the north of China, in the province of Yang-Sin. The Japanese name is "Kaja."

It is quite hardy.

No. 2. CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI, Hooker, Fortune's Cephalotaxus.

Syn. Cephalotaxus filiformis, Knight. """"Fortunei pendula, Carrière. """"mas, Hort.

Leaves on the lateral branches and branchlets strictly arranged in two rows; they are long, linear-lanceolate, regularly tapering to an acute point, quite straight, smooth, flat, mostly opposite, but sometimes slightly alternate, somewhat distant apart, and nearly sessile, or on very short, more or less twisted foot-stalks; those on the principal branches and on the young plants are mostly seattered alternately and much the longest, of a deep glossy green, with a narrow, acute rib along the middle on the upper surface, and of a glaueous white below, except the mid-rib and margins, which are of a bright glossy green colour. Branches in horizontal whorls round the stem, long, slender, spreading, and rather pendent towards the ends; lateral ones and branchlets arranged laterally in two rows, frequently in opposite pairs, but sometimes irregularly and distantly seattered, very sleuder, long, and more or less filiform. Buds very small, and eovered with persistent, long, acute, glossy, imbrieated scales, extended at the points, and which remain at the base of each successive growth for some years afterwards in a withered state. Male flowers in globular heads, axiliary, and on short foot-stalks. Fruit drupaceous, regularly elliptic, tapering to both ends, and frequently furnished with a small point on the apex, from one inch to one and a quarter long, and nearly three-quarters of an inch broad. Seeds solitary in each fruit, and covered with a hard, bony shell, rather thin and brittle, and enveloped in a thin fleshy substance, and purplish skin when ripe.

A fine evergreen tree, growing from 40 to 60 feet high, with

68

long, slender, drooping branches; but in this country it does not readily make a leader, and is inclined to be bushy. Mr. Fortune found it in the north of China, particularly in the province of Yang-Sin.

It is quite hardy.

No. 3. CEPHALOTAXUS PEDUNCULATA, Siebold, the Long-stalked Cephalotaxus.

Syn. Taxus Harringtonia, Loudon. """Innkaja, Knight. """Sinensis, Knight.

Leaves in two rows, mostly opposite and flat on the branchlets, but somewhat spiral and alternate on the leading shoots and principal branches, linear, a little curved, very closely set on the shoots, thick, leathery, revolute, and without or on very short foot-stalks, from one and a half to two inches and a half long, and one and a half to two lines broad, of a bright glossy green above, and furnished with an elevated straight nerve, and two broad glaucous white bands on the under one, terminating in an acute or obtuse spiny point. Branches numerous, spreading, and mostly in whorls. Branchlets in two rows, horizontal, and mostly opposite. Buds furnished with persistent imbrieated scales. Male flowers collected in globular heads, on peduncules furnished with bracts, each eatkin being oval and much shorter than the bracteas, female ones axiliary and disposed in heads on long, somewhat four-cornered fruitstalks. Fruit, two or three in a close head, drupaceous, or each enclosed in a fleshy covering, like the fruit of the common plum. Seeds solitary in each fruit, ereet, and with a smooth bony shell, which is hard and thin. Seed-leaves in twos, short, and rounded at the points.

A handsome, small evergreen tree, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, with numerous spreading branches, mostly in whorls round the stem; found abundantly in Japan, cultivated in gardens under the name of "Innkaja" (not wild).

It is quite hardy.

CHAMÆCYPARIS, OR

No. 4. CEPHALOTAXUS UMBRACULIFERA, Siebold, the Shadeaffording Cephalotaxus.

Syn. Torreya grandis, Fortune.

- " Cephalotaxus grandis, Hort.
- " Caryotaxus grandis, Hort.

Leaves in two rows, quite flat, closely placed along the shoots, very rigid, linear-laneeolate, rather short, and somewhat faleate, from three-quarters to an inch long, and one line and a half broad near the base, of a light glossy green above, but much paler below, with two narrow gravish lines, and almost sessile, or on very short spirally twisted foot-stalks, more or less opposite, and furnished with a long acute spiny point at the apex. Branches on the stem in whorls, spread out horizontally and extended. Branchlets arranged in two rows laterally, flat, and spreading. Male flowers in globular heads. Fruit drupaeeous, oval pointed, fleshy, green, and about the size of a small walnut. Seeds solitary, egg-shaped, tapering much to the apex, one inch long, and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with a hard, thick, woody shell, more or less fluted on the outside. Seed-leaves in twos, short, and rather rounded at the ends.

A fine evergreen tree, from 60 to 80 feet high, with horizontal, much extended branches, found on the Che-Kiang mountains in the north of China, and on the mountains of Japan.

Gen. CHAMÆCYPARIS. Spach. The White Cedar.

Flowers, monœecons, or male and female on the same plant, but separate and terminal. Male catkins cylindrical, female ones globular.

Cones, ligneous, very small, globular or oblong, numerous, and covered with a glaueous bloom.

Scales, mostly seven in number, oblong or rounded, shield-shaped, and in alternate opposite pairs.

Seeds, convex, a little flattened on one side, hard shelled, in sunken grooves, two at the base of each scale, and either wingless or very slightly furnished with rudimentary ones.

Leaves, scale-formed, in opposite pairs, four rowed, with a sunken groove or gland on the back, glaucous and persistent.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

Name, derived from "Chama," ground, and "Cyparis," the Cypress—the ground or swamp Cypress.

An evergreen tree, found in North America.

No. 1. CHAMLECYPARIS SPHLEROIDEA, Spach, the White Cedar.

Syn. Copressus thyoides, Linnaus.

" ., nana-mariana, Pluknet.

" Thuja sphæroidea, Hort.

" sphæroidalis, Richard.

Leaves in four rows, regularly imbricated, ovate-pointed, and in opposite pairs, seldom spreading at the points, but always in straight lines, of a bright glaucous green, and with a large transparent gland on the back rib. Stem bushy, branching to the ground, particularly on young plants. Branches horizontal, somewhat pendulous, and densely covered at the points, with numerous small branchlets. Branchlets crowded, compressed, long, regularly forked, frequently bent downwards, and covered with small scale-formed leaves. Cones very small, globular, numerons, clustered together, and about the size of a small pea, green when young, but of a glaucous blue or brown colour when ripe. Scales mostly seven in mmber, shield-shaped, four or five-sided, in opposite alternate pairs, with the odd terminal one the largest, each having a slightly elevated, broad, flat point in the centre, and covering two small round slightly winged seeds at their base in sunken grooves.

A tall evergreen tree, growing 70 or 80 feet high, and three feet in diameter.

CHAMÆCYPARIS.

It is only found growing in a wild state, in the wet grounds of the maritime districts of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, where it nearly fills all the extensive marshes along the eoast. It also occurs in great abundance in the Dismal Swamps near Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and is found to extend as far as Carolina, but always in swampy places. It is perfectly hardy, and has the following varieties :---

CHAMÆCYPARIS SPHÆROIDEA GLAUCA, Endlicher.

Syn. Chamaeyparis Kewensis, Hort.

" Cupressus spheroidea pendula, Hort.

" thyoides Kewensis, Hort.

" " sphæroidea Kewensis, Knight.

" Retinospora decussata, Hort.

This variety differs from the species in being more compact, denser, and in having the branchlets and leaves of a silvery glaucous colour. It is a very beautiful variety.

CHAMÆCYPARIS SPHÆROIDEA ATROVIRENS, Knight.

Syn. Chamæcyparis atrovirens, Hort.

" Cupressus thyoides atrovirens, Lawson.

This differs in having its branchlets and foliage of a bright shining green, with little or no traces of the glaucous hue of the species.

CHAMÆCYPARIS SPHÆROIDEA VARIEGATA, Endlicher.

Syn. Cupressus thyoides variegata, Loudon.

" variegata, Hort.

" Thuja sphæroidea variegata, Hort.

This variety differs in having some of its leaves and small branchlets of a golden yellow eolour intermixed with the green ones; a desirable kind.

> CHAMÆCYPARIS SPHÆROIDEA NANA, Endlicher. Syn. Cupressus thyoides nana, Loudon.

THE JAPAN CEDAR.

Syn. Cupressus nana, Hort.

" Thuja sphæroidea nana, Hort.

A very distinct, small, compact little bush, of diminutive size, smaller in all its parts, and quite glaucous.

Gen. CRYPTOMERIA. Don.

Flowers, monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male catkins numerous, somewhat oblong, and collected in clusters at the extremities of the branchlets; the female ones mostly solitary, or two or three together, without foot-stalks, spherical and terminal.

Cones, globular, woody, and either singly or in clusters.

Scales, wedge-shaped, numerous, loose, and with rough-fringed edges.

Seeds, from three to five under each scale, obovate or angularly depressed, and covered with a crustaceous tegument, prolonged on each side into a regular membrane, cut sloping at both extremities.

Seed-leaves, from two to four in number, but mostly in threes.

Leaves, alternate, in five rows, sickle-shaped, irregularly foursided, without any foot-stalks, but running downwards at the base, acute-pointed, spreading, and persistent.

Name, derived from "Kruptos," hidden, and "Meris," a part. All large evergreen trees, found in the north of China and Japan.

No. 1. CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS, Veitch, the Elegant Japan Cedar.

Syn. Cryptomeria Japonica elegans, Hort." " gracilis, Hort." " Japonica elongata, Regel.

CRYPTOMERIA, OR

Leaves linear, narrow, sickle-shaped, rigid, acute-pointed, decurrent at the base, and somewhat distantly placed spirally all round the branchlets, and when fully grown bent backwards; they are slightly channelled on both surfaces, quite smooth, and of a cincrons green colour in summer, but change to a rich bronzy hue in the antunn and winter, and from half to three quarters of an inch long, and about half a line wide near the base. Branches numerous, horizontal, spreading, somewhat flat, and irregularly placed along the stem; lateral branches and branchlets alternate, curved downwards at the points, and in winter of a reddish-brown colour. Cones very similar to those of Cryptomeria Japonica, but the scales are in general longer and much thinner.

A robust pyramidal tree, with a straight stem, from 60 to 100 feet high, found on the Island of Nippon, in Japan.

This tree bears a considerable resemblance to the Arancaria Cunninghamii, is perfectly hardy, and thrives best when planted in a rather moist situation.

No. 2. CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA, Don, the Japan Cedar.

Syn. Cupressus Japoniea, Thunberg.

" Taxodium Japonieum, Brongniart.

" Cupressus Cheusanensis, Plukenet.

Leaves five-rowed, without any foot-stalks, short-pointed, very elose together, incurved or siekle-shaped, compressed on the sides; of a four-sided, rhomboidal shape, running downwards on the under side, and with a sharp, projecting mid rib, from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch in length, bright green, and quite-smooth. Branches erect or horizontal, spreading; lateral ones dividing alternately into numerous branchlets, thickly elothed with leaves. Cones about the size of a large cherry, mostly standing singly, but sometimes in clusters on the extremities of the branchlets, and without any footstalks, mostly erect, and of a globular shape, but not very compact or solid. Scales numerous, rather loose, of a dull brownishred colour, and with rough fringed edges. Male flowers on the same tree, intermixed with the young cones, at the extremities of the branchlets, and of a small oval or oblong shape, in large loose clusters. Seeds ripen in September and October.

A tall pyramidal tree, with a straight stem, from 60 to 100 feet high, and four or five feet in diameter, with a brownishred bark. Wood compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, and much used for various purposes, particularly for cabinet work in Japan.

It is found plentifully about Shanghae and other northern parts of China, in the form of avenues and groves, and where no doubt it has been introduced from Japan. Professor Thunberg, who in the year 1784 first published an account of this tree under the name of Japan Cedar, states that it is found both spontaneous and planted on the mountains of Nagasaki, and elsewhere on the southern mountainous districts of Japan, generally growing in damp soils on a basaltic substratum.

Dr. Siebold, in his "Flora Japonica," calls it a majestic tree, well deserving the name of Cedar; that it grows from 60 to 100 feet high, and four or five feet in diameter, with a pyramidal-shaped head, and rather erect or horizontal branches; that it occurs in great abundance on the three great isles of Japan, and most probably on the smaller ones, and that a tenth part of the forests which cover the skirts of the mountains between 500 and 1200 feet of elevation is composed of this tree. It was first introduced into England by Fortune, in 1844.

The Chinese name for this tree is "San-Suga" (common evergreen), and the Japanese "Suga" (evergreen), or "Suga-Mats" (evergreen fir); and a slight variety of it is sometimes called "araucarioides" in the nurseries, on account of its supposed resemblance to Araucaria Cunninghamii.

CUNNINGHAMIA, OR

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA NANA, Fortune, the Dwarf Japan Cedar.

Syn. Cryptomeria Japonica pygmæa, Loudon. """nana, Lindley.

This variety seldom attains a greater height than two or three feet, and in habit very much resembles a small Juniper bush, in its stunted habit, forming quite a dense bush, with twisted or erect leaves, recurved at the points.

A dense little bush, called "Fi-Suga" (dwarf evergreen) by the Chinese.

> CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBII, Hort. Syn. Cryptomeria viridis, Hort. """Japonica viridis, Hort.

This variety differs in nothing from the original, except in its being of a much brighter green colour, and of more compact growth. It is said to have been introduced from the Dutch Botanic Gardens at Batavia, by one of the Lobbs.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA, Hort.

This variety is beautifully variegated with pale yellow, and, when in good condition, a very attractive kind.

Gen. CUNNINGHAMIA. R. Brown.

Flowers, monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate and terminal.

Cones, small, ovate or globular, and ligneous.

Scales, acute-pointed, and without bracteas.

Seeds, three under each scale.

Leaves, lanceolate, rigid, and flat.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

Named by Dr. Brown in compliment to Mr. James Cunningham, who first discovered the plant in China.

A small tree, native of China and Japan.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS, R. Brown, the Chinese Cunninghamia.

Syn. Cunninghamia lanceolate, Van Houtte.

" Belis jaculifolia, Salisbury.

" " lanceolata, Sweet.

" Abies lanceolata, Desfontaines.

" Pinus lanceolata, Lambert.

" Arancaria lanceolata, Hort.

Leaves lanceolate, quite entire, flat, sessile, spreading, rigid, pungent, bent downwards, one inch and a half long, and disposed all round the branches and stems, except on the old lateral ones, where they are arranged in two rows. Branches generally in whorls, lower ones horizontal, but those near the top ascending. Branchlets opposite, in two rows, and spreading. Male catkins terminal in clusters, cylindrical, and near an inch long. Cones globular, three or four together, but sometimes solitary, sessile, drooping, smooth, and about the size of a walnut. Scales ovate, tapering to a sharp point, leathery, sharply denticulated on the margins, thin, and free at the points.

A middle-sized evergreen tree, growing from 30 to 40 feet high, and very much resembling the Brazilian Araucaria in appearance. It is found plentiful in the sonthern parts of China, and cultivated in Japan.

The Japanese name for this tree is, "Lin-kiu-momi" (the wild or native fir of China), and the Chinese call it "San-Shu" (common evergreen), from its abundance all over China.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS GLAUCA, Hort.

This variety differs from the species in having the leaves on the branchlets of a glaucous colour.

Gen. CUPRESSUS. Tournefort. The true Cypresses.

Flowers, moncecious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; male eatkins cylindrical and numerous, female ones roundish, and either in clusters or solitary.

Cones, somewhat globular, and composed of angular, irregularly-shaped, woody scales, externally shield-shaped.

Scales, from six to ten in number, irregularly four or fivesided, raised in the centre, and terminating in a more or less eurved point.

Seeds, numerous, inserted on the upper interior surface of the scales, angularly compressed or ovate, with a bony covering, extending into a membranaecous wing at the margins.

Seed-leaves, in twos or threes, rarely in fours, but mostly in twos.

In the true Cupressus the leaves along the branchlets are mere scales, elosely imbricated, or tiled over each other, and generally in four rows, with the branches always scattered along the stem, and the buds not scaly. *Concs*, more or less rounded, and composed of from six to ten peltate woody scales, furnished with a projecting point or boss in the centre, and which scales, when the seeds are ripe, become dry and separate. All the species exude resin, but afford no turpentine.

The name *Cupressus*, according to some writers, is derived from the first species having been found plentiful on the Isle of Cyprus; but as the Cypress appears to have been known to the ancient Hebrews, Greeks, and Phœnieians, it is much more probable that the converse is the true statement, and that the island was named from the tree being found plentiful upon it; while according to other writers the name is derived from "Cyparissus," a beautiful youth of the Island of Ceos, who, according to tradition, was changed into a Cypress.

All large bushes or trees, found in the south of Europe, China, California, Mexico, Guatemala, North America, and the East Indies.

No. 1. CUPRESSUS ATTENUATA, Gordon, the attenuated-branchletted Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus nivea, Lobb. """Bourgeauii, Hort.

Leaves on the young plants distant, spreading, slender, very small, straight, and of a light glaueous green colour, broadest at the base, and tapering to rather a blunt point; those on the laterals much shorter, thicker, and closer together, while those on the adult plants are scale-formed, very short, closely imbricated, and bluntly oval, with a sunken oblong gland on the back, and very glaucous. Branches horizontal, very distant, long, slender, and little forked, lateral ones alternate, very slender, distant, and spread out somewhat in two rows. Branchlets very short, thin, mostly opposite, and very slender, somewhat four-sided, and loosely imbricated. Cones small, terminal, on short scaly foot-stalks, and in large clusters, on the upper branches. Seales irregularly four or five-sided, mostly six in number, shield-shaped, slightly elevated in the centre, and terminating in a short, bhunt point, sometimes curved outwards. Seeds rather small, numerous, and surrounded with a dull brown wing or margin, cut sloping at top and bottom.

A fine glaucons bush, growing from six to ten feet high, with numerous straight, small, slender spray, covered with obtusepointed leaves, more or less spreading at their points and rather distantly placed, especially towards the base of the branchlets.

This kind was found growing in moist situations, along the banks of mountain streams, in the Shasta country, in Northern California, and in the Oregon territory, by Lobb.

No. 2. CUPRESSUS BALFOURIANA, Lemoine, Balfour's Cypress.

Of this kind very little is at present known, except that it has slender, drooping branches, and closely imbricated, thinly arranged, light, glaucous, green branchlets, and somewhat resembles Cupressus Corneyana, in habit of growth and general appearance.

It has proved hardy in Mr. Cripps's Nursery, at Tunbridge Wells.

No. 3. CUPRESSUS BENTHAMI, Endlicher, Mr. Bentham's Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus thurifera, Bentham.

Leaves imbricated, opposite, ovate-pointed, and mostly free towards the points, keel-shaped at the back, with a hollow gland in the centre, and, like the branchlets, dark green or very slightly glaucous when young. Branches long, round, spreading, dense, and flat. Branchlets four-sided, slender, and mostly curved and forked. Cones globular, five lines in dianeter, produced in great abundance on the outer parts of the branches, and consisting of from eight to ten scales. Scales wrinkled, and shaped like that of an ancient shield, with the outer face convex, terminated with a long prickle in the centre. Seeds numerous, below each scale, and more or less winged.

A tall tree, with an ample, dense head, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, on the mountains of Mexico, at an elevation of from 5000 to 7000 feet, particularly on the mountains of Angangueo and Tlalpuxahua.

It was first discovered by Mr. Hartweg, and described by Mr. Bentham as the Cupressus thurifera of Humboldt, an error which Professor Endlicher afterwards detected, and changed to that of Cupressus Benthami.

Timber fine-grained and excellent.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 4. CUPRESSUS CORNEYANA, Knight, Mr. Corney's Chinese Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus graeilis, Hort.

80

Syn. Cupressus pendula, Staunton. " Juniperus Corneyana, Hort. " " Chinensis Corneyana, Gordon. " " graeilis, Hort.

Leaves scale-formed, in opposite pairs, very small, stemelasping at the base, somewhat oval in shape, more or less pointed, rounded on the outside, with a slight depression in the centre, and closely imbricated in four rows, bright green on the adult branchlets, while those on the younger shoots are more acute, transparent on the margins, and with a slight glaueous appearance. Branches slender, alternate, and spreading, with the lower ones somewhat drooping, while those on the upper part of the plant are more or less ascending, and all of a reddish-brown colour. Branchlets long, slender, more or less pendent, cylindrical, quite straight, numerous, regularly two-rowed, and thickly covered with small, bright, glossy, green, scale-like leaves, sometimes a little glaucous in appearance on the young shoots and shaded parts. Cones globular, mostly solitary, and terminal on the shorter branchlets, from half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and generally composed of ten scales in opposite pairs. Scales irregularly shield-shaped, four or five sided, and rising in the centre to a broad point, those nearest the apex of the cone being the smallest, most acute, and much more elevated than the rest. Seeds numerous, under each scale, more or less angular, and furnished with membraneous wings on the margins. Seedleaves in twos.

A very elegant small tree, with slender drooping branches and branchlets, very similar in appearance to those of the female form of the Chinese Juniper (Juniperus Chinensis), especially when young and before fruiting.

It is found in Japan and the northern parts of China, where it is called "Fi-moro" (slender or pendulous), and no doubt the real weeping Cypress of China. No. 5. CUPRESSUS EXCELSA, Scott, the Tall Guatemala Cypress. Syn. Cupressus Skinnevi, Hort.

"	"	aromatica, Van Houtte
"	,,	Kewensis, Hort.
,,	"	Californica, Hort.
,,	Juniperus	aromatica, Hort.

Leaves on the young plants needle or awl shaped, and glaueous, opposite, in four rows, all decurrent, at the base straight, and tapering to a sharp point at the summit, of various lengths, those on the ends of the branchlets much shorter, closer, and loosely imbricated, while those on the adult branches are ovate, blunt-pointed, in opposite pairs, loosely imbricated, decurrent, and curved inwards at the points; those on the branchlets very much shorter, thicker, ovate, and clesely imbricated in four rows. Branches horizontal, slender, short, and spreading. Branchlets very slender, long, little forked, and drooping on the adult plants. Cones globular, in large clusters on the upper branches, nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter, terminal, and on short, but not very slender, Seales from six to eight in number, irregularly foot-stalks. four-sided, larger ones in the middle, half an inch across, nearly flat on the face, with a short, stout, blunt point in the centre, sometimes a little curved downwards. Seeds rather large, eneireled with transparent brown wings, and numerous under each scale.

A large tree, growing 100 feet high, on the mountains of Santa Cruz de Kaehequil, in Guatemala, producing excellent timber, which is very durable.

The plants are too tender for the climate of England, and require protection in winter.

No. 6. CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS, *Endlicher*, the Weeping or Funeral Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus pendula, Hort.

Leaves imbricated, partially open or spreading at the points,

four-rowed, clasping the stem at the base, acute-pointed, rather three-sided, of a greenish-gray colour, keeled at the back, and thickly set on the branchlets. Branches spreading, forked, loose, scattered, horizontal, curved upwards, and pendulous at the ends; smaller ones long, slender, pendulons. lateral ones alternate, forked, and spreading. Branchlets two-edged, leafy, and rather flat. Cones globose, solitary, on short imbricated foot-stalks, and, when full grown, about half an inch in diameter, and of a brown colour. Scales seven or eight in number, shield-shaped, four or five sided, and uneven round the margins, terminated with a round, blunt point, half sunk in the centre. Seeds angular, surrounded by pale yellow membranous wings.

It is, when old, a most graceful tree, with a straight stem, and long, drooping branches, attaining a height of 60 feet; but when young it has quite an opposite character, being rigid, pyramidal, and quite a compact bush, full of simple, long, lance-shaped leaves, distant and spreading, very glaucous, and not in the least imbricated; but afterwards it assumes, as it gets older, very much the appearance of the Indian Cypress (Cupressus torulosa), which also becomes quite weeping, when old, on the hills of India.

It was first introduced into England by Fortune, from the celebrated tea country, "Wheyehon," in the north of China, and who describes it as having the branches growing at first horizontal from the main stem, then describing a graceful curve upwards, and drooping again at the points.

The Chinese name is "Tsain-sung" (common drooping), and the Manchurian one, "Saksin."

No. 7. CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA, Gordon, Mr. Gowen's Californian Cypress.

Leaves imbricated, blunt, thickly set in four rows, and bright grass-green on the old plants, expanded, awl-shaped, very distant, more or less reflexed, sharp-pointed, and rather slender on the young plants. Branches very irregular on the main

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stem, some being opposite, others alternate, very numerous, slender, and rather pendent; lateral branches spiral, frequently opposite, very dense, and of a beautiful bright green colour. Cones in large elusters, globular, half an inch in diameter, each having from six to eight seales, which are nearly all foursided, and elevated in the centre to a blunt point. Seeds numerous under each scale, rather small, dark brown, irregularly angular, and membranous at the edges. Seed-leaves mostly in threes, seldom in fours.

This beautiful Cypress was first discovered by Mr. Hartweg, on the western declivity of the mountains of Monterey, in Upper California, within two miles of the sea-shore, in company with Pinus murieata, forming a dense bush, from six to ten feet in height. It is at once distinguished from the great Californian species (C. macrocarpa) by its very much smaller cones, and more spreading, slender, somewhat pendulous branehes.

It was named in compliment to J. R. Gowen, Esq., late secretary to the Horticultural Society of London.

It is quite hardy.

No. 8. CUPRESSUS KNIGHTIANA, Perry, Mr. Knight's Cypress.

Syn.	Cupressus	Lindleyi, Klotsch.
,,		Coulteri, Forbes.
"	"	thurifera elegans, <i>Hort</i> .
"	79	" Knightiana, Gordon.
"	"	elegans, Low.

Leaves opposite, scale-like, not compressed at the points, fourrowed, sharp-pointed, loosely imbricated, decurrent, acutelykeeled, with a hollow gland in the centre at the back; very distant, lance-shaped, large and running down the stem at the base, on the leading shoots, glaucous green, and standing free. Branches dark brown, stiff, scattered, rarely opposite, along the stem, the upper ones slightly spreading, the lesser ones horizontal, and frequently bending downwards. Branchlets mostly two-rowed, alternate, closely placed, mostly pointing obliquely ontwards, and flattened. Cones globular, eight or ten lines in diameter, very glaucous, smooth, and with eight or ten scales in each. Scales elevated, shield-shaped, and convex in the centre, terminated by a short prickle, and containing under each several flattish winged seeds of a light brown colour.

A handsome, vigorous tree, with a conical head, and all the principal shoots of a beantiful glaucous violet, or reddish pluncolour, growing 120 feet high, and two and a half to three feet in diameter, on the mountains of Mexico. It is much hardier in England than Cupressus Benthami, a kind with which it has been confounded by some writers, on account of their never having seen the living tree; but Mr. Perry, a very accurate observer of Conifers, many years ago detected the mistake, and named this kind in compliment to Mr. Knight, of Chelsea. It has since received other names, as indicated above. Timber excellent.

A fine, strong, growing kind, with the younger branches of a violet or glaucous colour, and the handsomest and hardiest of the Mexican kinds.

CUPRESSUS KNIGHTIANA VARIEGATA, Hort.

Syn. Cupressus Lindleyi argentea variegata, Hort.

A nice variety, with a portion of the branchlets of a silvery white colour.

No. 9. CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA,* Murray, Messrs. Lawson's Cypress.

Syn. Chamæcyparis Boursierii, Carrière, not Decaisne. """"Lawsoniana, Parlatore.

• Among the innovations of some modern botanists, so prolific in the confusion of practical botany, this and Cupressus Nutkaensis have been removed to the genus Chamacyparis, although both of them have three or more seeds freely inserted on the npper surface of each scale, as in the genus Cupressus, and consequently not in accordance with the genus Chamacyparis, which has but two seeds under each scale, and in sunken grooves.

Leaves on the adult plants ovate, in alternate opposite pairs, closely pressed, in four imbricated rows, and of a glaucous green colour, while those on the young plants are laneeolate, sharp-pointed, spreading at the ends, and frequently furnished with a small gland on the back. Branches crowded, flexuose, and more or less ascending. Branchlets very slender, flattened on the upper and lower surfaces, much divided, bending alternately inwards and outwards, and thickly eovered with decurrent leaves in alternate opposite pairs, elosely pressed together on the adult plants, but spreading on the younger ones. Cones solitary, terminal, many-sided, of a light brown colour, covered with a glaueous bloom when young, and about the size of a large pea, and on rather short foot-stalks. Scales mostly six in number, but sometimes more, flat, with a rough external surface, of a corky texture, light brown, and irregularly four or five sided, with an elevated straight point in the centre. Seeds somewhat ear-shaped, rather large, and mostly three under each scale.

A large graceful tree, growing 100 feet high, and two feet in diameter, found in the Shasta and Scots valleys, and, according to Mr. Murray, along the banks of streams in a valley in the monntains of Northern California, in lat. 40° to 42° , where it formed the handsomest tree seen by him in his whole expedition, the habit of the tree being the most graceful, with the branches at first eurved upwards, like those of the common Spruce, and towards the ends hanging down like an ostrich feather, with the leading shoots, when young, drooping like those of the Deodar.

This beautiful tree is nearly related, and in some respects somewhat resembles the Cupressus Nutkaensis (syn. Thuiopsis Borealis), but differs in being much slenderer and smaller in all its parts, and of a more graceful habit.

Timber, good, clear, and easily worked, with a strong odour. It is quite hardy, and has numerons varieties, of which the following are the most distinct :--- CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA AUREA, Waterer, the Golden Variety of Lawson's Cypress.

A pretty variegated variety, with some of the lesser spray and leaves of a golden yellow, scattered all over the plant.

It is a very desirable variety when well variegated, which originated in the nursery of Mr. John Waterer, at Bagshot.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ALBA VARIEGATA, Lawson's Variegated Cypress.

Another very desirable variety, with some of the lesser branchlets and leaves of a silvery white, interspersed all over the plant, so as to give it quite a variegated appearance.

It originated in the nursery of Messrs. Lawson, of Edinburgh.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ARGENTEA, Hort., the Silver-leaved Lawson's Cypress.

This is a strong growing, and somewhat drooping variety, suffused with a silvery glaucous tint, particularly on the younger parts.

It originated in the nursery of Messrs. Waterer and Godfrey, at Knaphill.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ALBA SPICA, Hort., the Speckled Lawson's Cypress.

A very fine variety, the whole plant being densely and regularly mottled with silvery white specks.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ERECTA, Hort., the Upright Lawson's Cypress.

This is a very fine and distinct pyramidal variety, of which there are two forms, one with golden blotched branchlets, and the other of a fine bright green colour.

CUPRESSUS, OR

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA FRAGRANS, Standish, the Fragrant Lawson's Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Lawsoniana aromatica, Hort.

This is a fine strong-growing variety, with rather slender, drooping branches, and glaucous branchlets; and a very desirable kind, on account of the very agreeable aromatic smell it emits when handled.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA LUTEA, Rollisson, the Yellow Lawson's Cypress.

This is a very fine and constant variety, with the whole of the younger branchlets of a deep golden yellow. It is in the Tooting Nursery, and one of the very best of the golden-tinted kinds.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA LUTEA FLAVESCENS, Cripps, the Light Yellow Lawson's Cypress.

This is a very pretty and distinct variety, with all the branchlets of a very pale, greenish-yellow colour, which originated in Mr. Cripps's nursery, at Tunbridge Wells.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA NANA, Hort., the Dwarf Lawson's Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Lawsoniana glauca nana, Hort.

A nice compact, dwarf variety, with numerous short, slender, glaucous branchlets, closely imbricated, with small ovate leaves. This kind rarely exceeds one or two feet in height.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA GRACILIS, *Hort.*, the Slender Lawson's Cypress.

An elegant variety, forming a dense bush, with a beautiful feathery appearance, and a deep glossy green colour. CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA MINIMA, Hort., the Miniature Lawson's Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Lawsoniana pygmæa, Hort.

A curious, glaucous, pigmy variety, only suited for planting on rockwork.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA PENDULA ALEA, Poul, the Pendulous Lawson's Cypress.

A fine graceful variety, with pendulons branches, and branchlets of a beautiful, shining, silvery hue.

No. 10. CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA, Miller, the Cedar of Goa.

Syn. Cupressus glauca, Lamarck.

	4	0
91	• ,	pendula, Heritier.
,,	• •	glauca pendula, Hort.
))	* 7	" tristis, Carrière.
y.	• 7	Lusitanica pendula, Hort.
, . , ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	" patula, Tournefort.
32))	Sinensis, Lee.
37 13		" pendula, Hort.
17	37	" glauca, Van Houtte.
	33	Libani glauca, Knight.
99	3.3	Goensis, Hort.
<u>,,</u>	53	Lusitaniea elegans, Rinz.
27	3.3	
22	23	" tristis, Carrière.

Leaves imbricated, opposite, four-rowed, acute, glaueous, keeled, and marked with a hollow gland on the back, stem clasping and adhering, except at the points, broad at the base, and tapering to an awl-shaped point. Branches spreading, divided, flexuose, horizontal, turned down at the points, scattered on the stem, and rather distant; smaller ones branching out, and nearly pendent. Branchlets four-sided when young, but rounded when old, crowded, forked, spreading, incurved, pendulous, and very numerous. Cones globose, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, covered with a glaucous gray powder,

CUPRESSUS, OR

solitary, and on the points of the short lateral branches. Scales shield-shaped, six or eight-angled, and elongated into a reflexed broad point, terminated by a small prickle. Seeds yellowish and numerons, under each scale.

A rather pendulous growing tree, attaining a height of 50 feet, growing plentiful in Spain and Portugal, particularly at Bussaeo, near Coimbra, in Portugal, but introduced into those countries from Goå, in the East Indies, where it grows to an equal size with those of Spain and Portugal.

It is rather tender in the climate of London.

This species varies very much when raised from seed, producing plants quite dissimilar in appearance, some being quite twiggy and pendulous, while others are more branching and stiffer, and of all shades, from dull green to quite a glaucous white; hence the reason why so many different names are applied to this species and its variations, when perpetuated by enttings or other artificial means by dealers.

It is uncertain whether Goa or Cintra be its native spot, or whether both had it from China.

CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA VARIEGATA, Lawson.

This differs only in having white leaves intermixed on the branchlets with the ordinary ones.

No. 11. CUPRESSUS MACNABIANA, Murray, Mr. MaeNab's Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus glandulosa, Hooker. " Juniperus Maenabiana, Lawson.

Leaves in opposite pairs, distant, and spreading, broadest at the base, glaucous, and tapering to a sharp point, decurrent and keeled, with a hollow gland upon the under side on young plants, while on the adult plants they are much shorter, blunter pointed, thicker towards the ends, loosely imbricated, and with a large hollow gland in the centre on the outside. Branches short, mostly opposite, thickly set on the stem, and curved upwards at the points. Branchlets short, dense, slender, stiff, and closely covered with small, oval, blunt-pointed leaves in four rows. Cones globular, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, frequently clustered on the upper branches, or singly, on short, thick, woody foot-stalks. Scales in opposite pairs, mostly six in number, rather more than half an inch across, irregularly four-sided, each elevated in the centre, and terminated with a stout, blunt point, sometimes slightly curved, particularly on the half-grown cones. Seeds mostly angular, but sometimes rounded, and with scarcely any trace of the wings.

 Λ compact, rather pyramidal, glaucous bush, growing from six to ten feet high.

It was first discovered by Mr. Jeffrey, on the Shasta mountains, in Northern California, in lat. 41, at an elevation of 5000 feet, and afterwards by Mr. Murray in the same country, who transmitted seeds to Messrs. Lawson. This beautiful Cypress is perfectly hardy, and must not be confounded with a more slender and less ornamental kind, substituted for it by an importer of Californian Conifers.

No. 12. CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA, Hartweg, Lambert's Cypress.

- Syn. C. Lambertiana, Gordon.
- " " macrocarpa fastigiata, Knight.
 - " " Reinwardti, Hort.
 - " " Lambertiana fastigiata, Carrière.
 - " " Hartwegii, Carrière.

Leaves ovate, imbricated, in four rows, bright grass green, and closely set upon the old plants; they are expanded, awlshaped, sharp-pointed, and thickly set upon the young plants. Branches irregularly spiral, but sometimes alternate or opposite, younger ones and laterals opposite, dense and quite green, older branches dark brown, and nearly horizontal from the main stem. Cones in clusters of three or four together, oblong, one inch and a half long, and one broad, with ten scales, the larger dark brown, and more or less angular. Seed-leaves in fours, but sometimes only in threes. Seeds angular.

In the year 1838 the late Mr. Lambert distributed among his friends a few seeds of this Cypress, without any name or indication from whence he had obtained the seeds, and from these seeds plants were raised, which, when large enough, were at once seen to be very distinct from any previously known; and I gave to it the name of C. Lambertiana, in compliment to the late Mr. A. Lambert, and to mark from whence they were first obtained. Nothing, however, was ascertained further concerning the country from whence it came until some two years afterwards, when I observed at Mr. Low's nursery, at Clapton, a plant of the same kind, which had been received from Dr. Fischer, of St. Petersburg, as a new species from California. At a later period Mr. Hartweg, when in Upper California, discovered it, and finding it had very large fruit, gave it the name of Cupressus macrocarpa, and which, having been published in his Journal, takes precedence of my unpublished though general known name of C. Lambertiana. It is identically the same plant, although some persons endeavour to make them distinct varieties; that there is some difference in the shape of the plants may be, but then that arises from all those plants known under the name of C. Lambertiana being raised from euttings, while all those ealled C. macroearpa are seedlings, and have a more pyramidal-shaped head, while the eutting plants (C. Lambertiana*) have a horizontal and rather flat-headed appearanee.

It is one of the finest Cypresses yet introduced, on account of its beautiful bright green aspect, its great size and hardiness. Mr. Hartweg found it forming a tree 60 feet high, with a stem nine feet in circumference, on the wooded heights near

* The original seedling plants of what is called Cupressus Lambertiana, had the same creet habit as those of Cupressus macrocarpa; and if the points of the leading shoots are taken off young seedling plants of Cupressus macrocarpa, the plants will afterwards assume the same spreading habit as those known as Cupressus Lambertiana. Monterey, in Upper California, and with a far-spreading, branching flat top, like a full-grown Cedar of Lebanon, which it very much resembles when old. It is hardy, and will grow in almost any kind of soil which is not very poor.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA CRIPPSI, Hort., Cripps's Variegated Large-fruited Cypress.

Leaves small, open, erectly-spreading, rigid, very acute and spiny-pointed; and when young, of a beautiful silvery hue, particularly those towards the ends of the shoots. Branches short, stout, stiff, and very compact; branchlets excessively numerous, small, slender, stiff, very dense, and of a silvery white at the points when young.

This fine and very distinct variety was raised in the nursery of Mr. Cripps at Tunbridge Wells, from an imported seed of (Cupressus macrocarpa.

It is perfectly hardy, and a very striking variety, totally distinct from the original form.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA FLAGELLIFORMIS, Cripps, the Whipcord-branched Cypress.

This variety is more open and slenderer than the species, with the branches spreading and somewhat bent down at the ends, and the branchlets and smaller spray long, less divided, and of a light glaucous green.

A fine graceful variety, of which there are plants in Mr. Cripps's extensive collection at Tunbridge Wells.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Large-fruited Cypress.

This variety only differs from the original form in having a portion of its branchlets of a golden hue.

No. 13. CUPRESSUS NUTRAENSIS, *Hooker*, the Nootka Sound Cypress.

Syn.	Cupressus	Tehugatskoyæ, <i>Hort</i> .
,,,	"	Nootkaensis, Lambert.
,,	"	Americana, Trautvetter.
29	Thuia exce	elsa, Bongard.
33	Thuiopsis	Borealis, Fischer.
,,		Tchugatskoyæ, Carrière.
23		aris Nutkaensis, Spach.
33	,,	exeelsa, Fischer.

Leaves in four rows, in opposite pairs, broadly ovate at the base, sharp-pointed, and one-eighth of an inch long, very thick, smooth, of a glossy green, sometimes a little glaucous when young, on the upper side, and pale, dull green below, convex on the back, decurrent, and closely adhering at the base; adult ones much shorter, awl-shaped at the points, keeled on the back, without any gland, but furrowed, and closely imbricated; those on the young plants glaucous, somewhat lanceolate, quite straight, extended at the points, loosely imbricated, and bristlepointed. Branches round, spreading, or euryed upwards towards the ends, but sometimes those near the bottom of the trees are more or less deflected; sealy from the withered leaves, and of a brownish colour; lateral ones in two rows, regularly placed alternately on each side, flat and flexible; branchletin two rows, four-sided, rather distant, extended, and thickly covered with short, straight, regularly imbricated leaves. Cones solitary, globular, almost sessile, or on the ends of very short, scaly branchlets, about the size of a large pea, and covered with a glaucous bloom. Seales small, rough, and from six to eight in number, embossed, shield-shaped, with four or five angular or orbieular sides, elevated in the centre, in alternate opposite pairs, furnished in the middle with a straight, thick, conical, obtuse point, the lower pair much the thinnest, and very closely inserted at the base. Seeds mostly three under each scale, freely inserted on the interior of the upper surface of the

scales, flat, and ear-shaped, with a bony shell and membranous wings along each side, frequently much broader than the seeds, and cut more or less sloping at top and bottom.

A fine tree, growing in favourable situations from two and a half to four feet in diameter, and rising to a height of from 80 to 100 feet, with a straight stem, covered with rather a soft, smooth, dark-coloured bark, and well furnished with an ample branching and much-divided head; timber white and soft, but affording, in considerable quantities, a strong aromatic balsam, somewhat resembling the Canadian balsam in taste and smell.

It is found along the north-west coast of North America, particularly at Nootka Sound, in Observatory Inlet, and on the Island of Sitcha, and is called "Tchugatskoy" (the Savin, or strong-scented Fir) by the Russian settlers on the Island of Sitcha, and about Nootka Sound, and was first introduced into England in 1851, through the Russian garden at St. Peterburgh, under the improper name of Thuiopsis Borealis, a name given to it by the late Dr. Fischer.

It is quite hardy, and has the following variety :---

CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS VARIEGATA, Hort.

Syn. Thuiopsis Borealis variegata, Hort.

" Cupressus Nutkaensis argentea, Hort.

This variety differs in having a considerable number of the ends of the smaller branchlets of a pale yellow, or white colour intermixed with the ordinary green ones.

No. 14. CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, L., the Upright Cyprezs.

Syn. C. fastigiata, D. C.

- " C. strieta, Miller.
- " C. pyramidalis, Tozzett.
- " C. Tonrnefortii, Audibert.
- " C. fornina, Casalpin.

Leaves imbricated, in four rows, small, deep, shining green, closely pressed to the stem, convex, blunt, or pointed on young plants, and persistent. Cones large, globular, one inch or more in diameter, with numerous large, woody, angular seales, slightly convex and nucronate in the centre, and separating when the seeds are ripe. Seeds numerous under each seale, yellowish brown, irregularly angular, and covered with a thin membranous skin.

An evergreen tree, growing in its native country 50 or 60 feet high, with all its branches growing in an upward direction, and closely pressed to the stem, like those of the Lombardy Poplar.

The Upright or Common Cypress is a native of Greece, Asia Minor, the south of Europe, and Persia, and cultivated in all the countries along the Mediterranean, and throughout the whole of Italy, from the foot of the Alps to Calabria, as well as in Sicily and Turkey. There are the following varieties :—

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS HORIZONTALIS, Miller, the Horizontal Cypress.

Syn. C. expansa, Audibert.

- " C. Orientalis, Hort.
- " C. mas, Casalpin.
- " C. horizontalis, Du Hamel.
- " C. fastigiata horizontalis, D.C.

This differs in no way from the upright kind, except in its manner of growth,—it having its branches disposed in a horizontal direction, and very spreading, and only grows to about half the height of the upright kind.

It is found indigenous in Candia, Bithynia, and Persia, mixed with the upright kind; and some writers consider it a distinct species, but the question as to whether the upright and spreading Cypresses are forms of the same, or two distinct species, is now well ascertained, and that both are only one species, for seeds of the horizontal variety will produce plants varying in shape and appearance from the spreading to the most upright form of the plant, while seedlings raised from

96

the upright, only produce plants with a tapering or conicalshaped head; and this may have led Cæsalpin, and other uncient writers, to consider one the male, and the other the female Cypress.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS MONSTROSA, Hort, the Thuja-like Common Cypress.

> Syn. Cupressus sempervirens thnjæfolia, *Carrière*. , , , , thujæformis, *Parker*. , , , thujæoides, *Low*.

A fine tall variety of the common upright Cypress, with its branches strictly erect, and the branchlets flat, 'and regularly placed horizontally in two rows; leaves scale-formed, regularly imbricated, and with the smaller spray very much resembling those of the common Arbor-Vita, but not near so dense.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS VARIEGATA, Knight.

Syn. C. fastigiata variegata, Hort.

This only differs in having some of its shoots and leaves of a pale yellow or white colour intermixed.

No. 15. CUPRESSUS TORULOSA, Don, the Twisted or Bhotan Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Cashmeriana, Hort. """Nepalensis, London. """pendula, Gritjith.

Leaves very small, ovate, scale-formed, smooth, regularly and closely imbricated in four rows, or slightly spreading, acute, more distant, much longer, and very glancons, with a yellow tint on the young plants, but of a more greenish hue, with a tinge of gray on the adult ones. Branches spreading, alternate, or irregularly placed along the stem; lateral ones short, numerous, mostly in two rows, and slightly bent downwards; branchlets, drooping on each side, and considerably subdivided; from two to six inches long, elosely covered by numerous oval-

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pointed, imbricated, seale-like leaves, arranged in four rows resembling small green cord. Cones globular, or somewhat oblong, from three-quarters to one inch long, and produced in great abundance in dense clusters, each cone consisting generally of ten scales, of the shape of a shield, with from four to six convex facets, rising into a kind of boss in the centre, which is stiff and woody when ripe, and furnished in the centre with a short, reflected, spiny point. Seeds small, nearly flat, of a light brown colour, with a narrow wing round the border, and from six to seven under each scale. Seed-leaves only two in number.

A fine pyramidal tree, with numerous short, slender, horizontal, or sometimes deflected branches to near the ground, and drooping branchlets. It is found in great abundance in Northern India, at elevations of from 4000 to 8000 feet.

It grows to a great size; trees from ten to fifteen feet or more in girth are common, and one at a place called "Urcho," in the Kothee State, north of Simla, is said to be six or seven feet in diameter. Major Madden says the Lime Stone Mountains of "Nynee Tal" are covered from 4500 to 6200 feet with clumps of the most stately trees, the height of many of them at least 150 feet, and all as straight as an arrow, with the branches drooping slightly towards the ground, and so arranged as to make the tree appear a perfect cone-the largest specimen measured by him being sixteen feet and three-quarters in girth at five feet from the ground, and the spread of its branches twenty-four feet on each side; but about twelve feet is the average girth of the finer specimens at "Nynee Tal," where the tree is commonly called "Raisulla," or King Pine. It seems to be unknown as an indigenous tree in North-West Kamaon, but in South-East Gurhwal it is in abundance at from 7000 to 8000 feet of elevation. It is the Weeping Cypress of travellers in the Himalayas.

This tree is called "Gulla," "Gulrai," and "Kullain," by the mountaineers about Simla, all variations in their vernacular for Divine Tree, and according to Royle, it is called "Shnjrut-

ullue-yut" (tree of life), and that its fruit and branchlets are said to be a cure for all diseases, but that the profanation of its divine timber by any one to a useful purpose of economy would be sure to bring down upon the individual sudden death.* The Bhotivas also hold it sacred, and call it "Surroo," or "Soorah-vyu" (name divine), while on the other hand the people of Kamaon, who seem to look more to temporal than spiritual things, do not appear to hold this Cypress in much religious veneration, but, on the contrary, use its timber freely in their house-building, where it is considered very durable, but too flexible for any position where it has to sustain a heavy weight. The wood is yellowish red, exceedingly fragrant, closegrained, tough, long-fibred, very hard, and considered equal to that of the Deodar for durability; the larger trees not unfrequently attain to an enormous size, some of them having a girth of twenty-seven feet, but at its greatest altitude it gets dwarfed down to a mere bush, and is nowhere to be found beyond from 7000 to 8000 feet of elevation, and like the Deodar, seems indifferent to geology, growing equally well on elay-slate, dolomatic limestone, gneiss, and mica-slate; but a dry and somewhat sunny site seems essential for its full development.

Timber white, with a tint of red and yellow; is exceedingly fragrant, and considered equal to that of the Deodar for durability. Bark, reddish brown, peeling off in numerous long stripes, and frequently appears twisted, which is supposed to have suggested its specific name (torulosa). The wood and branches are burnt in sacred rites, as incense, among the Hindoos, both to please the gods, and scare away evil demons.

* Major Madden relates, while travelling in Kooloo and the Ladakh country, some of his people had begun to strip the cypress trees of their dry branches for fuel, when one of the conductors of his caravan came to him in great agitation, and implored him to command the men to desist, as the trees, he said, were sacred to the deities of the elements, who would be sure to revenge any injury done to them, by visiting them with heavy snows and bad weather on their journey. It is more or less tender in England, and has the following varieties :---

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA VIRIDIS, Hort.

This variety differs in having all its parts of a bright glossy green, and rather slenderer than the species.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA MAJESTICA, Hort.

Syn. Cupressus majestica, Knight.

This kind differs in nothing from the ordinary form of the species except in its more robust appearance, being much larger in all its parts, and much hardier, and no doubt the large kind found on the mountains of Cashmere and Nepal.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA NANA, Hort.

Syn. Cupressus torulosa elegans, *Hort.* ,, ,, religiosa, *Knight.* ,, ,, religiosa nana, *Hort.*

This variety differs from the species in being very much smaller in all its parts, more compact, and very dwarf.

No. 16. CUPRESSUS THURIFERA, Humboldt, the Incensebearing Mexican Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Uhdeana, Gordon.

" " Schomburgkii, Van Houtte.

" tetragona, *Hort*.

" Chamæcyparis thurifera, Endlicher.

" Juniperus thurifera, Bonpland.

Leaves in four rows, ovate-lanceolate, imbricated, smooth, very glaucous, without any foot-stalks, and pointed; those on the adult plants are much broader, more ovate, thicker, and blunt pointed, with a deep sunken groove along the back, and more elosely imbrieated than those on the young plants, which are much more pointed, longer, narrower, and spreading at the

100

points; one line long, and of a glaucous green colour. Branches spreading out horizontal, much divided, reflexed at the ends, scattered, and rather distant along the stem ; lateral branches flat, subdivided, two-rowed, and spreading widely. Branchlets four-sided, straight, regularly placed in two rows along the sides of the lateral branches, of a bright glancons green, and thickly covered with small imbricated foliage. Cones solitary, rather small, globular, and of a brownish colour, covered with a glaucous bloom, half an inch broad, and rather more in length, on very short foot-stalks, and mostly composed of six or eight seales, with a small terminal prickle or rudimentary scale on each, near the apex. Seales convex, shield-shaped, rounded on the margins, rarely angular except on the upper ones, in opposite cross pairs, the four lower or onter ones being connected at their base, much the largest, and flattened on the sides, while the inner or central ones are long, narrow, shield-shaped on the top, and spring from the centre of the others, and generally abortive or one-seeded; while the alternate pairs of the others contain two or three seeds mder each, of a brown colour, and nearly flat. Seeds obovate, sometimes a little flattened on one or two sides, hard-shelled, and with triquetrous wings.

A handsome tree, 50 feet high, with horizontal spreading branches, reflected at their extremities, and frequently pendent. It is found on the mountains of Mexico, particularly in the torests of Tasco and Tehnilotepic, at an elevation of 5500 feet. Mr. Udhe found it a handsome tree, 60 feet high, with a dense, bushy head, on the Orizaba and Real del Mont mountains, in high exposed situations, at an elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet.

This kind has a number of small white specks irregularly scattered over the smaller spray, which form seale-like glands on the backs of the minute leaves.

It is one of the hardiest and finest of the Mexican kinds.

CUPRESSUS.

No. 17. CUPRESSUS WHITLEYANA, Hort., the Upright Indian Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus sempervirens Indica, E. I. Comp.

,,,	,,	Roylei, Carrière.
>>	33	Australis, Low.
>>	25	Doniana, Hort.

Leaves on the younger plants in opposite pairs, distant, spreading, and of a slight glaucous green colour, awl-shaped, widest at the base, decurrent, and tapering to a sharp point, from two to four lines long, quite straight, and thinly set on the branches, while those on the adult plants are very small, oval, blunt-pointed, closely imbricated, regularly in four rows, thickened towards the point, and glossy green. Branches numerous, creet, rather distant, and thin on the young plants, but dense and elosely compressed on the older ones, and forming a pyramid. Branchlets erect, numerous, mostly pointing upwards, thickly covered with foliage, and four-sided. Cones large, globular, one inch in diameter, and very much resembling those of the Common Cypress. Scales rather small, mostly eight or ten in number, nearly flat, or slightly elevated in the centre, with a very uneven surface, and short, blunt point. Seeds large, with rather a broad wing surrounding the seed.

A tall, pyramidal tree, according to Mr. Elphinstone, growing 100 feet high in the gardens of Kohaut and Peshawur. The tall Cypress is also found plentiful in Nepal and the Kooloo country, and very much resembles the Common Cypress when old, but has not so close or dense a head when young.

It is rather tender, but about as hardy as Cupressus torulosa, with which Indian travellers frequently confound it, although one is upright, and the other pendulous when old.

DOUBTFUL SPECIES.

CUPRESSUS CORNUTA, Carrière, the Horn-sealed Cypress.

Of this kind nothing is known, beyond Carrière's figure and description in the *Revue Horticole*, and that Professor Parlatore considers it a monstrous form of Cupressus Goveniana, with the scales on the cones drawn out and horn-shaped.

102

Gen. DACRYDIUM. Solander.

Flowers, diacious, or male and female on separate plants. *Fruit*, fleshy and erect.

Seeds, with a hard, bony shell, resting in a short, disk-formed, fleshy integument.

Leaves, needle-shaped or scale-formed, and opposite.

Name, derived from $\delta a \kappa \rho v$ (dakru), a tear, the gummy exudation of the trees.

Trees and shrubs, natives of Tasmania, New Zealand, the East Indies, and New Caledonia.

No. 1. DACRYDIUM ARAUCARIOIDES, Brongniart, the Araucavialike Dacrydium.

Syn. Arthrotaxus araucarioides, Brongniart. "Dacrydium arthrotaxoides, Corrière.

Leaves small, spirally disposed, imbricate, creetly incurved, adnate at the base, free on the upper part, oblong, or ovateoblong, rounded at the points, convex and keeled on the back, and about one-sixth of an inch long, and half a line wide.

A very branching shrub, with crect, short, thick branches, and very numerous, short, cylindrical branchlets, from onesixth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, thickly covered with small, incurved, blunt-pointed, oval-oblong leaves.

It is a very handsome and compact shrub, with the aspect of an Arthrotaxis, found on the Arid Mountains, near Mont Dore, and those of Kanale, in New Caledonia.

No. 2. DACRYDIUM BECCARH, Parlatore, Mr. Beccari's Dacrydium.

Leaves densely disposed in six rows, crectly-spreading, curved, long-linear, soft and bristle-pointed, or acutely spinescent, and all of a size and shape. Branches and branchlets dense, and thickly covered with leaves. Fruit solitary, sessile, somewhat orbicular or oval, fleshy, smooth, and one line and a

half long, and one line broad; enclosed at the base by the outer involucra, and produced at the points of the branchlets.

A very elegant shrub or small tree, from 12 to 15 feet high, with a dense flat head, found on the top of the Poe Mountain, near Sarawak, in Borneo, at an elevation of 5000 feet.

No. 3. DACRYDIUM COLENSOI, Hooker, Colenso's Dacrydium. Syn. Podocarpus biformis, Endlicher, "Alania sp., Colenso.

Leaves many-shaped on the same branch, while on others they are all uniform, some densely four-rowed, regularly imbricated, ovate, rhomboid, bluntly-pointed, and one line long, while others are long-linear, loosely spreading, and from three to six lines long, all leathery, of a bright glossy green, and strongly ribbed; again, others are scale-formed, somewhat triangular, obtuse, very closely arranged, regularly imbricated, and densely four-rowed. Branches long, and variably disposed, some ascending, others pendent, while the greater part are spreading and more or less horizontal. Male catkins terminal, solitary, and without foot-stalks. Fruit small, lateral, leathery, and placed on a horizontal, resinous disk, in the form of a cup.

A shrub or small tree of many forms, with the branches either ascending, spreading, or prostrate.

Mr. Bidwill found it on the western part of the northern island of New Zealand, at Dusky Bay, and on the mountains of Tongariro, Rahuine, and Nelson, at elevations varying from 4000 to 6000 feet.

No. 4. DACRYDIUM CUPRESSINUM, Solander, the Cypress-like Dacrydium.

Syn. Thalamia eupressina, Sprengel. " Daerydium Lobbii, Hort.

Leaves awl-shaped, more or less four-sided, very dense, rigid, alternate, irregularly decensate, sometimes loosely imbricated, or spreading, fully adhering at the base, and decurrent; a

quarter of an inch long, thiekest at the base, tapering to an obtuse, rounded point, and of a pale, yellowish-green colour. Branches scattered along the stem; lower ones spreading or deflected; upper ones more or less ascending, regularly forked, and much divided; lateral ones at irregular distances, forked, slender, long, and pendent. Branchlets filiform, very slender, quite straight, seldom divided, gracefully drooping, thickly covered with foliage, and of a pale, yellowish green, sometimes a little copper-coloured. Male catkins without foot-stalks, oblong or ovate, and terminal; female flowers terminal, and enclosed in an involuerum, which forms a sort of eup. Fruit solitary and terminal, in the form of a small red berry, containing a black seed, and caten by the natives.

A noble tree, growing 200 feet high, and 15 feet in circumference, with pendent branches, and long, slender, drooping shoots, thickly clothed with small, spiny leaves, and very much resembling some of the Lycopodiums. It is found in vast forests on the southern and middle islands of New Zealand, particularly on the great mountains behind Dusky Bay, where the settlers call it the Native Spruce Fir, and the New Zealanders "Dium," or "Rium."

It is not hardy.

No. 5. DACRYDIUM ELATUM, Wallich, the Lofty Dacrydium.

Syn. Juniperus elata, Roxburgh.

- rigida, Sieber.
 - ., Philippsiana, Wallich.
- . Lycopodium arboreum, Jaugh.
- " Daerydium Junghulmii, Miquel.

Leaves either needle-shaped, four-cornered, acute-pointed, somewhat erect, and spreading, or seale-formed, ovate-obtuse, rarely acute, and closely depressed, alternate, very dense, and from four to seven lines long; those on the stem and lower part of the principal branches much shorter, more distant, wider, decurrent, and slightly spreading at the points, while those on the lesser branches and branchlets are needle-shaped, almost cylindrical, spreading, slightly angular, compressed, and

very much smaller on the adult trees. Branches numerous, seattered along the stem, with the lower ones spreading or bent downwards, and the upper ones mostly ascending. Branchlets slender, pendent, numerous, and thickly clothed with foliage; those of the adult trees being very much shorter, and covered with small, seale-formed leaves, regularly imbrieated. Fruit ovate, bluntly four-cornered, and solitary on the ends of the branchlets.

A loftly, pyramidal tree, with a cylindrical stem, covered with an ash-gray bark, slightly furrowed, and very full of branches, found on the mountains of Sumatra and Pulo-Penang, in the East Indies, where its native name is "Gambinur."

It is very tender.

No. 6. DACRYDIUM FRANKLINH, Hooker, Captain Franklin's Daerydium, or Huon Pine.

Syn. Daerydinm Huonese, Cunningham.

Leaves small, scale-formed, very elosely pressed, and somewhat spirally decussate, ovate, rhomboid, and closely imbricated, convex, and somewhat acutely keeled on the back, with the inner face eoncave, and acute or obtuse pointed, decurrent at the base, and deep, glossy green, dotted on the outer sides with a glaneous powder. Branches ascending or spreading, sometimes more or less deflected towards the bottom on the adult trees, lateral ones very much loaded with branchlets. Branchlets very numerous, dense, long, slender, and flexible. Male eatkins solitary, terminal on the ends of the branchlets, oval, or rounded, and from one to two lines long. Fruit small, and in terminal spikes.

A large, pyramidal tree, with spreading or pendent branches, thickly clothed with spray, growing 100 feet high, and 20 feet in eireumference, found in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), on the banks of the Huon River, and at Port Macquarrie. Timber excellent for naval purposes.

It is tolerably hardy in the west of England.

106

No. 7. DACRYDIUM KIRKH, Mueller, Mr. Kirk's Daerydium.

Leaves on the sterile branchlets somewhat long, linear-elougated, obtuse at the points, and spreading; while those on the fertile ones are enrved, regularly imbricated, rhomboid, small, obtuse, and rather compressed. Fruit small, oval, somewhat compressed and lateral.

This kind forms a bush or small tree, very nearly related to Dacrydium Colensoi, found in New Zealand by Mr. Thomas Kirke.

No. S. DACRYDIUM LAXIFOLIUM, Hooker, the Loose-leaved Dacrydium.

Leaves linear-obtuse, leathery, convex, and channelled on the upper surface, tapering to the base, but not decurrent, the lower ones loosely spreading, flaccid, and seldom exceeding two lines in length, while those on the upper branches and branchlets are oval, imbricated, much shorter, and keeled on the back. Branches loosely pendent or prostrate. Branchlets very slender and graceful. Fruit terminal on the ends of the branchlet, solitary, and erect.

A dwarf little shrub, not growing more than three feet high, but creeping along the ground, and very much resembling the common crowberry (Empetrum nigrum). It is found on the mountains of Nelson, at an elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet, and on Mount Tongoriro, in New Zealand. The native name is "Rimu."

It is tolerably hardy in the west of England.

No. 9. DACRYDIUM TAXOIDES, Brongniart, the Yew-like Daerydium.

Syn. Podocarpus taxodioides, Carrière.

Leaves alternate, closely placed, falcate, obtuse at the ends, attennated and twisted at the base, from half to three quarters of an inch long, and one line and a quarter broad, with the mid-ribs on the upper and under surfaces prominent.

A conical shrub, with subverticillate branches, which have a purplish tint when young, found on the wooded mountains near Balade, in New Caledonia.

DAMMARA.

Gen. DAMMARA. Rumphius.

Flowers, directions, or male and female on separate plants. Cones, ovate or globular, and axiilary.

Seales, persistent, and without bracteas.

Seeds, unattached, and solitary.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

Leaves, petiolated or almost sessile, opposite or alternate, and leathery.

Name, derived from its native one in Amboyna, where the Malays call it Dammar "puti," or "batu," on account of the large quantity of resin it produces, which at first is soft, viseid, and transparent, but eventually becomes hard, and like amber.

All large trees, natives of the East Indian Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and New Guinea.

The Dammaras are distinguished from the true Pines and Firs by their broad, opposite, or alternate oblong-lanceolate, attenuated, leathery leaves, with parallel veins, and in the male and female flowers being solitary and on separate plants; they, however, approach nearest to the genus A rancaria in being diæcious, but from which they differ in the form of the seales, in the absence of a bractea to each female flower, and in the seeds being winged only on one side, and free, or unattached.

No. 1. DAMMARA AUSTRALIS, Lambert, the Kanri Pine.

Syn. Agathis Australis, Salisbury.

" Podocarpus zamiæfolius, Richard.

Leaves linear-oblong, rarely elliptic, flat on both sides, alternate and distant on the stem and larger branches, but much closer, opposite and somewhat two-rowed on the branchlets; from one and a half to two inches and a half long, and from one-half to three-quarters of an inch broad at the widest part, thick, leathery, sometimes falcate, of a shining greenish-brown colour, sometimes spotted on the upper part, and of a reddish

DAMMARA.

copper colour, much less glossy on the under side, frequently twisted and tapering to the base, obtuse at the ends, and without foot-stalks. Branches of a large size, spreading, numerous, distant, smooth, and divided into numerous smaller ones; ascending and leafy towards the top of the tree, but naked at the bottom from the fallen leaves. Male catkins solitary, cylindrical, crect, more than an inch long, and two lines in diameter. Cones almost spherical, from two to three inches in diameter, solitary, erect, and produced near the top of the branches on stout foot-stulks. Scales broud, spreading, wedgeshaped, thick, leathery, closely imbricated, acute on the apex, very smooth, and becoming smaller towards the base of the cone, thicker externally towards the apex, woody, hard, and membranaceous on the margin. Seeds in twos, wedge-shaped, and brown, having at the top on one side a thin, transparent, quite entire, oblique, pale-coloured wing.

A large tree, attaining a height of from 120 to 150 feet, and about 24 feet in circumference, naked two-thirds of its entire height, and covered with a level, thick, lead-coloured bark, full of resinous matter. It produces an excellent hard brittle resin, like copal.

It is found in the northern parts of New Zealand, in forests close by the River Thames, towards the district of Mercury Inlet; also upon the north side of the Island of Wangaroa, and towards the western side of the Hokianga. The natives call it "Kanri," or "Kouri," and the settlers "Cowrie."

It is not hardy.

DAMMARA AUSTRALIS GLAUCA, Low, the Glaucous Cowrie Pine.

A singularly glaucous variety of the New Zealand Cowrie, introduced by Mr. Hugh Low, of the Clapton Nursery, in 1860.

No. 2. DAMMARA HYPOLEUCA, Moore, the White Under-leaved Dammara.

Syn. Dannara brevifolia, Hort.

Leaves oblong-lauceolate, obtuse at the ends, bright shining

green above, and glaucous white beneath, and from one to two inches long, and about three-quarters of an inch broad.

A large tree, found at Port Molle, in New Caledonia.

Its somewhat compact habit of growth, and leaves of a bright green above and glaucous beneath, are well-marked differences in this species.

No. 3. DAMMARA MACROPHYLLA, *Lindley*, the Long-leaved Dammara.

Leaves very large, ovate, lanceolated and pointed; seven inches long, and two broad in the widest part. Cones ovateobtuse, and very like those of the Cedar of Lebanon in size and form. Scales smooth, regularly inlaying, and much wider than long.

A large tree, growing 100 feet high, very much resembling the Amboyna Pine (Dammara Orientalis), but with larger cones and leaves. It was discovered by Mr. Moore, on the island of Vanicolla, one of the Queen Charlotte group in the South Seas.

It is very tender.

No. 4. DAMMARA MOORH, Lindley, Mr. Moore's Dammara.

Leaves very narrow-lanceolate, acuminate, slightly falcate, and slender, from five to six inches long, and less than half an inch wide. Cones unknown.

A very distinct species, of which little is known at present; found by Mr. Moore, seldom growing more than 40 feet high, and with an erect compact head, in New Caledonia.

It is very tender.

No. 5. DAMMARA OBTUSA, *Lindley*, the Obtuse-leaved Dammara.

Leaves very variable in shape, but mostly oblong, rounded at the ends, nearly four inches long, and one inch and a quarter broad, thick, leathery, of a dark glossy green, and without the least trace of a point. Cones oblong-eylindrical,

110

DAMMARA.

with the ends rounded, three inches long, and one inch and three-quarters wide. Scales convex at the ends, about four times as broad as long, and quite different in that respect from the spreading points of the New Zealand kind.

A large tree, very similar in appearance to the New Zealand Cowrie, from which it is distinguished by the size and form of both its leaves and cones. It was found by Mr. Moore, on the Island of Aniteura, one of the New Hebrides. Timber valuable for ship-building.

It is very tender.

No. 6. DAMMARA ORIENTALIS, Lambert, the Amboyna Pine.

Syn. Dammara alba, Rumph.

, loranthifolia, Spuch.

- " Agathis Ioranthifolia, Salisbury.
 - " Dammara, Richard.
- . Abies Sumatrana, Desjout.
- , " Dammara, Poiret.
- " Pinus Dammara, Lambert.
 - " Sumatrana, Mirbel.
- " Dammara Rumphii, Presl.

Leaves opposite, but sometimes alternate, ovate-oblong, attennated at the base, obtuse or rounded on the point, quite entire, glabrous, of a thick leathery texture, and glancons green, from two to four inches long, and nearly one inch and a half broad at the widest part, straight, rarely falcate, smooth and dull green on both faces, somewhat two-rowed on the young branchlets, and distant, those on the young plants almost lanceolate and sharp-pointed. Branches vertical, a little reflected, and ascending at the extremities, forming a small head on the adult trees. Branchlets and lateral branches in opposite pairs, and spreading. Male catkins about two inches long. Cones globular or turbinate, singly, on footstalks, rising from the axil of the leaves, near the extremities of the branches, from three to four inches long, and more than two inches broad. Scales adpressed, smooth, rounded at the top, thick, and very closely inlaying. Seed unattached, with an obtuse, one-sided wing, covering the rib of the scale.

A huge tree, growing upwards of 100 feet high, with a straight, smooth bark and trunk, from eight to ten feet in diameter, found on the very summit of the mountains of Amboyna and Ternate, and in many of the Molueca Islands, Java, and Borneo. Timber of little value; but it produces a fine transparent resin, sometimes hanging like ieieles, and much esteemed by the natives for incense. Its Malay name is "Dammar."

It is very tender.

There is the following variety :--

"

DAMMARA ORIENTALIS ALBA, Knight. Syn. Dammara alba, Makoy.

Orientalis pallens, Carrière.

This variety differs from the species in having much longer and more lanceolate-shaped leaves, with the edges more regularly rolled up on the under side, slightly undulated, whitish, and tapering much to the point, but abruptly and irregularly so to the base, and with the bark on the branches of a much whiter colour than the species.

No. 7. DAMMARA OVATA, Moore, the Ovate-leaved Dammara.

Leaves more or less opposite, subdistich, ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, somewhat acute, leathery in texture, bright green, on rather short, twisted petioles, and from four and a half to five inches long, and from one to one inch and a half broad. Cones large, ereet, oval-globose, obtuse at the ends, and five inches long and four inches broad. Seales broad, obovate, more or less horizontal, somewhat thickened at the top, and rounded and entire on the edges, and one inch and a half broad.

A large tree, found in New Caledonia, with subverticillate and somewhat horizontal, terete branches, and a stem covered with an ashy-gray bark, copiously producing a white resinous matter.

DAMMARA.

No. 8. DAMMARA ROBUSTA, Moore, the Robust New Holland Dammara.

Syn. Dammara Brownii, Hort.

Leaves somewhat opposite, subdistich, oval-lanceolate, rather blunt at the points, on very short, twisted foot-stalks, bright glossy green, and from three and a half to four inches long, and from one to one inch and a half broad. Cones oval, with the ends rounded and somewhat depressed, and from three and a half to four inches long, and from two to three inches wide. Scales broad, obovate-rhomboid, thickened at the apex, very obtuse, or somewhat truncate, at the ends, and one inch and a quarter long, and nearly one inch and a half wide. Seeds half an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide, with an ample wing three-quarters of an inch long.

A fine tree, varying in height from 35 to 70 feet, with the branches in whorls of from five to ten in number, found on the north-east part of New Holland, at Dusky Bay.

No. 9. DAMMARA VITIENSIS, Seemann, the Feejee Island Dammara.

Syn. Dammara longifolia, Lindley.

Leaves more or less opposite, subdistieh, oblong or ovallanceolate, rounded at the base, on short twisted foot-stalks, bright green above, somewhat glancous beneath, slightly revolute on the margins, and from two and a half to five inches long, and from one-half to one inch and three-quarters broad. Cones ovate-globose, rounded at the ends, and from three to three inches and three-quarters long, and three inches wide. Scales oval, thickened at the apex, and either rounded or somewhat acute at the ends, and one inch broad.

A splendid tree, from 40 to 100 feet high, with large and very variable leaves, found on the mountains of Nisarim, and other parts of the Viti or Feejee Islands.

DISELMA.

Gen. DISELMA. J. Hooker.

Flowers, diceeious, or male and female on separate plants; the male eatkins very small, oval, solitary, and terminal; the female ones small, sub-globose, and terminal.

Cones, very small, globular, and composed of four scales; the two outer ones being ovate, acute-pointed, short, and sterile; the two inner ones oval, rounded at the ends, fertile, and nearly double the size of the outer ones.

Seeds, in twos or threes, nuder each of the fertile scales, almost round, and amply three-winged.

Leaves, small, scale-formed, ovate-rhomboid, regularly imbricated, in four rows, convex and keeled on the back, concave on the upper side, and with narrow, membranous margins.

A very branching shrub, with the female plants prostrate and the male ones erect, found on the western mountains of Tasmania.

DISELMA ARCHERI, J. Hooker, Dr. Archer's Diselma.

Syn. Microcachrys tetragona, Archer, not Hooker.

Leaves small, scale-formed, ovate-rhomboid, obtuse, regularly and closely imbricated in four rows, convex and keeled on the back, eoncave on the upper surface, and with narrow, membranous margins. Branchlets numerous, slender, and tetragonal. Flowers diœcious. Male catkins very small, oval, solitary, and terminal; female ones small, sub-globose, and terminal. Cones very small, globular, and composed of four scales; the outer pair being ovate, acute-pointed, short, and sterile; and the two inner ones oval, rounded at the points, fertile, and nearly double the size of the outer ones. Seeds in twos or threes, under each of the fertile scales, almost round, and broadly three-winged.

A very branching shrub, resembling the Microcachrys tetragona, with the female plants prostrate, and the male ones erect, and from eight to ten feet high, found on the western mountains of Tasmania, at an elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet.

FITZ-ROYA.

Gen. FITZ-ROYA. Hooker.

Flowers, diœcious, or male and female on separate plants.

Cones, star-like bodies, having their axis terminating in three soft elub-like glands or abortive seales, and consisting of nine scales, three in each whorl.

Scales, nine in number, in whorls of three, the lower three alternate with the upper leaves, the intermediate three only are fertile, the upper three are alternating with the fertile ones flattened, and standing with their edges bent outwards.

Seeds, three under each fertile scale, surrounded by a broad wing, ending in a narrow neck, the centre seed attached to the scale, the other two to the axil, but sometimes two seeds are on the scale, and three on the axil. (Hooker.)

Leaves, in whorls of three, but sometimes in twos or fours, ovate-oblong, flat, without any foot-stalks, and more or less spreading, or loosely imbricated.

Named, by Dr. Hooker, in compliment to Capt. Fitz-Roy, who first discovered the tree.

A large evergreen tree, found on the Patagonian mountains.

FITZ-ROYA PATAGONICA, Hooker, the Patagonian Fitz-Roya.

Leaves in whorls of three, but sometimes in twos or fours; linear, or ovate-oblong, and mostly blunt-pointed, decussste, tlat, without any foot-stalks, and spreading, of a deep green above, and with two glaucous lines on the under-side, from four to six lines long on the young plants, but much smaller and closer on the adult ones, from one to one line and a half long, closely imbricated, almost oval, and with hardly any traces of the glaucous bands on the under side. Branches irregularly placed along the stem, spreading, rather slender, and bent downwards towards the extremities; branchlets short, numerous, rather clustered, and thickly clothed with foliage. Cones small, solitary, and terminal, star-like bodies, having their axes terminating in three soft club-like glands or abortive scales.

FITZ-ROYA.

Sir William Hooker describes the fruit as consisting of nine scales, three in each whorl, the lower three which alternate with the uppermost leaves are barren, the intermediate three only are fertile, the three uppermost alternate with the fertile ones and are flattened, but stand with their edges bent outwards, each fertile scale has three erect seeds, surrounded by a broad wing, and ending in a narrow neck; the central seed is attached to the scale, the other two to the axil, but sometimes two seeds are on the scale, and three on the axil.

A large everyreen tree, growing 100 feet high, with a thick, spongy bark, and slender, spreading branches, bending downwards at the ends in a curved manner. The wood is red, and bears considerable resemblance to that of the Cedar of Lebanon.

It is found on the Patagonian mountains, growing in rocky places on the Pacifie side, to a large tree, with a stem eight feet in diameter, but diminishing with elevation until it dwindles down to a small bush, only a few inches high on the borders of perpetual congelation.

It will stand our ordinary winters in favourable situations, but is much injured in severe ones.

Gen. FRENELA. Mirbel.

Flowers, monocious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate.

Cones, globular, or conical, and consisting of six, or rarely eight valvated scales, the alternate ones being much the smallest and shortest.

Seeds, numerous, more or less angular, and laterally winged on both sides.

Leaves, mostly ternate, scale-formed, and decurrent. Seed-leaves, in threes.

All trees or shrubs, natives of New Holland, and not hardy. Named after M. Frenel, by Professor Mirbel of Paris.

No. 1. FRENELA ARENOSA, Endlicher, the Sand Frenela. Syn. Callitris arenosa, Sweet.

An evergreen bush, of which little is known, found growing in sandy places in New Holland.

No. 2. FRENELA AUSTRALIS, Hooker, the Australian Frenela.

Syn. Frenela Ventenati, Mirbel.

,,	" triquetra, Spach.
3)	" rhomboidea, Endlicher.
37	Callitris rhomboidea, Brown.
2.2	" enpressiformis, Ventenat.
,,	" Australis, Hooker.
22	" articulata, Pinet Woburn.
	Thuja Australis, Poiret.
	" inæqualis, Desfontatin.
,,,	Juniperus Cunninghamii, Hort.

An evergreen tree, with scale-formed leaves, decurrent at the base, and placed in threes at the bottom of each joint, but sometimes scattered, extended, spreading, and of a very glaucous white colour. Branches and branchlets slightly angular and slender. Cones globular, mostly in clusters, but sometimes solitary, on short foot-stalks, and about the size of a common nut. Valves thick, rounded at the ends, oval, woody, smooth, or longitudinally wrinkled, and with the central column short, and three-edged. Seeds oval, osseous, and furnished with a narrow membranaceous wing on the sides.

A tree, growing from 60 to 70 feet high, found on the east coast of New Holland, and Van Diemen's Land, where it is called by the settlers, the Oyster Bay Pine.

No. 3. FRENELA CALCARATA, Canningham, the Spurred Freuela.

Syn. Callitris calcarata, R. Brown.

- " Frenela ericoides, Endlicher.
 - " Juniperus ericoides, Noisette.

An evergreen tree, of which little is known, found in the interior of the eastern part of New Holland.

No. 4. FRENELA CANESCENS, Parlatore, the Hoary Frenela.

Leaves in whorls of three, adnate, quite free at the points, hoary and glittering, and with those on the branches somewhat acute, and those on the lesser branchlets obtuse. Cones globose, solitary, somewhat erect, grayish-brown, half an inch long, and the same broad, and composed of six valvate scales placed on a somewhat short, three-sided column; the three larger ones are oblong-obtuse, and the other three short, oval-lanceolate, and somewhat obtuse; and all convex on the back, smooth or slightly wrinkled and mutic; seeds small and blackish, with broad and somewhat orbicular wings, deeply cordate at the base.

A small tree, with terete branches, and crowded, slender, short, subterete branchlets, which are creet and hoary; found in the south-western part of New Holland, and at the Swan River.

No. 5. FRENELA COLUMELLARIS, *Mueller*, the Pillar-fashioned Frenela.

Leaves in threes, adnate, free at the points and triangular. Cones small, globose, solitary, or in twos and threes, and composed of six valvate seales, the three shorter ones, linearlanceolate, seeds almost all two-winged.

A kind of which little is known, found along the banks of the tributary streams of the Richmond River in Australia.

No. 6. FRENELA DRUMMONDH, *Parlatore*, Mr. Drummond's Frenela.

Leaves in threes, adnate, somewhat obtuse and free at the points, convex and keeled on the back, and quite smooth, and green on the upper surface. Cones, somewhat globose, mostly solitary, shining, chestnut-brown, and half an inch long, and rather more broad, and consisting of six valvate seales, the three larger ones being oblong-obtuse, and the three lesser ones somewhat acute, and all quite smooth on the back.

A large shrub, 10 feet high, with terete branches and thickened, erect, alternate, three-edged branchlets, found in the south-western part of New Holland, and at the Swan River colony.

No. 7. FRENELA ENDLICHERI, *Parlatore*, Professor Endlicher's Frenela.

- Syn. Freuela fruticosa, Endlicher.
 - ., " Anstralis, Endlicher.
 - " Callatris fruticosa, Brown.
 - " Cupressus Australis, Persoon.

Leaves in threes, adnate, convex on the back, free and somewhat obtuse at the points. Cones globose or oval obtuse, three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half an inch broad.

An evergreen bush, with loose, subterete branches, erowded with somewhat slender three-edged branchlets, and with ovate, dry, woody, six-valved cones, smooth internally, and with a very short, depressed, three-sided, central column; and seeds with narrow, lateral wings, rounded on the edges.

It is found in the interior of the eastern part of New Holland, and about Port Jackson.

No. 8. FRENELA FOTHERGILLI, Endlicher, Fothergill's Frenela.

Syn. Callitris Fothergilli, Loudon.

" Cupressus Fothergilli, Pinet-Woburn.

A large pyramidal bush, or small tree, with erect branches, and numerous dense branchlets. Cones solitary, conical, and quite woody. Valves unequal, and rounded at the ends.

It is nearly hardy, and comes from the mountains of Tasmania.

No. 9. FRENELA GULIELMI, Parlatore, Prince Gulielmus's Frenela.

Leaves in threes, adnate, convex on the back, short, some-

what blunt-pointed and free at the apex. Branches terete. Branchlets loosely erect, somewhat forked, slender, and threesided. Cones solitary, globose, half an inch long, and rather broader, and composed of six valves, the three larger ones being oval-oblong and somewhat blunt-pointed, the three lesser ones short, narrow, laneeolate, and acute, and all smooth, shining, and convex on the back.

A bush, or small tree, found in the southern part of New Holland, at Salt Lake, near Tungetta.

No. 10. FRENELA GUNNII, Endlicher, Gunn's Frenela.

Syn. Callitris Gunnii, Hooker.

"	" oblonga, Richard.
>>	" macrostachya, Hort.
"	" glauca, R. Brown.
,,	Frenela Australis, Brown and Mirbel.
22	" macrostachya, Knight.
32	" variabilis, Carrière.
12	" glauca, Mirbel.
,,	Cupressus macrostachya, Hort.

Leaves small, scale-formed, sharp-pointed, elosely adpressed at the base of each joint. Branches ascending. Branchlets ascending, angular, smooth, glaucous, and slightly jointed. Cones somewhat conical, very rarely elliptic, solitary, or in pairs; but sometimes in clusters, sessile, or placed on very short foot-stalks, and both growing on the branches and prineipal stems. Valves mostly in six, but sometimes seven and eight in number, thick, rounded on the ends, and unequal sized, the alternate ones being much shorter and smaller than the others, convex, much rounded in the middle, and shining brown externally. Seeds broadly winged, and rather angular.

An evergreen shrub, from five to nine feet high, with a pyramidal head, found in Van Diemen's Land, where the colonists call it "The Native Cypress."

It is tender.

120

No. 11. FRENELA HUGELII, Carrière, Hugel's Frenela. Syn. Callitris Hugelii, Knight.

Leaves scale-formed, very short, closely adpressed, much longer and more pointed on the branches than on the smaller branchlets. Branches somewhat ascending; lateral ones rising up at the sides, and forming a slightly spreading head. Branchlets spreading, obtusely angular, and very short jointed. Cones solitary or in clusters, somewhat globular, depressed, and frequently much broader than long. Valves unequal, the three alternate ones being much shorter and smaller than the others, wrinkled externally, and shining.

A pyramidal tree, with ascending branches, found on the south-west coast of New Holland and Swan River.

No. 12. FRENELA MACLEVANA, Paclatore, Mr. Maeley's Frenela. Syn. Leichardtia Maeleyana, Shepherd. ... Octoclinis Maeleyana, Mueller. ... Backhonsii, Hill.

The primordial leaves on young plants are spreading, linear or lanceolate, rather thickly placed, and sometimes reflected; but soon afterwards are succeeded by acicular or scale-formed ones, regularly placed in threes or fours, and finally, when the plants become fully matured, they are entirely scale-formed, ternate, very small, and closely placed. Branches scattered along the main stem, horizontal, short, and not very dense; the lateral ones and smaller spray are more or less angular or triangular, jointed, glaucous, and with the joints tolerably distant. Cones oval or somewhat conical, and composed of eight valvate scales. Scales or valves thick, rounded and convex on the ontside, glossy brown, pointless, smooth, and swelling at the apex, which is slightly reflected.

A handsome, erect, pyramidal-shaped tree, approaching in appearance when old to some of the Australian Araucarias, but with much shorter and slenderer branches.

It is found in New South Wales, Brisbane, and Queensland, where it attains a height of from 60 to 70 feet.

No. 13. FRENELA MOORH, *Parlatore*, Mr. Moore's Frenela. Syn. Frenela verrucosa laevis, *Moore*.

Leaves in whorls of three, adnate, and quite free at the apex; those on the branches are lanceolate, acute, and somewhat spreading; those on the branchlets are closely adpressed and blunt-pointed. Cones roundly-ovate, ereet, and composed of six valves, the three larger ones being ovate-oval, and somewhat blunt-pointed, and the three lesser enes short, oblong-linear, and rather blunt, and all of them slightly wrinkled or netted on the back, and placed on a short, acute column. Seeds small and oblong-linear.

A tree from 60 to 90 feet high, with terete branches, crowded with slender, three-sided, glaucous branchlets. It is found in the maritime parts of New Holland, near Moreton Bay, and along the Clarence, Richmond, and Darling Rivers.

No. 14. FRENELA MUELLERI, Parlatore, Mr. Mueller's Frenela.

Leaves three in a whorl, scale-formed, adnate, obtuse at the points, and closely pressed, with only the apex free. Cones solitary, but often close together, sub-globose, one inch long, and composed of six valves, which are smooth, or slightly wrinkled on the back; the three larger ones are oblong, and rather blunt-pointed, and the three lesser ones mostly short, narrow, linear-laneeolate, and acute. Seeds oblong, two or three winged, blackish, and two lines long.

A handsome tree, from 20 to 30 feet high, with a dense head, terete branches, and erect, thickish, three-sided branchlets; found in the eastern part of New Holland, about Port Jackson, Sidney, and South Head.

No. 15. FRENELA PARLATOREI, Mueller, Professor Parlatore's Frenela.

Leaves in threes, adnate, convex, and keeled on the back, with the points free and acuminate. Cones large, ovoid, nodding, and more than an inch long, and composed of six valves, the three larger being ovate-lanceolate, and the three lesser ones narrow, short, and laneeolate, and all keeled on the back and obtuse at the ends.

A tree 60 feet high, with the branchlets frequently jointed, found in the eastern part of New Holland, on the Darling Range, and Queensland.

No. 16. FRENELA PROPINQUA, Cunningham, the Related Frenela.

Syn. Callitris propinqua, R. Brown.

An evergreen pyramidal bush, of which little is known, found in the eastern part of New Holland.

No. 17. FRENELA PYRAMIDALIS, Carrière, the Pyramidal Frenela.

Syn. Callitris pyramidalis, Sweet.

Leaves very small, scale-formed, very close, obtuse, and very rarely pointed. Branches ascending and dense; branchlets very numerous, small, and pressed towards the ends of the branches, of a grayish colour, angular, and loose. Fruit unknown.

A pyramidal bush or small tree, found in New Holland.

No. 18. FRENELA RIGIDA, Endlicher, the Rigid Frenela.

Syn. Juniperus rigida, Noisette.

A small bush, of which little is known, found in New Holland.

No. 19. FRENELA ROBUSTA, Cunningham, the Robust Frenela.

Syn. Callitris robusta, R. Brown.

" " Preissii, Miquel.
" " glanca, R. Brown.
" Frenela glauca, Mirbel.
" " crassivalvis, Miquel.

A large pyramidal tree, from 20 to 30 feet high, with very small, scale-formed leaves, slightly spreading at the points,

and mucronate. Branches ascending. Branchlets slightly angular, or three-edged. Cones spheroidal, much depressed, and frequently broader than long. Valves warted on the interior, with the central column short and three-edged. Seeds furnished with narrow lateral wings.

It is found on the south-west coast of New Holland, and at the Swan River, where the natives call it " Marro."

No. 20. FRENELA ROEL, Endlicher, Roe's Frenela.

An evergreen bush, with globular cones composed of six valves, smooth on the interior, with a short, depressed, threesided, central column, and acute-pointed valves, found on the south-west coast of New Holland.

No. 21. FRENELA SUBCORDATA, *Parlatore*, the Subcordateconed Frenela.

Leaves three in a whorl, adnate, convex, and keeled on the back, with the points free and somewhat acute. Branches terete. Branchlets flexuose, alternate, and three-sided. Cones subcordate-globose, half an inch long, and about the same broad, and composed of six valves.

It is found in the south-west part of New Holland, at King George's Sound.

No. 22. FRENELA SUBUMBELLATA, *Parlatore*, the Subumbellatabranched Frenela.

Leaves in fours, adnate, and strictly keeled on the back, and with the points free and obtuse. Branchlets crowded, erect, alternate, subumbellate, and triangular.

A tree, found in New Caledonia, of which little is known.

No. 23. FRENELA SULCATA, *Parlatore*, the Sulcate-coned Frenela.

Leaves three in a whorl, adnate, convex, and keeled on the back, free at the points, and somewhat obtuse. Branchlets

124

somewhat thickened, erect, alternate, and three-sided. Cones globose, flattened, half an inch long, and about one-third of an inch wide, and composed of six erect, somewhat three-sided, pyramidal valves, the three larger of which are somewhat obtuse-pointed, and the three lesser ones somewhat acute, and all deeply furrowed on the back. Seeds small, ovate, and three-sided.

It is found in New Caledonia.

No. 24. FRENELA TUBERCULATA, Mirbel, the Tuberculated Frenela.

Syn. Callitris tuberculata, R. Brown.

An evergreen bush, from the southern part of New Holland, of which little is known.

No. 25. FRENELA VERRUCOSA, Countingham, the Warted Frenela.

Syn. Callitris verrucosa, R. Brown.

An evergreen pyramidal tree, with small, scale-formed leaves, frequently spreading at the points. Branches spreading or ascending, very compact, and cylindrical. Cones globular, depressed, and sometimes broader than long. Valves externally covered by large, irregular tubercles, and internally warted, central column oblong, and three-sided. Seeds broadly winged.

It is found in the interior, on the eastern part of New Holland, along the Murray River, and in the colony of Victoria, and is called the Murray Pine by the settlers, and the Marunny by the Indians.

GLYPTOSTROBUS, OR

Gen. GLYPTOSTROBUS. Endlicher. The Embossed Cypress.

Flowers, monoccious, or male and female on the same plant, but on separate parts, and terminal.

Cones, egg-shaped, or oblong, and composed of several unequal-sized scales, all rising from the same point at the base, and leathery.

Seeds, two under each scale.

Leaves, scattered and trigonal.

Name, derived from "Glypho," cmbossed, and "strobus," a cone; scales of the cone embossed on the face.

A small tree, native of China, where it is called Water Pine.

GLYPTOSTROBUS HETEROPHYLLUS, *Endlicher*, the Chinese Water Pine.

Syn. Taxodium unciferum, Brongniart.

37	Japonie	cum, <i>Den</i>	hardt.
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- " " hetcrophyllum, Brongniart.
- " Sehnbertia Japonica, Spach.
- " " " nueifera, Denhardt.
- " Thuja lineata, Poiret.

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- " " " lavandulæfolia, Poiret.
- " " pensilis, Staunton,
- " Cupressus nucifera, Hort.
- " " Sincusis, Hort.
- " Juniperns aquatica, Roxburgh.

Leaves of various shapes, alternate, some seale-formed, small, ovate, acute or obtuse pointed, sometimes much longer, elosely pressed and decurrent along the shorts, sometimes two-rowed, regularly tortuose, and almost awl-shaped, from three to eight lines long, slightly curved, blunt or somewhat acute at the ends, and of a glaucous-gray colour, the lower ones near the base of the shoots frequently very short, scale-formed, somewhat triangular, imbricated, and compressed, but increasing in size and length towards the points of the shoots, and spreading out into rather long, awl-shaped, recurved leaves. Branches rising upwards and spreading out at the summits. Branchlets alternate, stout, and rendered angular by the decurrent base of the the leaves; the cone-bearing ones of various lengths, and covered with very small scaled-formed leaves, particularly at the base of the cones. Cones terminal, egg-shaped, or oblongcylindrical, tapering to both ends, blunt at the apex, and composed of several unequal-sized scales, the smaller ones being towards the base, and all rising from the same point at the base upwards, imbricated, and furnished with a stout, shortcurved, blunt point on the back near the end of the scale, projecting outwards.

A small tree, or large bush, growing from eight to ten feet high, with a straight stem, and fastigiate head, a little extended at the top, and nearly evergreen.

It is found in many parts of China, particularly in the provinces of Shan-Tung and Kiang-nan, and is planted along the margins of rice fields about Canton.

The Chinese name for this tree is "Then-tsong" (Water Pine), on account of its growing in places frequently inundated by water, and along the margins of rice fields.

It is tolerably hardy in England.

Gen. JUNIPERUS.* Linnæus. The Juniper.

Flowers, directions, or male and female on different plants. The males, axillary or terminal catkins; the female ones small axillary bud-like bodies, bracteated at the base.

* Some writers derive the word *Juniperus* from "Juniores pariens," the young and old leaves and berries being on the plant at the same time; but the plant having been used for purposes of abortion, obviously give its true derivation from "Juvenus" and "Pario." *Fruit*, a globular kind of berry, composed of a fleshy or fibrous juicy substance, covered with a glossy skin, more or less furnished externally with minute scales, and sometimes angular and naked at the apex.

Seeds, from one to five, but mostly three in each fruit, obscurely three-cornered, and covered with a hard bony covering, having gland-bearing pits towards the base.

Leaves, simple, opposite or ternate, lanceolate or scale-formed, and either in extended whorls, or closely imbricated in four rows.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

All evergreen shrubs or small trees; found in the temperate and frigid regions of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

The trees and shrubs belonging to this genus generally produce the male and female flowers on separate plants, with the leaves mostly sharp-pointed, stiff, and usually in whorls of three; but sometimes they are mere scales, closely imbricated in four rows (as in the Cypress), or occasionally both kinds occur on the same plant at different stages of its growth. The male strobili are small, ovate bodies, and either placed at the ends of the branchlets or in the axil of the leaves, and with from four to eight one-celled anthers at the back of each scale. The fertile catkins consist of three fleshy scales, at first nearly concealed by imbricated bracts, from which they gradually rise, grow more succulent, and finally become consolidated into a small, round, fibrous, spongy berry, enclosing from one to three bony seeds, but mostly three, which are convex on one side, and angular on the other. The berries (Galbules), when ripe, are for the most part either of a deep purple, black, or reddish brown, and when crushed, emit a strong resinous smell.

Section I. OXYCEDRUS, THE TRUE JUNIPERS.

Leaves, in whorls of three, spreading in the adult plants, jointed at the base, and glandless on the back.

Fruit, globular and smooth.

No. 1. JUNIPERUS CANADENSIS, Loddiges, the Canadian Juniper.

Syn. J. communis depressa, Pursh.

- " " nana montana, Endlicher.
- " ", depressa, Booth.
- " " dealbata, Douglas, not Loudon.
- " " Davurica, Hort.

Leaves lanceolate, narrow, three in a whorl, incurved, spreading, tapering regularly from the base to the point, very sharppointed and stiff; pale green below, and channelled with a white band on the upper surface. Branches, rather slender, spreading and elevated; lateral ones rather short, and not very thickly clothed with very pungent leaves. Berries ovateglobular, smooth, shining, and nearly black when ripe.

This species grows from three to five feet high, with an elevated spreading head, rather open in appearance. It is found growing in the northern parts of North America, in Labrador, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, the rocky districts of Newbury and Main, in Greenland, and on the Island of Sitcha.

It is frequently confounded with the dwarf Juniper of Europe (J. nana), but is easily distinguished from it by its much narrower, sharper-pointed, and paler foliage, and in its more elevated branches, growing from three to five feet high, while those of the dwarf juniper lie flat, or creep along the ground.

No. 2. JUNIPERUS CEDRUS, Webb, the Canary Island Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus, Webbii, Carrière.

" ", Canarientis, Knight.

Leaves in whorls of three, straight, rigid, ercetly-spreading, linear-lanceolate, blunt-pointed, ending in a short prickle, very numerous and closely placed, especially upon the fertile branchlets; the lower leaves are generally ovate - lanceolate, the upper ones linear and sharp-pointed, slightly keeled, mostly straight, seldom concave, and frequently very glaucous on the upper side, and from three to five lines and a half long, and three-quarters of a line broad. Branches horizontal, bent downwards at the points; branchlets numerous, short, angular, thickly clothed with leaves, and of a glaueous green colour. Berries large, globular, nearly smooth, of a deep yellowishbrown colour, covered all over with a glaueous bloom, and with a few tubereles slightly jutting out all round, and from four to five lines long and the same broad.

This kind, according to Mr. Webb, forms a large tree in the warm valleys on the Island of Teneriffe and Canary Islands, with a stem four or five feet in girth ; it, however, is subject to great variation in size and appearance, being found at elevations varying from 1000 to 5000 feet on those islands; at the latter of which elevations it becomes a bush, with its leaves very much reduced in size, and partially imbricated ; while in the lower and more sheltered situations it becomes a large tree, with long, slender, drooping branches and branchlets, little divided, but furnished with spreading distant leaves in threes ; the fruit-bearing ones being covered with small scale-like leaves only one line long. It is found plentiful on the Island of Teneriffe and the Canary Islands, where the inhabitants call it "Cedro," the French "Cade," and the Spanish "Enebro."

There is the following variety :---

JUNIPERUS CEDRUS BREVIFOLIA, Gordon, the Azores Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Oxycedrus brevifolia, Hochts. """"ufesceus brevifolia, Endlicher. """brevifolia, Parlatore.

Leaves in threes, somewhat loosely and partially imbricated, linear-faleate, or somewhat oval, more or less rounded and slightly pungent at the apex, very glaucous, and from two and a half to four and a half lines long, and one line broad. Branches very numerous, terete and spreading; branchlets short, spreading and angularly three-sided. Berries globular, solitary, reddish-brown, and from two and a half to three lines long, and the same broad.

THE JUNIPER.

A large bush, from eight to ten feet high, found in the Azores and adjoining islands, and tender in England.

This variety differs from the species, in having much shorter and more numerous branches and compact branchlets; in the leaves being more dense, shorter, partially imbricated, and very glaucous; and in the berries being much smaller, sealy on the top, and of a reddish-brown colour.

No. 3. JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, Linnerus, the Common Juniper.

Syn.	Juniperus	minor, Fachs.
	*3	vulgavis, Betabio.
*3	""	" fruticosa, Duhamal.
• ,	33	communis vulgaris, Loudon.

Leaves spreading, in whorls of three, narrow, sharp-pointed, awl-shaped and stiff; green on the under and gray on the upper surface, and half an inch or more long. Berries small, roundish, marked on the top with three radiating grooves; when young, bright green, but when ripe of a dark purple or blackish blue, covered with a glaucous bloom, and continuing for two years on the bush; they are stalkless, and grow from the axil of the leaves; branches spreading and inclining equally on all sides; bark reddish brown.

This Juniper grows in favourable situations from twelve to eighteen feet high, and is common in all the northern parts of Europe, both on hills and valleys, in open sandy plains, or in moist and close woods; on the sides of hills it grows tall, but on the tops of rocky mountains it is only a dwarf-trailing shrub. In England it is chiefly found on open downs, in a chalky or sundy soil. It occurs very generally on the Alps, from east to west, and from the foot to a height of 5000 feet; also on the Apennines at the same elevation as the Alps, and occurs in the whole of the north of Europe, as far as Lapland, and is found, according to Mr. Bentham, on the Pyrenees. Those plants referred to this species by writers as being found in North

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America and Northern India, belong to very different species. The following are its varieties, viz. :

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS SUECICA, Loudon, Swedish Juniper. Syn. Juniperus vulgaris arborea, Bauhin.

"	22	Sueciea, Miller.
,,,	>>	fastigiata, Knight.
,,	"	communis fastigiata, Loudon.

Leaves spreading, shorter than those of the species, more distant and sharper-pointed. Branches ascending, compressed, and forming a sharp-pointed cone, with a very distinct upright appearance. Berries larger and longer than those of the common Juniper, of a dark purple colour, and smooth.

It is a native of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, and attains to a greater size than the common Juniper in those countries, frequently attaining a height of 20 feet.

In the forest of Fontainebleau, in France, this variety has attained the height of 50 feet, and produced most excellent timber.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNICA, Loddiges, the Irish Juniper. Syn. Juniperus stricta, Hort.

>>	,,,	pyramidalis, <i>Hort</i> .
"	>>	Hibernica, Loddiges.
"	,,,	communis stricta, Carrière.

A pyramidal variety, with creet branches and rather spreading, short, angular branchlets, having its leaves shorter and less pointed than those of the species, and with the branches less compressed than those of the Swedish Juniper (J. e. Sueciea).

It is a handsome variety, found on the mountains in Ireland.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS CRACOVIA, Loddiges, the Cracow Juniper.

This variety forms a robust, erect, loose bush, intermediate between the common and Swedish Junipers; found at Cracow, in Poland.

THE JUNIPER.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA, Carrière.

Syn.	Juniperus	Hibernica compressa, <i>Hort</i> .
21	33	Hispanica, Presl, not Miller.
21	>>	compressa, Rinz.
3.2	• 7	communis Hispanica, Lawson.
33	23	Suecica pyramidalis, Manetti.

This variety is easily distinguished from the Irish Juniper by its branches being very much shorter, slenderer, and all crect, and forming in consequence a very straight and compact pyramid, with the leaves closer together along the branchlets, much shorter, less spreading, and with the bark of the branches much darker in colour.

A small, compact variety, with a dense, pyramidal-shaped head, found indigenous on the Pyrences and Apermines, at an elevation of 5000 feet.

No. 4. JUNIPERUS CONFERTA, *Parlatore*, the Crowded-leaved Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus littoralis, Maximo.

Leaves thickly placed in threes, linear, somewhat threesided, rigid, openly imbricated, sharp-pointed, and half an inchlong, and half a line wide; with the upper side channelled and longitu linally marked with white, and the under one convex and keeled. Berries exactly globose, quite smooth, and of a tawny-brown colour, thickly covered with a violet glaucous bloom, and rather more than one-third of an inch long and the same broad.

It is found at Hakodadi, in Japan, and resembles Juniperns rigida; but differs from it in having the leaves more crowded, grosser and triangular, and the berries much larger.

No. 5. JUNIPERUS DRUPACEA, Labill, the Plumifruited Juniper.

Syn. Arceuthos drupacea, Antoine.

" Juniperus latifolia arborea, Tournefort.

" major, Bellonius.

Leaves, in whorls of three, thickly set all round the branches,

rigid, linear-lanceolate, sharp-pointed, spreading, and without any foot-stalks, but slightly decurrent; three-quarters of an inch long, and more than one tenth of an inch wide near the base; but the lower leaves on the branches are shorter, broader, more oval or elliptic, and get regularly narrower, and more linear towards the summit or ends of the shoots, and terminating in a very sharp hard point, slightly concave on the upper side, with a small mid-rib, on each side of which is a white glaueous line, convex on the under side, with a projecting nerve along the back, and of a light green colour. Stem creet, much branching, branches short, spreading, slightly angular, inclining to eylindrical; smaller ones numerous, three-sided, with the ends rather straight; fruit-bearing ones very short, and thickly covered with short, oval, sharp-pointed leaves pointing upwards. Berries solitary, standing in the axil of the leaves, globular or bluntly-ovate; one inch long, and nearly the same broad, with from six to nine fleshy seales, disposed vertically in threes, alternately one above another, and blended or run together on the surface, but projecting and very distinct, being divided into distinct spaces of an angular form, deeply divided at the apex, and of a dark purple colour, covered all over with a glaueous violet-bloom, or powder, each fruit containing a single large, egg-shaped, hard, bony nut, parted in the interior into three divisions, each containing a single seed, but frequently one of them is abortive; the seeds require two or three years to vegetate.

A large bush or small tree, growing 30 feet high, in the northern parts of Syria, on Mount Cassio and Asia Minor, and called Habhal.

It is quite hardy, and the finest of all the Junipers.

No. 6. JUNIPERUS HEMISPHÆRICA, Presl, the Globular Juniper. Syn. J. echinoformis, Rinz.

- " " vulgaris fruticosa, Cupan.
- " " Oxycedrus cehinoformis, Van Houtte.
- " " nana hemisphæriea, Carrière.
- " " communis hemisphærica, Parlatore.

Leaves spreading, very dense, sharp-pointed, three in a whorl,

whitish above, pale green below, and like those of the common Juniper (J. communis), but much smaller; branches very short, numerous, dense, and compact, forming a small globular-headed bush, not more than one or two feet high. Berries globular, bright red, and shining.

It is found on the upper barren regions of Mount Etna, a low spreading but dense bush, at an elevation of from 5000 to 7000 feet. Professor Tenore says it is also found on the mountains of Calabria.

This very dwarf and singular little Juniper is now frequently to be found in English collections of Conifers, under the name of J. echinoformis, or the Hedgehog Juniper, a very appropriate name; for young healthy plants, at a short distance, look very like a green Hedgehog.

No. 7. JUNIPERUS MACROCARPA, Sibthorp, the large Purplefruited Juniper.

Syn. J. maximus, Lobel.

- " " Lobelii, Gussone.
 - " " oblongata, Gussone.
 - " ., Biassolettii, Link.
 - , " major, bacca-cœrnlea, Tournefort.
- ., " neaboriensis, Lawson.
- " " elliptica, Van Houtte.
 - " " umbilicata, Grenier.
 - , ", Wilkommii, Antoine.
- " " sphærocarpa, Antoine.
- " " Attiea, Heldreich.
- " " communis maeroearpa, Spach.

Leaves spreading, laneeolate, and in whorls of three, broader than those of J. Oxycedrus, and sharp-pointed, keeled on the under side, two furrowed, and glaucous gray above; branchlets angular and slender, with the ends rather pendent. Berries very large, obovate, or elliptic, smooth, shining, and of a deep purplish black colour, when ripe, covered with a glaucous violet bloom, like a small Plum.

JUNIPERUS, OR

A large bush, growing from ten to fifteen feet, on all the rocks and sandy coasts of the Mcditerranean, in Austria, Sieily, Greece, and near Cadiz, in Spain, and on the Barbary Coasts, and Algiers.

It is quite hardy, and one of the finest.

No. 8. JUNIPERUS NANA, Willd., the Dwarf Juniper. Syn. Juniperus Alpina, Clusius.

"	33	minor Montana, Bauhin.
>>	>>	Alpina Succica, Plukenet.
,,,	>>	communis Montana, Aiton.
,,	22	" nana, Loudon.
,,,	>>	" Alpina, Wahlenb.
>>	,,,	Sibirica, Burgsdorff.
,,,	,,,	nana Alpina, Endlicher.
,,,	,,,	saxatilis, Pallas.
))	,,,	Alpina minor, Booth.

Leaves broad, thick, somewhat adpressed, and incurved, in whorls of three, deep shining green below, glaucous gray on the upper surface, with a green margin, linear and blunt-pointed, dense, and one fourth of an inch long. Branches numerous, flat, prostrate, the smaller ones angular, rigid, and thickly clothed with foliage, which all face one way, and remain on the branches for years. Berries like those of the common Juniper, but much longer.

A creeping shrub, seldom growing more than one foot high, but spreading to a great distance on all sides, and quite dense.

It is found in England and Scotland, on mountains, on the Alps, seldom below 5000 feet, but up to 9000 feet of elevation, on the higher summits of the Apennines, and occurs on the Carpathian Mountains, in Lapland as far as the Northern regions, on the Altai Mountains, in Greenland, and the higher mountains of Portugal, and on the Alpine regions and snow line of the Pyrenees. This is a very distinct kind from Juniperus Canadensis, with which many writers confound it. THE JUNIPER.

No. 9. JUNIPERUS OBLONGATA, Loudon, the Caucasian Juniper. Syn. Juniperus Caucasica, Fisch.

23	37	interrupta	, Wendland.
,,	22	eommunis	oblonga, Loudon.
<u>,</u> ,	,,,	11	Caucasica, Endlicher.
"	Thuiæeau	pus juniper	inus, Trante.

Leaves in whorls of three, long, narrow, rigid, lance-shaped, acute-pointed, spreading and pointing outwards, bright green on one side, and glaucous gray on the other, distant and without foot-stalks. Branches straggling, very numerous, and curved upwards at the points, with the branchlets slender, branching, and drooping. Berries very small, oblong, in threes round the branchlets, without any foot-stalks, of a purplish colour, covered with a glaucous bloom, and divided on the top by two or three grooves, radiating from the centre, each fruit containing either two or three hard, bony seeds, in a dry spongy flesh.

A large straggling, many-stemmed bush, growing from three to four feet high, but covering a large space along the ground.

It is found on the sub-Alpine Mountains in the Western Caucasus, on the Talusch Mountains, in South Western Russia, and on the Taurian Mountains.

It is a very distinct and hardy kind.

No. 10. JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS, Linn., the Prickly Cedar, or large brown-fruited Juniper. Syn. Juniperus Monspeliensium, Lobel.

" Oxycedrus Phœnicea, Dodon.

Leaves dull green, distant, three in a whorl, spreading, very sharp pointed, lanceolate, with two furrows on the upper side, angular below, and nearly the same colour on both sides. Branches furrowed; branchlets angular, slender, and rather pendent at the points. Berries round, very large, smooth, numerous, and chestnut brown, marked with two white lines on the apex.

A shrub or small tree, mostly with a centre stem, about ten

or twelve feet high, with rather an open pendulous appearance, the berries of which are used for flavouring gin.

It is found growing on the Apennines at an elevation of 3000 feet, in the South of France, and is common in Spain and Portugal, and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, growing on the sea-coast.

It is quite hardy.

No. 11. JUNIPERUS RIGIDA, Siebold, the Stiff-leaved Japan Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus communis, Thunberg.

Leaves in threes, rather distantly placed, sessile, widely extended, rigid, quite straight, very narrow, linear, bluntly threeeornered, and with a long, slender, pallid, spiny point; they are channelled on the upper side, prominently and bluntly keeled on the under one, obtuse on the margins, of a pale glossy green colour, and three-quarters of an inch long. Branches terete, widely spreading, and covered with a smooth, light brown bark. Branchlets rather short, not very dense, prominently and bluntly three-sided, and covered with a yellowish bark. Berries globular, small, sessile, solitary, and of a dark-brown or blackish colour, thickly covered with a violet glaucous bloom, and produced laterally in great abundance on the short branchlets, which are covered with oval-pointed short leaves. Seeds oblong, angularly compressed, three-sided, and mostly in twos and threes, but sometimes singly in each berry.

This kind forms a handsome small tree, from 15 to 25 feet high, on the mountains in the Island of Nippon, in Japan, and is ealled "Moro," or "Sonora Mats" (slender or drooping Juniper), by the Japanese.

No. 12. JUNIPERUS RUFESCENS, *Link*, the Small, Shining, Redberried Juniper.

> Syn. Juniperus Oxycedrus Taurica, Hort. """Taurica, Strangways.

138

THE JUNIPER.

Syn. Juniperus Wittmanniana, Fischer. """communis Wittmanniana, Carrière. """Oxycedrus Wittmanniana, Hort.

Leaves in whorls of three, rigid, distant, spreading, very sharp-pointed, dull green, and without foot-stalks, nearly threequarters of an inch long, lanceolate, tapering from the base to the point, with two furrows, slightly glaucous on the young tfoliage on the upper side, and angular below, but nearly the same colour on both sides, on the adult leaves. Branches spreading, angular, and straight. Branchlets slender, long, rather stiff, and dull brown. Berries globular, four-tenths of an inch in diameter, and of a smooth, shining, dull red colour, with very short foot-stalks, and marked on the apex with three white lines, radiating from the centre. Seeds three in each berry.

A shrub, or large bush, growing eight or ten feet high.

It is found in the South of Europe, inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean, along the rocky districts of Spain and France, the sands of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, and the Western Islands, at elevations varying from 1000 to 6000 feet. It is also found in the Caucasns, and Taurian Mountains, but greatly influenced in size and foliage by elevation and elimate.

No. 13. JUNIPERUS TAXIFOLIA, Hooker, the Yew-leaved Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus oblonga pendula, Loudon. """pendula vera, Hort. """"communis pendula, Hort.

Leaves in whorls of three, linear, slightly rounded at the point, rigid, spreading, upper side hollow, two furrowed, and glaucous, the under one smooth, dark green, with a strong elevated rib along its centre, terminating in a blunt point, and without any foot-stalk. Branches few, seattered on the stem, rather spreading, and pendulous at the ends, smaller ones

JUNIPERUS, OR

angular, pendulous, and but little forked, flexible, and of a dull yellow colour. Berries very small, solitary, globular, smooth on the surface, and of a glaucous violet colour when ripe, uearly sessile, or on very short branchlets, imbricated with oval-pointed short leaves.

This kind forms a handsome pendulous bush, from eight to ten feet high, and is a native of the Island of Loo-Choo and the north of China.

It is quite hardy.

Section II. SABINA. THE SAVIN JUNIPERS.

Leaves, in opposite pairs, mostly awl-shaped, slightly divergent, and loosely imbrieated in the adult plants.

Berries, mostly very small, and numerous.

No. 14. JUNIPERUS BERMUDIANA, *Linnœus*, the Bermuda, or Peneil Cedar.

Syn. Juniperus oppositifolia, Mönch.
""Barbadensis, Linnœus.
""Cedrus Bermudæ, Ray.

Leaves of two sorts, either in pairs, opposite, and very much drawn together along the shoots, or in whorls of three, spread open and needle-shaped, very dense, nearly half an inch long, tapering from the base to the point, rigid, smooth, narrow, and quite straight, channelled above, and glaueous, slightly keeled, and without any gland on the under side, light green when young, but much darker when old, and seldom growing on the under part of the branches. The other form, which is that of the berry-bearing kind (female), has the leaves on the mature plant, in opposite pairs, short, closely drawn together along the branches, imbricated, and not so dense, ovate-laneeolate, and in four rows. Stem erect. Branches spreading, and furnished with a great number of smaller ones, completely covered with leaves. Berries small, globular, solitary on the ends of the branchlets, and of a dark brown colour, inclining to purple when ripe.

140

A pyramidal dense-headed tree, with the lower branches rather spreading, and attaining a height of forty or fifty feet, in the Islands of Bermuda, the Canary Islands, and Barbadoes.

This is the tree which furnishes the wood from which cedar pencils are made.

It is not hardy in England.

No. 15. JUNIPERUS DAVURICA, Pallas, the Damian Juniper. Syn. Juniperus feetida davurica, Spach.

The leaves are of two kinds, and either opposite or in threes, and differ in the different sexes; those on the male plant are very small, deenment, closely imbricated in four rows, convex on the back, with an oblong gland in the centre, and a short point; while those on the female plant are in threes, lincar, awl-shaped, quite open, spreading, sharp-pointed, and thickly placed along the branchlets; they are channelled and whitish on the upper part, convex on the back, and mostly furnished with a linear-shaped gland in the centre, and, when fully expanded, a quarter of an inch long. Branches terete, forked, and wide-spreading. Branchlets somewhat long, slender, quadriform, much extended, or somewhat pendulous, and closely covered with imbricated, ovate-rhomboid leaves in four rows. Berries small, solitary, lateral, somewhat globular, or subturbinate, very bitter, and of a blackish colour when ripe, covered with a violet glancous bloom, and two lines in diameter. Seeds ovate-oblong, and mostly single, Lut frequently in twos and threes in the same berry.

A low, decumbent shrub, with the sexes on different plants, found on the Altai and Daurian Mountains, in Siberia. The kind generally known in collections under the name of J. Daurica, is the same as J. Canadensis.

No. 16. JUNIPERUS DENSA, Gordon, the Dense or Bushy Indian Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus recurva densa, Hort.

Syn. Juniperus communis Indica, Madden.

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" " Alpina, Winterbottom. " " nana, Madden.

Leaves in whorls of three, half-spreading, linear-lanecolate, very acute, pungent, of a pale yellowish green, and about the third of an inch long. Berries solitary, the size and shape of a small pea, dark blue, covered with a glaucous bloom, extremely resinous, aromatic, and mostly three-seeded; with three divergent furrows on the apex, connected at the extremities by an elevated scale, and thus forming a kind of platform on the top, with three lateral scales lower down the sides of the berry. The whole plant emits an exceedingly strong turpentine, or resinous smell, when bruised, and the berries ripen from August to November.

This is the Indian Juniperus communis of Major Madden, in his observations on the Himalayan Coniferae, and the "Better," "Betr," "Bytr," and "Beetur," of the Bhotiyas; all vernaeular variations in their dialect for yeast, or yielding yeast. In Kamaon it is called "Pumaroa," and, according to Dr. Jameson and Capt. Strachey, it is found near Bumpa and on the high mountains behind Mularee, at from 9500 to 10,500 feet of elevation, but penetrating into the heart of the snowy mountains to 14,000 feet. It is also found plentiful on the Bhotan Alps, near the Netce Pass, forming a dense diffuse bush, from three to six feet high. Major Madden found it in abundance on the Glacier Moraines, west of Mana, at 12,000 to 13,000 feet of elevation, where it is known to the Bhotiyas as "Churpinja." It was also found on the south face of the Wyrung Pass in Kunawur by Dr. Hoffmeister, at an elevation of from 11,000 to 12,000 feet, and Capt. Hutton found it on the Roo-Nung Pass; while its easternmost known position is at 10,000 feet on the Cheto Binaik, at the south entrance to the Alpine valley of Byans, where the Bhotiyas call it "Lhala." In Joohar it occurs on the higher mountains, at elevations of from 11,000 to 13,000 feet, where it is designated "Cheechia" by the the hill people. It is much used in temples as incense,

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12

where among the apparatus used are censers, filled with the burning embers of this Juniper, which are muffled about and put through many evolutions amidst the ceremonial mummeries, by the priests; while on the other hand, the Bhotiyas, who are somewhat careless in such matters, and look sharply to this world, and things substantial rather than spiritual, pay little attention to this Juniper, except for the useful purpose of making yeast, and for which purpose the fruit is sold in the Indian Bazaars, under the name of "Ubhul" and "Hoobair." It appears to be unknown on the Indian deelivity of the Himalayas, and is a very distinct species, growing from three to six fect high, somewhat resembling Juniperus squamata, but not so wide spreading, and much taller in habit, and readily distinguished from that kind, and Juniperus recurva, by the pale yellowish-green tint of its foliage, and small three-seeded berries.

It is quite hardy, and frequently to be found in the nurseries, misuamed Juniperus recurva densa, a name previously applied to the male form of the Juniperus recurva, but from which our present plant is easily distinguished by its dwarf, dense habit, and small, three-seeded fruit, while that of Juniperus recurva has but a single seed in each berry.

No. 17. JUNIPERUS EXCELSA, Bieberstein, the Tall Crimean Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Sabina Taurica, Pallas.

23	33	" excelsa, 11	rloine.
>>	33	" polyearpos,	Antoine.
23))	" isophyllos,	Antoine.
23	3.9	isophyllos, Kotschy	
>>		polycarpos, Kotsch	<i>.</i>
2.5	37	Olivieri, Carrière.	
,,,	29	fretida excelsa, Spo	ich.
23	33	excelsa vera, Hort.	
23	Cedrus O	ientalis feetidissima	, Tournefort.

Leaves in twos, very small, glaucous gray, sharp-pointed,

loosely imbricated, and spreading at the points on the young plants; but short, thick, ovate, imbricated, and four-rowed, with a sunken gland at the back of those on the old plants. Stem erect, thickly covered with numerous short compact branches, curved upwards towards the ends, and densely clothed with foliage; branchlets obtusely four-sided, straight, and rather rigid. Berries globular, slightly angular, half an inch in diameter; when full grown, of a deep glaucous purple, solitary, and on the ends of very short branchlets.

A handsome pyramidal small tree, growing 30 or 40 feet high, with the lower branches rather drooping when old.

It grows on the Islands in the Greeian Archipelago, Tauria, Syria, Armenia, and between Teflis and Erivan; also in Persian Armenia, and Georgia.

This kind is not found indigenous, either in India or North America, as stated by Mr. Loudon, in the Arboretum Britannicum; the American Juniperus excelsa of Lewis and Pursh being the Juniperus Occidentalis of *Hooker*, while the Juniperus excelsa of Indian writers is the Juniperus religiosa of *Royle*, and both very distinct from the Crimean kind.

JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA, Rollisson, the Upright Tall Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus excelsa glauca, Hort. ,, ,, Perkinsii, Hort. ,, ,, venusta, Hort. ,, ,, strieta, Hort.

This beautiful variety forms a tall, dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point; and is of a fine silvery glaucous colour. It originated in the nursery of Messrs. Rollisson, at Tooting, and is quite hardy.

JUNIPERUS EXCELSA VARIEGATA, Carrière.

A very striking variety, with variegated leaves and branchlets, of French origin.

No. 18. JUNIPERUS FLACCIDA, Schlecht, the Loose-growing Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus fætida flaccida, Spach. """graeilis, Endlicher.

Leaves of various forms, some opposite and in pairs, others in whorls of three, spreading at the points, needle or lanceshaped, very small and pointing upwards; three-quarters of a line long, with frequently an elongated gland on the back of the small, round, and closely imbricated leaves, on the smaller branchlets of the adult plants; those on young plants are spreading, straight, much longer, lance-shaped, and bright green on both sides. Branches naked towards the base, slender, horizontal, drooping at the points, and covered with a smooth, grayish-brown bark; branchlets numerous towards the end of the branches, four-sided, pliable, spread out, mostly growing on one side, and pendulous. Berries large, globular, solitary, and half an inch in diameter, with projecting, thin, acute-pointed scales, and of a deep purple colour, covered with a glaucons bloom.

A graceful, loose-spreading, pyramidal bush or small tree, growing from 20 to 30 feet high, with a drooping appearance.

It is found on the mountains of Atotonileo el Chico, Regla, and Real del Monte, in Mexico, at elevations of from 6000 to 8000 feet, where it produces Sandarac, but in much smaller quantity than the Mexican Juniper (J. Mexicana).

It is very distinct and tolerably hardy.

No. 19. JUNIPERUS PSEUDO-SABINA, Fischer, the Siberian Savin.

The leaves are of various forms and sizes, on different parts of the plant; those on the primary branches and intermediate branchlets are open, spreading, subulate, rigid, straight, thickly placed in threes, or in opposite pairs, channelled and glaucous on the upper surface, rounded on the back, spiny pointed, and two lines long; while those on the external fertile branchlets

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are very small, ovate, somewhat obtuse at the apex, concave on the back, with a sunken gland in the centre, and closely imbrichted in four rows. The principal branches are rather long, and obliquely extended, with the lesser ones and intermediate branchlets short, numerous, thickly placed, and covered with open, stiff, spiny, awl-shaped leaves, mostly in threes; fertile branchlets short, slender, much forked, and cylindrical, or somewhat quadriform by the small, closely imbricated leaves. Berries solitary, terminal, ovate, or oblong, smooth, nearly black, half an inch in diameter, and containing one large ovate seed.

A low-spreading, dense shrub, three or four feet high, and somewhat resembling the common Savin, but destitute of the strong odour of that kind.

It is found in Siberia, on the Songarian and Baical Alps, and on the Altai and Daurian Mountains.

No. 20. JUNIPERUS PROSTRATA, *Persoon*, the Prostrate-branched Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus repens, Nuttall.

~ j	o campor ao	Lopons, monthere
,,		Hudsoniea, Loddiges.
,,	,,	Sabina prostrata, Loudon.
"	,,	" humilis, <i>Hooker</i> .
,,	>>	horizontalis, Manck.
"	"	Alpina, Loddiges.
"	,,,	fœtida multicaulis, Spach.

Leaves in twos, alternately opposite, very short, loosely placed over each other, and irregularly four-rowed, very dense, concave above, convex below, and terminating in a very sharp point, stem-clasping, dull shining green, and with the ends pointing outwards and quite free. Stems prostrate, long, slender, laying flat on the ground, flexible, and spreading; smaller ones short, dense, alternate, straight, and thickly placed on the upper side of the branches. Berries small, globular, or oblong, tuberculated, and when ripe of a glaucous black or blackish violet colour, on short branchlets, and solitary. A prostrate shrub, trailing along the ground, and not rising more than six or eight inches high, but spreading over a large space.

It is found in the United States of America, on the sandy beaches of Lake Huron, and the hills along the Missouri River, near Fort Mandan.

No. 21. JUNIPERUS RECURVA, Don, the Drooping Indian Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus incurva, Hamilton.

>>	>>	repanda, Hort.
22	,,	canescens, E. I. Comp.
•,	33	Nepalensis, Rinz.
1	A	J "I Transa " / Engla's Du

This is called "Aroo," and "Uguroo," (Eagle's Bush), in Nepal, probably from its growing among the rocks where the eagles resort.

Leaves in threes, linear-lanceolate, bristly-pointed, loosely imbricated, and convex beneath. Branches and branchlets recurved, pendulous, not very minierous, and easily distinguished from all the other Indian species, by the persistent chaffy leaves of the past year, and by the mixture of the brown half-decayed chaffy ones of the past year with the greenish-gray ones of the present. Bark rough brown, curling up and scaling off. A bush, or low tree, very graceful in habit, growing from four to ten feet in height. It is found in Gossainthan, in Nepal, and in Bhotan, at an elevation of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, a small, but elegant tree; and in higher elevations, only a scrubby bush. Berries roundish oval, deep purple or nearly black when ripe, with a shining smooth surface; each berry contains only one seed. The berries and branches are burnt as incense in temples, and in other magical incantations, by the natives.

The sexes of this species are on different plants, and both very dissimilar in appearance; the male has longer and looser foliage, and a denser appearance; while the female form has much shorter and more closely imbricated, three-rowed leaves, and a slenderer appearance; the female form is that which is most common in collections.

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JUNIPERUS, OR

No. 22. JUNIPERUS RELIGIOSA, *Royle*, the Pencil, or Incense Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus excelsa, *Madden*, and all other writers on Indian Conifers under this name.

Leaves elosely imbricated in opposite pairs, somewhat obtuse, with a central gland or raised line on the back, four-rowed, and imbricated, or spreading, acute, and disposed in threes; glaucous and subulate on the young plants, but both forms are frequent. Branches and branchlets very similar, but more compact than those of Cupressus torulosa. Berries of a purplish colour, the size of a small pea, rounded or two-lobed, smooth, and with only one or two small seeds in each, dry, resinous, and with a strong aroma when bruised, and very disagreeable taste. Male and female flowers on separate plants.

This species is rarely found below 10,000 feet of elevation, and gradually dwarfing into an Alpine ereeping shrub at 12,000 or 13,000 feet; but ascending in this form to 13,500 feet on the south flank of Kunchinjinga, and to 15,200 feet on the rearward ranges. It forms a large, densely-branched, stiff tree, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, in eastern Nepal. Major Madden saw a tree at the Songnum Temple, thirteen feet in circumference at five feet from the ground, and about 100 feet high. Captain Strachey found it at "Hunu," 12,000 feet above the sea; but it is found in many parts, particularly at Kunawur; on Gossainthan, in Nepal; in Kamaon, near Nantee; and appears to flourish best at elevations of from 9000 to 13,000 feet, but never below 7000 feet in a native state.

Dr. Griffith found it in Bhotan, about temples and in woods, from 9000 to 11,000 feet of elevation. In "Kooloo," at an elevation of 11,000 feet, it is preferred for its timber, and its sprigs are burnt for incense. It is commonly planted by Buddhist temples, where it is used in all sacred ceremonies, hence its specific name, "religiosa;" the name commonly applied to this tree (excelsa) by writers on Indian Conifers having been previously applied to a Crimean plant, now common in English collections. The natives of Durii, in Gilgit, on a particular day, burn goats' fat and Juniper branches mon the altar, and dance, sing, and drink wine; they also fry Juniper branches and berries in goats' grease, in small dishes, for incense. Mr. Winterbottom found it on all the elevated tracts of Astor and Gilgit, even in the north-east quarter of Cashmere, used for the same purpose under the name of "Lewi," or "Newr" (Juniper), and "Dhoop" (incense). It is also found in the north-west of Sikkim and Nepal Proper, where it is called "Googgal Dhoop," and always burned in temples as incense on festive days. It has scaly bark, of a deep brown colour, and timber exactly similar to that used in Cedar pencils, with a scent equally aromatic.

This Juniper is called "Shirkoo," or "Shirgoo," in Kamaon, and "Shoor," "Shoorpa," "Shookpa," and "Chopka," all vernacular variations in the Bhotan dialects for *incense*, or used for that purpose. It is also the Juniper Cedar of Indian travellars, who describe it as a large, dark, dense-branched, stiff tree, growing in castern Nepal, from 60 to 80 feet high; while in Sikkim it only attains a height of from 15 to 20 feet, and at all very high and extreme elevations it becomes a creeping shrub or sprawling bush. Timber red, close grained, and exempt from the ravages of insects.

The Himalayan Cedar wood, so called, or miscalled, by Dr. Royle, is the timber of Juniperns religiosa (the J. excelsa of India), and not that of Sanscrit record, which latter is that of the Deodar Cedar. He also confounds Juniperns religiosa with Cupressus torulosa, and states that Cupressus torulosa grows at an elevation of 11,500 feet in Kunawnr, on the borders of Chinese Tartary—a statement totally fallacious; for Cupressus torulosa has never been found in any part of India above 7000 or 8000 feet of elevation, and generally very much dwarfed or stunted in such situations; while, on the other hand, Juniperus religiosa (excelsa of Indian writers) is seldom or ever found below 9000 or 10,000 feet, in a native state, but up to 14,000 or 15,000 feet on the rearward ranges where it becomes a creeping Alpine shrub, although at an elevation of 9000 or 10,000 feet it is a large tree, from 70 to 80 feet high.

It is perfectly hardy, and resembles J. excelsa, but it is more open in the head.

No. 23. JUNIPERUS SABINA, Linnaus, the Common Savin.

Syn. Juniperus Sabina eupressifolia, Aiton.

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"	33	eup ressifolia , <i>Hort</i> .
33	"	Sabina horizontalis, Hort.
33	"	", vulgaris, Endlicher.
22	33	Lusitanica, Miller (not of others).
22	>>	Lyeia, Pallas not Linnœus.
>>	>>	fœtida Sabina, Spach.

Leaves in opposite pairs, imbricated, oval, somewhat pointed, and convex on the back, or awl-shaped, and remote. Branches nearly straight, very much ramified, younger ones entirely covered with imbricated leaves, which have a very disagreeable odour, and very bitter taste. Berries of a blackish-purple colour, generally one-seeded, small, oval, smooth, and about the size of a small currant.

A low, much-branched shrub, but sometimes growing six or seven feet high on the Lower Alps in Southern Europe. It occurs in the mountains of Lombardy, in the Apennines, on the Pyrenees, in Greece, on the Spanish Peninsula, but always as a mountain plant. It is also very abundant on the northern and western slopes of the Alps, on the Altai and Taurian mountains.

JUNIPERUS SABINA NANA, Hort., the Green Carpet or Dwarf Savin Juniper.

Syn.	Juniperus	Sabina pumila, <i>Hort</i> .
37	>>	prostrata, Risso, not Torrey.
11	3.2	elegans, Hort.

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THE JUNIPER.

This variety is very much smaller, more spreading and flatter than the common Savin, and rises but little from the ground. It is the Green-Carpet Juniper, and is not unfrequently conformed with the Grey-Carpet Juniper (Juniperus Sabinoides), to which it bears considerable resemblance, except in colour. It is found on the mountains in the south of Europe.

JUNIPERUS SABINA VARIEGATA, Loudon.

This variety differs from the ordinary Savin in having some of its branchlets and foliage pale-yellowish white, intermixed with the green ones, and forms a very pretty variety.

No. 24. JUNIPERUS SABINOIDES, Endlicher, the Grey-Carpet Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia, Aiton.

,,	*3	" Alpina, Hort.
))	3+	" elegans, <i>Booth</i> .
33	**	fætida tamariscifolia, Spach.
33		thurifera, Parlatore, not Lambert or Loudon.
23	22	cinerea, Carrière.

Leaves in opposite pairs, the lower ones spreading, almost needle-shaped, very short, glaueous, blue on the upper side, broadest at the base, tapering to a very sharp point, half opened, and spread outwards, but on older plants much more approaching together, smaller, scale-formed, loosely imbricated, and sharp-pointed. Branches spreading out horizontal, very dense and stiff'; branchlets very numerous, straight, short and tufted. Berries quite round, of a blackish violet colour, one-seeded, larger than those of the Common Savin, and a little flatter, and more glaucous.

A dense little bush, spreading out horizontally, and not more than two or three feet high, found in Spain and the mountains of Southern Europe.

No. 25. JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA, Don, the Sealy-leaved Nepal Juniper.

Syn.	Juniperus	sqnamosa, Hamilton.
,,	,,	dumosa, Wallich.
,,,	,,,	Lambertiana, Wallich.
,,,	>>	rigida, Wallich (not of Thunberg).
,,	23	? Wallichiana, Hooker.

Leaves in threes, closely imbricated, ovate-oblong, more or less acute, inflexed at the point as if obtuse; the withered ones persistent, with very long points, and adhering to the branches like scales. Branches numerous, erceping, and a little set up at the points; branchlets stiff, very numerons, and thickly covered all over with foliage. Berries ovate-obtuse, or ovateoblong, very glossy, varying from light-blue to nearly black, one-seeded, with three or four opposite scales about the centre, and two small ones near the top, which is umbilicate and furrowed; on old plants the upper branches have closely-imbrieated, cypress-like leaves, while on the lower branches of young plants they are in whorls of three, linear and lanceolate, acute, stiff, more or less spreading, green on the upper side, white below, but varying in some so as to leave both sides of the foliage bright green.

A large, dense, prostrate, much-branched shrub, growing two or three feet high, in Nepal, and on the Bhotan Alps. In Cashmere and the adjacent regions it is common at all elevations, particularly on the Indian face of the Himalayas from 11,000 to 13,000 feet. It is also common on the snowy ranges of Kamaon and Gurhwal, and penetrates into the heart of the Himalayas, to "Rimkin," at an elevation of 14,500 feet; its upper limits is 15,000 feet, and its lowest 9,000 feet, but is in greatest abundance between 12,000 and 13,000 feet. It also grows on the Choor mountains, where it forms extensive beds, overlaying the high, tabular masses of granite, which ocenr on or near the top, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, where it has the form of a large creeping bush, covered with its large, glossy, purplish-black fruit, which is well tasted, having but little bititer in them, and a single seed. It is the "Pama," or "Pudma," of Upper Kamion and the Himalayas, and the "Googgal" of (Cashmere, a word meaning incense, also the bastard or creeping (Cedar of travellers.

The Bhotiyas call this species "Parpinja" (creeping Juniper); and, according to Dr. Hoffmeister, an intoxicating drink is prepared from the berries of the ground-Juniper, which is known all over the Busehur part of the Himalayas by the name of "Theloo," (spirituous liquor). Its Khasiya names are "Bhedara," and "Bindhara," and signify yeast, or yielding yeast; for which purpose the sprigs are used in Upper Kamaon in the preparation of yeast, as the aromatic crushed berries of the common Juniper is in Europe to flavour gin. The yeast is made by moistening coarse barley flour, which is made into a ball, and covered all round with the leaves and sprigs of this Juniper; the whole is then closely wrapped up in a blanket, and kept warm, where in three or four days it ferments and becomes fit for use. It is also used in the distilling arrack from rice, the berries having but little bitter in them.

No. 26. JUNIPERUS THURIFERA, Linnaus, the Spanish Juniper.

Syu. Cedrus Hispanica, Tournefort. "Juniperus Hispanica, Miller. """fætida Hispanica, Spach. """oophora, Kunze. """turbinata, Gussone.

Leaves in twos, opposite, very small, narrow, glaucons-gray, bosely imbricated, in four rows, sometimes spreading at the points, rigid, straight, and sharp-pointed, concave at the base on the upper side, convex at the back, stem-clasping, and mostly without any gland on the under side; stem erect, thickly covered all round with branches, curved npwards at the points; branchlets very dense, short, all growing on the cuter side, curving upwards, and forming a dense pyramidal head, tapering to quite a point at the top. Berries very large, solitary, obovate or egg-shaped, glaucous-black when ripe, reddish brown when immature, and bright green when young, and growing at the points of the smaller branchlets, which are entirely covered with small imbricated leaves.

A very handsome, dense, pyramidal, small tree, branching to the ground, and tapering to a sharp point, and attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet.

It is found on the mountains in the province of Seville, in Spain, and in Portugal, at an elevation of from 3000 to 4500 feet above the sea.

It is quite hardy.

No. 27. JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, L., the Virginian or Red Cedar.

Syn.	Juniperus	arboreseens, Mænch.
,,,	33	Caroliniana, Hort.
>>	,,	Virginiana vera, Loddiges.
>>	>>	" vulgaris, <i>Carrière</i> .
>>	>>	major Americana, Parkinson.

Leaves in twos, opposite, and four-rowed; but frequently in whorls of three on the young shoots, those on the adult plants elosely imbricated, very small, and sharp-pointed; but afterwards, as they get older, become spread out at the points, glossy and of a light green, in the common form of the tree, frequently turning to a tawny brown colour in winter. Branches horizontal, numerous, elose together, and feathered to the ground; branchlets four-sided, slender, straight, spreading, and very numerous on the outer parts of the branches. Berries dark purple, very small, ovate, smooth, or slightly warted on the surface, and covered with a white glaucous powder. Male and female flowers mostly on the same plant, but sometimes on separate ones.

A handsome tree, growing 40 or 50 feet high, and one foot and a half in diameter.

154

THE JUNIPER.

It is found abundantly in the United States of America, on the Cedar Island in Lake Champlain, and in the district of Maine, from whence it spreads without intermission to Cape Florida, and thence round the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of more than 3000 miles; in Virginia and the more Southern States, it is common, but is only seen in the form of a shrub in the open, dry, sandy soils of the Western States.

There are the following varieties :---

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CAROLINIANA, Loddiges, the Carolina Red Cedar.

Syn.	Juniperus	Caroliniana	n, Du Roi.
D	33	Virginiana	sparsifolia, Hort.
3.2	3.5	,,,	stricta, Hort.

A fine, upright variety, with a compact habit, and leaves more or less spreading, accrose or lanceolate, decurrent, scattered, and glancous on the upper surface. Berries very small, oval and of a violet colour when ripe.

A desirable variety, on account of its upright habit.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA BARBADENSIS, Loudon.		
Syn.	Juniperns	Virginiana Australis., Carrière.
2.2	>3	" gracilis, <i>Hort</i> .
29		Bedfordiana, Knight.
22	"	Gossainthanea, Loddiges.
3.7	23	Barbadersis, Michaux.

This variety has much slenderer branches, which are reflected at the extremities, and frequently drooping; branchlets very numerous, long, straight, slim, and frequently pendent. Leaves in opposite pairs, or in whorls of three, needle-shaped, straight, narrow, and sharp-pointed on young plants; but very short and blunt-pointed on those of the adult plants, and closely imbricated.

A tree growing 50 or 60 feet high, with a trunk one foot and a half in diameter.

JUNIPERUS, OR

It is found in the Island of Barbadoes, and other Windward Islands, but has been widely distributed by the Loddiges under the name of Juniperus Gossainthanea, a name evidently originating in carelessness, for no such plant is to be found in that part of India, as is evident from the writings of such excellent and acute observers as Major Madden, Mr. Winterbottom, and Drs. Wallich, Hooker, and Griffith; for if such a tree existed in Gossainthan, it certainly would have been detected by one or other of those excellent travellers.

It is rather tender.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA DUMOSA, Loddiges, the Bushy Red Cedar.

Syn. Juniperus dumosa, Hort.

A bushy variety of the Red Cedar, with a roundish spreading, but compact head, widest at the top, and with the leaves either very acute-pointed, spreading and straight or scale-formed, and closely imbricated in four rows.

This variety only differs from the species in having its foliage of a fine glaneous white colour.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA HUMILIS, Hort, the dwarf Red Cedar. Syn. Juniperus Virginiana pumila, Hort.

This is a very dwarf, slender variety, of a pretty purplish tint, and with the shoots branching out in a peculiarly angular form.

A very attractive and distinct variety, forming a dense bush, only two or three feet high.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA PENDULA, Hort, the Weeping Red Cedar.

Syn. Juniperus Virginiana Chamberlaini, Hort.

There are three forms of the pendulous Red Cedar to be found

in collections; one the male form, another the female one, and the third a bright-green one. The male kind has shorter and much more numerous branchlets, while the female one has longer, slenderer, and much fewer branchlets; the third variety is of a beautiful light glossy green, and the handsomest of the three. The female form is generally known in collections as Chamberlain's Weeping Red Cedar, while the green one is called Juniperus Virginiana pendula viridis.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA SCHOTTH, Hort, the Light-green Virginian Cedar.

Syn. Juniperus Schottii, Hort.

" " Virginiana viridis, Hort.

" " stricta, Hort.

A fine pyramidal variety, differing principally in its peculiar bright green colour.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA TRIPARTITA, R. Smith, the Tripartite Red Cedar.

Syn. Juniperns tripartita, Hort.

A low spreading bush, from three to four feet high, with several stems, and quite the habit of growth of the common savin; the leaves are mostly open, very acute and straight; but frequently those on the fortile branchlets are scale-formed, and closely imbricated.

A very distinct kind, of continental origin, and quite hardy.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA ALBA VARIEGATA, Hort.

This variety has whitish leaves and branchlets, intermixed with the ordinary green ones.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA AUREA, VARIEGATA, Hort.

This variety has a portion of the branchlets of a fine golden yellow, scattered all over the plant. Section III. CUPRESSOIDES. THE CYPRESS-LIKE JUNIPERS.

Leaves, in opposite pairs, four-rowed, small, scale-formed, and closely imbricated in the adult plants.

Fruit, more or less angular, and furnished with external braces, or humps.

No. 28. JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS, Linnœus, the Chinese Juniper. Syn. Juniperus dimorpha, Roxburgh.

" diœcia, Makoy.

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This species has the male and female flowers on separate plants, and are very dissimilar in appearance.

> A—Male form. Juniperus Chinensis mas, Linnœus. Syn. Juniperus Thunbergii, Hooker.

> > " dimorpha, Roxburgh.

Leaves in whorls of three, lance-shaped, sharp-pointed, ehannelled on the upper side, and convex below, sometimes very glaucous or bright green, spreading, distant, stiff, and without any footstalks, densely elustered on the smaller stemshoots and bottom branches. Branches irregularly alternate, and thickly placed on the stem, mostly pointing outwards, and spreading, smaller ones straight, very thickly placed on the lateral branches, and thickly covered with male flowers, of a bright yellow colour.

> B—Female form. Juniperus Chinensis fœmina, Linnœus. Syn. Juniperus Reevesiana, Hort.

33	,,	flagelliformis, <i>Reeves</i> .
,,	,,,	struthiaeea, Knight.
,,	>>	fœmina, Hort.
13	33	eernua, Roxburgh.
· · · ·		

Leaves in twos, opposite, closely imbrieated, very short, scale-formed, ovate, slightly pointed, closely pressed over each other in four rows, stem clasping at the base, with an oblong sunken gland on the back, and pointing in the same direction

158

as the shoot. Branches scattered, but thickly placed on the stem, pointing outwards and spreading; smaller ones slender, four-sided, partially rounded, seldom forked, and frequently pointing downwards. Berries very small, of a glaucous violet brown when ripe, and variously shaped, in some rounded, twolobed, or angular; others globular, or oblong, depressed on the surface, and mostly containing only one or two seeds in each.

The open leaves are frequently alike on both sexes when young, and frequently on the smaller stem-shoots and bottom branches of the female plant; while the mature leaves on the outer and upper branches of the male plant become like those of the female, small, closely pressed over each other, and stem elasping.

This very fine species attains a height of from fifteen to twenty feet, particularly the male form, which is much the handsomest plant, with a pyramidal head.

It is found abundantly in China, Japan, and adjoining islands, and is perfectly hardy.

This kind is called "Fi-noki-suga" (slender evergreen) by the Japanese, and "Iunki" (wild or native shrub) by the Chinese. There are the following varieties:—

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS DENSATA, R. Smith, the Dense-growing Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Wallichii, Hort.

This kind forms a dense pyramidal shrub, from ten to twenty feet high, with the main stem upright, and all the numerous branchlets more or less pendulous, and closely imbricated, with elliptic-pointed, glossy bright-green leaves.

It is a native of the Himalayas, and quite hardy.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS VARIEGATA, Fortune, the Variegated Chinese Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Chinensis argentea, Hort.

This variety differs from the species (male form) in being of a beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branchlets of a silvery white colour. It is of Japanese origin, and was first introduced by Mr. Fortune. JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS AUREA, Rollisson, the Golden Chinese Juniper.

This is a fine variety, with a portion of the branchlets of a bright golden yellow.

No. 29. JUNIPERUS JAPONICA, Carrière, the Japan Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus procumbens, Siebold.

" Chinensis procumbens, Endlicher.

Leaves in whorls of three, thickly set on the branches, spreading, rigid, and tapering to a sharp prickly point; straight, smooth, bright green and convex, with hardly any trace of the mid-rib on the under side; channelled with two glaucous lines on the upper one, while those on the outer branches in the adult plants are very small, ovate, blunt at the points, elosely imbricated, and three-sided. Branches spread out, numerous, twisted, and frequently bent downward at the ends ; smaller ones very dense, short, rigid, and covered at the ends with small closely-imbricated leaves. Berries small and solitary, at the points of the small lateral branchlets, irregularly egg-shaped, gibbous, and sometimes two-lobed, containing from one to three seeds in each, and of a very deep purple, covered with a glaucous powder, before and when ripe.

A small dense-spreading bush, not growing more than one or two feet high, found plentiful on the mountains of Japan.

It is quite hardy, very distinct, and has the following varieties :---

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA AUREA, Fortune, the Golden Variegated Japan Juniper.

This variety differs from the ordinary form, in having a good portion of the secondary branches and branchlets of a golden yellow colour, and when well intermixed, forms a very striking object.

22

THE JUNIPER.

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA ALBA, Standish, the White Variegated Japan Juniper.

This is a very nice variety, with a portion of its lesser branches and branchlets, of a white colour; first introduced from Japan, by Mr. John Standish, of the Royal Nursery, Ascot.

No. 30. JUNIPERUS MEXICANA, Schlecht, the Mexican Sandarac Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Deppeana, Steudel. " " gigantea, Roezl. " Cupressus Sabinoides, Humboldt.

Leaves (on tho adult plants) in opposite pairs, very short, three-fourths of a line long, ovate-pointed and loosely imbrieated; but ovate, blunt-pointed and closely imbricated on the small branchlets, four-rowed and marked on the back with an elliptic gland, and of a dull grayish colour. Leaves (on the young plants) mostly in threes, round the branches, sharppointed, needle-shaped, rigid, spreading, loosely imbricated, and dull glaucous green. Branches angular, horizontal, slightly elevated at the ends; smaller ones covered with sharp-pointed, sealy leaves, extended at the points, and with an elevated gland at the back; branchlets four-sided, rather eylindrical, short, stiff, and straight. Berries solitary, on short scaly footstalks, half an inch in diameter, irregularly globular, with a few gouty humps, or tubercles, terminated with very thin scales on the outside, and of a dark purple colour, dusted over with a glaueous powder.

A tree commonly found growing from 20 to 30 feet high, with a pyramidal-shaped head, producing a pale yellow resinous matter, frequently found in drops or lumps on the branches and resembling sandarae.

M. Roezl describes it as a magnificent tree, growing from 80 to 100 feet high, and nearly three feet in diameter at the base, with a very straight stem; and the Indians at Tlaxeal state that it grows to a great size on the mountains near Tenaneingo, at an elevation of from 7000 to 8000 feet.

It is found plentiful on the Real del Monte Mountains, and on the Llanos of Perote and Mineral Monte, at an elevation of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, and is called by the Mexicans, "Cedro," and "Sabina."

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 31. JUNIPERUS PROCERA, Höchst, the Abyssinian Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Lasdeliana, Lawson. """excelsa procera, Carrière.

Leaves in pairs, opposite, thick, fleshy and very small, ovate-pointed, scale-like, and imbricated, with an oblong gland on the back, in the adult trees, but needle-shaped, loosely spreading, and sharp-pointed on those of the young plants. Branches roundish and spreading; branchlets numerous, and dense on the outer parts. Berries oval, the size of a common pea, and glaueous.

Timber hard, firm, and durable.

This is said to be a huge tree, found in Abyssiuia, of which little is known, except that it very much resembles the tall Crimean Juniper (J. excelsa), and probably not different except in size, which may be caused by the favourable effects of elimate, soil, etc.

No. 32. JUNIPERUS OCCIDENTALIS, *Hooker*, the Western Tree Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Hermanni, Persoon.

3.2	>> *	excelsa, Lewis and Pursh, not Willdenow.
"	>>	alba, Knight.
,,,	,,	dealbata, Loudon, not Douglas.
	"	fragrans, Knight.
	,,,	pyriformis, Lindley.
	>>	Californica, Carrière.
>>	,,	
3 3	"	Andina, Nuttall.

Syn. Juniperus bacciformis, Knight.

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" tetragona osteosperma, Torrey.

Leaves (on the adult trees), in opposite pairs, almost round, or ovate, blunt-pointed, closely imbricated, in four rows, convex, and with a hollow gland upon the back, full of clear resin; very small, and of a silvery white colour.

Leaves (on the young plants) ternate, needle-shaped, or lanceolate, spreading at the points, and distant; but as the plants get older, gradually change to those of the adult ones. Branches very dense, spreading, and cylindrical, with a dark-coloured bark; branchlets, numerous, short, four-sided, alternate, and of a glaucous silvery colour; those of the open shoots on the young plants, almost white, and with a very strong disagreeable smell when bruised. Berries globular, smooth, deep purple, covered with a silvery white powder, and produced singly ou the ends of the small branchlets on the upper part of the tree.

A tall tree, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, and two or three feet in diameter.

It was first found by Douglas, growing on the Stony Islands in the Columbia River, and in the valley of the Rocky Mountains; a tree 60 or 80 feet high. Jeffrey more recently found it in the Klamet Mountains, in the Oregon territory, at an elevation of 5000 feet, growing in desert tracts of country, where there was scarcely any other vegetable production; the soil being almost entirely composed of sand, and very dry. A tree 40 feet high, with an umbrella-shaped top, and sometimes three feet in diameter, with foliage covered with a silvery glaucous bloom, and very strong seented.

It is quite hardy, but emits a strong disagreeable odour when bruised.

[&]quot; occidentalis fragrans, Hort.

[,] Chamæcyparis Boursierii, Decaisne.

[&]quot; Cupressus bacciformis, Knight.

No. 33. JUNIPERUS PACHYPHLÆA, Torrey, the Sweet-fruited Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Sabina paehyphlæa, Antoine.

Leaves in threes, scale-formed, closely imbricated along the branchlets, ovate-rhomboid, somewhat acute-pointed, very glaucous, and convexly-keeled on the back, with a sunken glaucous oval gland in the centre; branchlets rather short, obtusely four-sided and somewhat closely arranged, horizontally in two rows. Berries solitary globose, half an inch in diameter, and of a brownish colour, thickly covered with a white glaucous bloom, sweet-tasted, and produced at the ends of the short, ereet branchlets.

A moderate sized tree, with terete branchlets, eovered with a white glaucous bloom, found on the Zuni mountains, in the western part of New Mexico.

It is hardy, and the whole plant has quite a white appearance.

No. 34. JUNIPERUS PHŒNICEA, L. the Phœnieian Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus tetragona, Mænch.

,,	>>	Phœnicea selerocarpa, Endlicher
"	,,	Langoldiana, Hort.
11	Cupressus	Devoniana, Hort.
"	1	bacciformis, Willdenow.
22	Juniperus	baeciformis, Carrière.

Leaves opposite, or in threes, bright green, imbrieated, bluntly egg-shaped, somewhat channelled, and eonvex on the back, and perfectly smooth; but on some of the branches a few open, sharp, lanceolate, glaucous leaves are found in whorls of three. Young branches, entirely covered with very small leaves, which are disposed in threes, opposite to each other, elosely covering the surface of the branchlet, and laid one upon another, like scales. Male and female flowers mostly on separate plants, but sometimes they are both found on the same plant. Berries, terminal, about the size of a pea, pale brown, shining, of an irregular, globular form, slightly compressed and angular; the pulp is dry and fibrous, and each berry contains three or four seeds.

A small tree, or large bush, from 15 to 20 feet in height, loaded with numerous branches, so disposed as to form a regular pyramid.

This species is found on the rocks along the shores of the Mediterranean, particularly on the French Coast; from Nice to Calabria, and Sicily, and along the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic Gulf, in Greece, the Levant, and in Barbary.

There is the following variety :---

JUNIPERUS PHENICEA LYCIA, Loudon, the Lycian Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Lycia, Linnous.

This variety differs from the species in being rather smaller in all its parts, but more spreading and bushy, of a deeper green, and in the berries being much larger, rounder, less angular, and nearly black (not pale yellow) when ripe, and in being soft and glaucons.

It grows from 10 to 15 feet high, and is found growing in the South of Europe, the Levant, in Italy, and Spain.

This is the Cypress-leaved Cedar of the Greeks, which produces the "Olibanum," used as incense in religious ceremonies on the Continent.

No. 35. JUNIPERUS SPILÆRICA, *Lindley*, the Globular-fruited Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus Fortunii, Van Houtte. """Chinensis Smithii, Loudon.

Leaves in opposite pairs, imbricated, very rarely sharppointed, except on young plants; scale-formed, blunt-pointed, slightly spreading at the points, of a shining, lively green colour, and with a little circular sunken pit or gland on the back of the leaves. Branches numerous, slender, and curved. Branchlets roundish, four-sided, thickly covered with small, scale-like foliage, and bright green. Berries exactly round, tolerably large, twice the size of those of the Common Chinese Juniper (Juniperus Chinensis), smooth, and of a violet glaucous colour.

This species, according to Fortune, grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet in the northern parts of China, forming a stately tree. It has long been cultivated in England under the name of Juniperus Smithii.

Juniperus sphærica glanca, *Fortune*, is a very different kind from the above, and of which little is known.

No. 36. JUNIPERUS TETRAGONA, Schlecht, the Tetragonal Juniper.

Leaves on the adult plants, in pairs, opposite, fleshy, obtuse, egg-shaped, thickest at the points, and very closely imbricated, from half to three-fourths of a line long, and regularly and closely in four rows, but rather distant when old, and withered on the branches; and of a dull green colour, slightly glaucous when young. Branches spreading, nearly flat, with the ends turned upwards; smaller ones short, and thickly covered with truly four-sided branchlets. Branchlets straight, regularly foursided, very numerous, stiff, spread out, and the fruit-bearing ones slightly curved, and very dense at the ends of the branches. Berries solitary, about the size of a small pea, globular, with a few scars, and thin scales on the surface, of a dark purple colour, with a slight glaucous bloom on the surface, and three or four lines in diameter.

A beautiful low-spreading shrub, growing from four to five feet high, plentiful on the mountains of Mexico, particularly on the mountains from Real del Monte to Chico, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 11,000 feet. It does not produce Sanderac, but is quite hardy.

THE JUNIPER.

DOUBTFUL KINDS, OR THOSE OF WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN.

No. 37. JUNIPERUS C.ESIA, Carrière.

This kind is said to belong to the Savin tribe, and to have been found in the north of Europe, where it is said to be an erect bush, with numerons ascending branches and branchlets, covered with opposite smooth, glossy leaves, rounded on the under side, and glaucous blue above, more or less needle-shaped, or lanceolate and spreading. Probably Juniperus Virginiana glauca, which is sometimes named J. cæsia.

No 38. JUNIPERUS CERROSIANUS, Kellogg, the Island of Cerros Juniper.

Leaves small, ovate-acute, closely imbricated, with a sunken gland on the back, and arranged in six directions. Berries oblong or egg-shaped, brownish purple, thickly covered with a white glaucous bloom, and containing three seeds.

It forms a dense bush, or small tree, with horizontal, spreading branches, found on the Cerros Island, in California.

No. 39. JUNIPERUS PLOCHYDERMA, Torrey.

Of this kind little is known, beyond that it forms a low tree, with very long and widely extended branches, on the Zuni and Colorado Mountains, in New Mexico.

No. 40. JUNIPERUS RACEMOSA, Risso.

A kind said to be found in the south of Europe, by M. Risso, probably in Naples.

No. 41. JUNIPERUS SPHERICA GLAUCA, Fortune, the Glaucous Chinese Juniper.

Syn. Juniperus sp., nova, Fortune.

Mr. Fortune states that this kind is found in the north of China, growing from 15 to 20 feet high, with quite a white or glaucous appearance, even at a great distance.

LARIX, OR

Gen. LARIX. Link. The Larch.

Flowers monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male catkins small, without footstalks, and egg-shaped; the female ones creet, solitary, ovate, and much larger than the males.

Cones small, oval-obtuse, or somewhat cylindrical, and consisting of but few scales.

Seales persistent, leathery, thin towards the margins, and a little reflected or undulated.

Braeteas either longer or shorter than the scales, unevenly notched on the edges, ovate-pointed, or lanceolate.

Seeds very small, with a leathery covering and membranaceous wings.

Seed-leaves from five to seven in number.

Leaves deciduous, linear, obtuse, soft, without footstalks, and either produced in bundles or singly.

The name Larch, according to some authors, is derived from the Celtic word "Lar" (fat), on account of the tree producing an abundance of resinous matter, which flows externally down its stem, and which Ovid describes in the following lines—

"The new-made trees in tears of amber run,

Which harden into value by the sun."

But, according to other writers, the name is derived from the Welsh "Llar" (wide spreading), on account of its horizontally extended branches. Its Spanish name, "Alcree," and its Italian one, "L'Arice," are derived from the Arabic "Al-araz," a kind of cedar, or coniferous tree.

All deciduous trees, found in the colder parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

No. 1. LARIX DAHURICA, *Turczaninow*, the Dahurian Larch. Syn. Larix Europæa Dahurica, *Loudon*.

- " Gmelini, Ledebour.
- " Abies Gmelini, Ruprecht.

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" Pinus Dahurica, Fischer.

" " Larix Americana, Pallas.

THE LARCH.

Leaves single, or in bundles of many together round a central bud; they are single on the leading shoots and young plants, soft, narrow, linear, blunt-pointed. spreading, recurved, and deciduous, without any footstalks, and of a bright green colour, a little glaucous when young. Branches distorted and pendulous. Cones oblong or egg-shaped, and tapering rather most towards the apex; from half to three-quarters of an inch long, erect, and not compact. Scales very small, reflexed at the margins, wavy, or slightly jagged, and not falling off when ripe; bracteas shorter than the scales, ovate, and pointed. Seeds very small, and winged.

A small tree, dwarfing down by climate to a stunted bush, or irregular-growing little tree, only a few feet high, with twisted, half-pendulous branches, thickly furnished with bundles of the leaves all round the branchlets.

It is found in Northern Siberia, on the bleak mountains of Dahuria, and in the aretic regions of Siberia, a mere little sprawling shrub, amongst the last vestiges of arborescent vegetation in those places, also in cold mountainous places, from the Ural Monntains to the Pacific Ocean.

No. 2. LARIX E	UROP.E.A, DC., the Common Lareh
Syn. Abies	s Larix, Lamarck.
" Larix	: decidua, Miller.
33 •3	pyramidalis, Salisbury.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	excelsa, Link.
<u>,,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	vulgaris, Fischer.
<u>,,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	communis, Lawson.
" Pinus	Larix, Linna us.

Leaves in bundles, many together round a central bud, but singly on young plants and the leading shoots, deciduous, linear. soft, blunt, or rounded at the points, spreading, slightly recurved, and of a beantiful bright green. Cones of a longish oval shape, erect, of a brown colour, one inch long, and remaining for a long time on the trees. Scales persistent or not falling off, roundish, streaked, and slightly waved on the margins; bracteas generally longer than the seales, particularly towards the base of the cones. Seeds small, of an irregular oval form, with a broad wing; seed-leaves, from five to seven in number. Cones ripen late in the autumn.

A fine, deciduous, and quick-growing tree, in favourable situations attaining from 80 to 100 feet in height, and from three to four feet in diameter, with a conical head, and horizontal, spreading branches, with the branchlets pendulous, particularly in old trees.

The Common Larch is spread over Central Europe, and forms forests in the upper regions of the Alps of France and Switzerland, from east to west; its proper region is at a height of from 3000 to 6500 feet of elevation, but it sometimes occurs as high as 7000 feet of elevation; but then it is a dwarf bush or serubby plant, while it, on the other hand, descends as low as 1500 feet, but is not found anywhere on the Apennines, according to Professor Schouw, and is less common en the northern than on the southern slope of the Alps. It is found on the Carpathian Mountains, in Tyrol and Hungary, but does not exist in the German plains, nor in the mountains of Scandinavia, nor in the Pyrenees, and is equally wanting in Greece, and in the Iberian peninsula. Those Larches found in Russia, &c., are different species.

The following are the most striking varieties of the Common Larch.

LARIX EUROPÆA PENDULA, Loudon, Godsall's Weeping Lareh. Syn. Larix Europæa Godsallii, Loudon.

A very distinct variety; on account of its very pendent branches, said to be a subvariety of the Tyrolese Larch, picked out of a seed-bed in Mr. Godsall's Nursery.

LARIX EUROPÆA REPENS, Loudon.

Another variety, differing from the Common Larch in having wide-spreading, robust branches, and a less aspiring stem, with all the lateral branches pendent.

THE LARCH.

LARIX EUROP.EA RUBRA, Endlicher. The Red-flowered Common Larch.

LARIX EUROPÆA ALBA, Endlicher.

The White-flowered Common Larch.

There are other varieties to be found in nurserymen's lists, but which are of only trivial account, such as Larix Europæa *laxa*, the loose-headed Larch, the Larix Europæa *computeta*, the compact-headed Larch, and Larix Europæa, *Killermanii*, a dwarf monstrosity, with remarkably thickened branches, densely clothed with leaves.

No. 3. LARIX GRIFFITHII, Hooker, the Sikkim Larch.

Syn. Abies Griffithiana, Lindley. "Larix Griffithiana, Hort. ""Sikkimensis, Hooker.

Leaves deciduous, and growing in scattered bundles of many together, round a central bud, or singly on the young shoots linear, narrow, and longer than those of the Common Larch; slightly glaucous when young, spreading, and of a beautiful light green, but which, in autumn, before falling off, becomes of a red colour. Cones large, oblong, cylindrical, without footstalks, blunt-pointed, erect, two inches and a half long, and one inch broad, and slightly incurved, reddish-purple when young, and abounding in tears of white resin. Seales rounded, half an inch broad, slightly uneven at the margin, and numerons. Bracteas flat, wedge-shaped, broadest near the base, and nearly as long as the seales, to which they are attached; unevenly notched on the edges, and projecting beyond the lower scales. Seeds angular, with a short but broad wing, a quarter of an inch long, and of a dull brown colour.

A tree rarely growing more than thirty or forty feet high, except on the shingly banks of Alpine streams, where it sometimes attains a height of sixty feet, and, according to Dr. Hooker, it forms an inelegant, sprawling, branched tree, with the branches standing out awkwardly, and often drooping suddenly.

This species occurs very common in Bhotan, Sikkim, and in the valleys of Eastern Nepal, close up to the snow-line, at from 9000 to 12,000 feet of elevation, but is never found in the sub-Himalayas, and rarely occurs gregarious, or in clumps-The leaves, which redden and fall in November, are in more seattered fascicles than those of the Common Larch, and brighter green when young; cones large, reddish-purple; when young, erect, and abounding in tears of white resin.

It forms an inelegant thinly-branched tree, growing only 30 or 40 feet high, and called "Sah" by the Bhotiyas.

The timber is small, but splits well, and is used for flooring.

It was first discovered by Dr. Hooker, and named in compliment to the late Dr. Griffith.

No. 4. LARIX KAMTSCHATICA, *Carrière*, the Kamtschatka Lareh.

Syn. Pinus Kamtschatiea, Endlicher.

Abies Kamtschatica, Ruprecht.
""Sibiriea, Fischer, not Lcdebour.
"Fischerii, Ledebour.

This kind resembles Larix Dahuriea, but has much larger eones, with the scales half an inch broad, and very differently shaped. It has been much confounded by Russian writers with Larix Dahuriea, but may at once be distinguished from that kind by its much larger cones, which are one inch and a half long and one inch broad, and on long foot-stalks.

It is found in Kamtschatka, at St. Paul's and St. Peter's, varying very much in stature and appearance, according to soil and elevation, but mostly a tolerable-sized tree.

No. 5. LARIX LEDEBOURII, Ruprecht, the Altaian Larch. Syn. Larix Altaica, Fischer.

- , " Pseudo-Larix, Loddiges.
- " intermedia, Lawson.
- " " Archangelica, Lawson.
 - " rossica, Sabine.

...

- " decidua rossica, Henk.
- "Sibirica, Ledebour, not Fischer.
- " Enropæa Sibirica, London.
- " Abies Ledebourii, Ruprecht.
- " Pinus Ledebourii, Endlicher.
 - , Larix, Pallas.
 - " Pseudo-Larix, Steudel.

Leaves single, or in bundles of many together round a central bud, but mostly single on the leading shoots and young plants, soft, linear, broad, and rather flat on vigorous young plants, but on older ones rather four-sided, obtuse, and with much longer and broader foliage than the Common Lareh, and darker green. Branches robust, but not numerous, and pendent. Cones very small, erect, slender, and rather loose. Scales oval, with the margins entire, convex, and persistent. Seeds very small. A tall, luxuriant tree, similar to the Common Lareh in appearance, but with very much smaller cones, and much longer and broader foliage, growing from 80 to 100 feet high, at elevations of from 2500 to 5000 feet, on the Altai Mountains, in Siberia.—This is the Russian or Archangel Larch of the nurseries, and the Russian name for it is "Listvennetsa" (crown of leaves).

No. 6. LARIX LEPTOLEPIS, Siebold, the Slender-scaled Japan Larch.

- Syn. Larix Japonica, Currière.
 - " Abies nodosa ("Fusi-matu"), Japanese.
 - " Pinns nummularia (" Kin-t'sian-soung "), Japanese.
 - , " leptolepis, Endlicher.
 - " " Larix, Thunberg.

Leaves linear, blunt-pointed, in bundles of many together

round a central bud, but sometimes singly on the leading shoots and young plants, deciduous, soft, spreading at the points, slightly recurved, and of a beautiful light green; from three-quarters to one inch and a quarter long. Branches nearly cylindrical, smooth, yellowish-gray when young, very spreading, horizontal, and in regular whorls. Branchlets slender, mostly drooping, and thickly covered with bundles of leaves. Cones ovate, rounded, blunt at the ends, terminal and numerous on the ends of the small, short branchlets, remaining on the trees after the seed is shed for years, and about the size of those of the Common Larch. Scales numerous, alternate, thin, flat, imbricated, upper part rounded, jagged, refleeted, undulated, and almost reduced to a thin membrane, of a gravish-brown colour, and drawn to a point at the base. Bracteas lanceolate, acute, very entire, membranaceous, dry, and shorter than the scales. Seeds almost three-sided, with wings four or five lines long, blunt at the ends.

This kind closely resembles the Common Larch, but differs from it in having more rounded cones, with slenderer and more numerons scales, indulated and torn on the upper margins, and in being altogether a more slender tree.

A tree 40 feet high, found on the Fakone Mountains, in the Island of Nippon, and on the Island of Jezo, in the north of Japan. It is eultivated by the Japanese in pots, which, in some instances, are priceless; hence its Japan name (Kin-t'siansoung), Money Pine.

The Japanese call this tree "Fus-ji") buds crowned with leaves), and "Fusi Matsu" (pine full of buds), also "Rax-josjo" (common deciduous fir), and the Chinese call it "Karamats," which also means a pine full of buds, or one with knotty branchlets.

It is found at as high an elevation as 9000 feet, on the sacred mount, Fusi-Yama, in Japan, where it becomes a mere shrub, two feet high.

No. 7. LARIX LYALLII, Parlatore, Mr. Lyall's Larch.

Leaves on the branchlets in bundles of from 40 to 50, erectly spreading, enrved, narrow, linear, blunt-pointed, rather soft, and three-quarters of an inch long, and about a quarter of a line broad; those on the young shoots are single and much llonger. Branches nearly horizontal, with the young shoots and buds denselv elothed with a whitish cobweb-like wool. Buds on the branchlets oval-globose, with the perula or scaly covering very short, imbricated, and of a brownish colour, and with the margins of the scales fringed with a long, cobweblike wool. (Full-sized cones unknown.) Young cones solitary, somewhat reflexed, sessile, oblong, blunt-pointed, and two inches long, and one inch broad. Scales numerous, loosely imbricated, somewhat cartilaginous, nearly orbicular, rounded or subemarginate at the ends, rather convex on the back, and with a ciliated or fringed margin. Bract as elliptic, crenated on the edges, with the middle nerve prolonged into an awl--shaped point longer than the scale. Seeds small, with the wings the same length as the scales.

A pyramidal tree, growing from 36 to 45 feet high, in northwest America, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the Galton Range, and Caseade Mountains, at an elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet.

This is a very remarkable species, on account of the cobweblike wool that clothes the leaf-buds and young shoots, and the long fringe of the scales that surround the buds.

'No. 8. LARIX MICROCARPA, Lambert, the Red American Larch.

Syn. Larix Americana rubra, Loudon.

- " Americana, Michaux.
- " tenuifolia, Salisbury.
- , " Fraseri, Curtis.
- " Abies microcarpa, Lindley.
- " Pinus microcarpa, Lambert.
 - , Larix rubra, Marsh.

Leaves decidnous, in bundles of many together, round a

eentral bud, or singly on the young shoots, from half to threequarters of an ineh long, of a vivid grass-green, and shorter and narrower than those of the Common Lareh. Branches horizontal or slightly pendulous, upper ones rather ascending. Branchlets pendulous, and, like the branches, short, numerous, and dense. Cones half an ineh long, and three-eighths of an inch broad, oblong, ereet, and of a red or violet colour. Scales oval, slightly incurved, distinctly striated, and entire. Seeds very small, wings short, and of a light brown colour.

A large tree, with a slender, pyramidal head, and numerous horizontal branches, which are not very long, but forming rather a close head.

It is found in North America, from Canada to Virginia, but mostly abounds in Vermont, New Hampshire, and the district of Maine, attaining a height sometimes of 100 feet, and two or three feet in diameter.

Its timber is much esteemed in America, being heavy and resinous.

No. 9. LARIX OCCIDENTALIS, Nuttall, the Great Western Larch.

Syn. Larix Nuttallii, Parlatore.

" " " Americana brevifolia, Carrière.

Leaves on the branchlets in bundles of from 14 to 20, erectly spreading, stiff, narrow, linear, attenuated at the base, somewhat obtuse at the apex, of a pale green colour, and from onehalf to three-fourths of an ineh long, and three-fourths of a line wide. Cones small, solitary, erect, ovate-globose, and from three-fourths to an inch long, and three-fourths of an ineh broad. Scales orbieular, not very numerous, loosely imbrieated, subcartilaginous, somewhat truncate or emarginate at the ends, eonvex and shining on the back, rather, reflexed and entire on the margins, and one-third of an inch long, and about the same wide. Braeteas elliptie, dentieulated on the edges, acutely pointed, and extending beyond the scales. Seeds obovate and white, with short, oblong-obtuse, pallid wings. A splendid pyramidal tree, 150 feet high, with rather short branches, the lower ones being nearly horizontal or slightly declining, the upper ones more or less ascending, and the young shoots glabrous, and furnished with numerous round, blackish buds.

It is a native of north-west America, on the Rocky Mountains, and along the Columbia River, at an elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet.

No. 10. LARIX PENDULA, Salisbury, the Black American Larch.

Syn. Abies pendula, Lindley.
"Larix Americana pendula, Loudon.
""nigra, Hort.
"Pinus pendula, Aiton.
"Interina, Duroi.
"Larix nigra, Marsh.

Leaves deciduous and either in bundles of many together, or single on the young shoots, three-quarters of an inch long, and like those of the Common Larch in shape, but longer, darker in colour, and arising from short buds. Branches few, remote, long, pendulous, and in whorls. Branchlets also slender, and more pendulous than the branches. Cones ovate, rounded at the ends, erect, easily detached from the branchlets, and threequarters of an inch long. Scales rounded, loosely imbricated, largest near the base, entire on the edges, and curved inwards. Seeds small, with short wings.

A medium-sized, straggling-headed tree, with a stem seldom more than one foot and a half in diameter, and with few branches, which are long, pendulous, and thinly furnished with branchlets.

It is found on the mountains of North America, particularly in Canada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the coldest and gloomiest exposures in the mountainous tracts of Virginia, where it is called by the lumberers "Hackmatack" and "Tamarack," and Black Larch.

LARIX.

The wood of the Black Larch is very important to the shipbuilder in the United States, and is in every way superior to that of the Common Larch. In the British Provinces it is a flourishing tree, not unfrequently found growing on hard and dry soil, and the timber of superior quality. In the United States it is confined in its growth principally to the swampy parts of the Pine districts of the Northern States. The timber is not large, but well adapted for the top and deck framing of vessels; and for lightness, strength, and durability combined, the Hackmatack timber is unequalled in its class.

Gen. LEPIDOTHAMNUS. Philippi.

Flowers, diœeious or monœeious. Male eatkins small, eggshaped, and terminal.

Fruit, solitary and terminal, with few seales, the lower of which are the largest and sterile, and the upper ones the smallest and fertile.

Seeds, solitary, pitcher-shaped, naked at the top, and girded at the base by a cup.

Leaves, minute, scale-formed, convex or keeled on the back, thickened at the points, and regularly imbricated.

Name, derived from "Lepis," a scale, and "Thamnos," a shrub, the twigs of the plant being covered with minute, scalelike leaves.

A ramose shrub, with the branchlets erowded elose together, found in the Province of Valdivia, and on the Cordillera Pelada, in Chili.

LEPIDOTHAMNUS FONKI, Philippi, Fonk's Lepidothamnus.

Leaves minute, scale-formed, convexly keeled on the back, thickened at the points, and regularly imbricated. Male eatkins small, egg-shaped, and terminal; female ones solitary and terminal. Fruit with few scales, the lower of which are the largest and sterile, and the upper ones fertile. Seeds solitary, pitcher-shaped, naked at the top, and girded at the base by a cup.

A ramose shrub, with the branchlets crowded close together, found in the Province of Valdivia, and on the Cordillera Pelada, in Chili.

Gen. LIBOCEDRUS. Endlicher. The Incense Cedar.

Flowers, monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate and terminal. Male catkins almost cylindrical; female ones solitary and globular.

Cones, oval, more or less obtuse, woody, and composed of from four to six scales, which are flat, or slightly concave on the inner face.

Scales, in opposite pairs, face to face, and not overlapping; the lower ones small and mostly abortive; the whole of them furnished, with a terminal, small, incurved point below the apex, and leathery in texture.

Seeds, singly, or in twos under each scale; the upper or larger scales having each two seeds at the base, while the two lower or smaller ones are either abortive, or have but one seed each. Seeds unequally two-winged.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

Leaves, seale-formed, compressed in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows, the under and upper ones much the smallest.

Name, derived from "Libanos," incense, and "Cedrus," the cedar.

All large evergreen trees, found in California, Chili, and New Zealand.

LIBOCEDRUS, OR

No. 1. LIBOCEDRUS CHILENSIS, Endlicher, the Chilian Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Chilensis, Don.
" " Andina, Pæppig.
" " cuneata, Dombey.
" Cupressus Chilensis, Gillies.
" " thyoides, Pavon, not Linnæus.

Leaves in pairs, opposite, compressed, blunt, glaucous at the sides, bright green at the back and edges, the lower pair being much larger than the upper ones, and keeled at the back. Branches compressed, obovate between the joints, bright green, with glaucous furrows, and thickly covered with leaves, flattened, and two-edged. Cones drooping on short foot-stalks, half an inch long, and consisting of four woody scales in opposite pairs. Scales face to face, and not overlapping, with a sharp tubercle on the outside below the apex; the two larger scales have each two seeds at their base, the two lower or smaller ones being abortive, each cone generally having four seeds, which stand erect, and with unequal-sided wings.

A fine evergreen tree, attaining a height of from 60 to 80 feet in the Andes of Chili, where it is found in cold valleys on the Southern Andes, and on the volcano of Antuco, a mountain about three degrees north of Valdivia. Pæppig states that it resembles the American Arbor-Vitæ when full grown, but is less robust, sometimes branching from the base and gaining the habit of a Cypress, but in other cases forming a conical head, with a straight trunk, clothed with rough, cracked bark of a brownish-ash colour, and scarcely more than a foot in diameter, timber yellowish, resinous, hard, and strong-scented.

It is nearly, or quite hardy in favourable situations in England.

LIBOCEDRUS CHILENSIS VIRIDIS, Hort. Syn. Libocedrus excelsa, Hort.

This variety only differs from the species in having bright green leaves, and entirely free from the glaucous bands on the leaves and branchlets.

No. 2. LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS, *Torrey*, the Decurrent-leaved Arbor-Vitæ.

Leaves on the young plants awl-shaped, somewhat lanceolate, decurrent at the base, extended at the apex, and sharppointed, loosely imbricated in four rows, thickly set on the branchlets in opposite pairs, the outer pair or marginal ones being longest, and folded partially over the inner pair on both sides, giving the young shoots a jointed, trident-like appear-Leaves on the adult plants very small, scale-formed, ance. one-twelfth of an inch long, and one twenty-fourth of an inch wide, ovate, blunt-pointed, thick in texture, in close opposite pairs, rather distant along the branchlets, pale green, and shining, the marginal ones overlapping the sides, and having the appearance of being in three rows on each side. Branches rather erect, long, slender, and spreading laterally, with numerous smaller ones. Branchlets short, flattened, channelled along the sides, distantly jointed, proliferous, short, and alternate. Coues erect, solitary on the ends of the upper branchlets, oblong, tapering to the points, one inch or more long, and half an inch wide near the base, and composed of two opposite pairs of seales, with a flat one down the middle,

and of a pale olive-brown colour. Seales fleshy, upper pair pressed together at the margins, and containing two seeds under each; the lower ones overlapping, much shorter and smaller, but varying very much in size, abortive, and with a double margin, having the appearance as if a thin scale had grown to the back of the others, the outer one having a raised edge all round, terminating in a thin, blunt, reflexed point. Seeds soft, somewhat angular, rounded on one side, and with the elliptie wing, measures three-quarters of an inch in length, and cover the inner face of the scale. Seed-leaves in twos.

A noble evergreen tree, with an umbrella-shaped top, and straight stem when old, growing from 40 to 140 feet high, and from three to five feet in diameter.

It is found plentiful on the north-west coast of America, along the banks of the Columbia River, and on the mountains in northern California. Hartweg found it on the hills surrounding Bear Creek, in California, a tree 130 feet high, with a trunk from 13 to 16 feet in eireumference; and Jeffrey along the banks of the Seots River, growing in sandy soil, a tree 140 feet high, and five feet in diameter. It is also found on the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains, and along the Saeramento River.

It is the White Cedar of the Californians, and is frequently misnamed Thuja gigantea, as pointed out by Professor Parlatore.

No. 3. LIBOCEDRUS DONIANA, Endlicher, Don's New Zealand Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Doniana, Hooker.

" Daerydium plumosum, Don.

Leaves in four rows; marginal ones more or less extended at the points, acute, and elasping on both sides; while those on the upper and under surfaces are pressed flat, very much smaller, nearly round, and acute pointed, with the outer surface of the leaves elothing the under part of the branchlets of a much lighter colour, and thickly covered with a glaucous bloom, while the outward part of those on the upper side are smooth, and of a glossy green. Branches rounded, and covered, with a smooth, brownish bark. Branchlets arranged in two rows, flat, compressed, and clothed with four rows of small, imbricated leaves. Cones half an inch long, solitary, ovate, obtuse, and borne erect on the points of the short branchlets. Seales in two opposite pairs, woody, and with a solitary twowinged seed under each scale.

A tree from 30 to 70 feet high, and two or three feet in diameter; found on the northern island of New Zealand, in forests along the river Hokianga, near the Bay of Islands, also on the wooded mountains more to the north, and on the higher mountains of Nelson, at an elevation of from 4000 to 6000 feet, where it is called "Kawaka" by the natives. Timber hard, resinous, and of a beautiful reddish colour.

It is tolerably hardy in favourable situations in England.

No. 4. LIBOCEDRUS TETRAGONA, Endlicher, the Tetragonal Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja tetragona, Hooker.
,, Juniperus uvifera, Don.
,, Pinus cupressoides, Molina.

Leaves in four rows, oval, blunt-pointed, concave, hardly two lines long, and closely adpressed, keeled on the back, much sharper towards the apex, and of a light green colour. Branches, horizontal, and irregularly scattered along the stem; branchlets, placed in two rows, spreading, four-sided, and completely covered by the leaves. Cones solitary, ovate, erect, small, and produced at the extremity of the short branchlets. Scales woody, or somewhat leathery; alternate in three pairs; the lower ones small, and mostly abortive, the whole of them furnished with a terminal, small, incurved spine near the apex.

A magnificent evergreen tree, from just below the snow line of the Andes of Patagonia, inhabiting the swampy places between the mountains. It is also found in South Chili, as far as the district of Magellan, where it becomes little more than a bush, while on the mountains in the neighbourhood of Valdivia, and on the Cordilleras, it becomes a large tree from 60 to 100 feet high, and 18 or 20 feet in eircumference, with a straight stem. Timber, excellent, and very durable.

It is the "Alerze" of the Chilians, and quite hardy in the West of England.

Gen. MICROCACHRYS. J. Hooker. The Smallconed Tasmanian Cypress.

Flowers, diceeious, or male and female, on separate plants, the male catkins oval-oblong or cylindrical, and in clusters on the ends of the smaller branchlets; the female ones oval-obtuse, or globular, ercet and terminal.

Fruit, very small, nearly globular, terminal, nodding, somewhat fleshy, bright red, and composed of numerous small seales,

Scales, spreading, loosely imbricated, oval-rhomboid, thick, rather fleshy, bright red, and from 20 to 30 in number.

Seeds, egg-shaped, solitary at the base of each seale, larger than the seales, more or less exposed, and with a thin, bony shell.

Leaves, ovate, seale-formed, very small, closely imbricated in four rows, and of a deep, glossy green colour.

Name, derived from "Mikros," small, and "eachrys," a fir eone, the cones being remarkably small.

A prostrate evergreen shrub, found common on the hills of Port Cypress, and on the top of the western mountains in Van Diemen's Land.

MICROCACHRYS . TETRAGONA, J. Hooker, the Strawberryfruited Tasmanian Cypress.

Syn. Arthrotaxis tetragona, J. Hooker.

" Daerydium tetragonum, Parlatore.

" Franklinii, Lindley not Hooker.

Leaves very small, ovate, scale-formed, and closely arranged in four rows on the young branchlets; those on the more adult

184

parts are rhomboid, keeled on the back, closely imbricated, but not adhering, and of a deep green colour. Male catkins clustered on the ends of the little branchlets oval-oblong, erect, and two lines long; the female ones are oval-obtuse or globular, erect, solitary, and terminal.

Fruit very small, but much thicker than the top of the branchlets, nearly globular, terminal, nodding, somewhat fleshy green when young, bright red when ripe, and composed of numerous spreading, imbricated scales resembling the leaves, but much larger. Scales spreading, loosely imbricated, ovate, thickened on the back, boat-shaped, acute-pointed, concave in the middle, rather fleshy, and bright red. Seeds egg-shaped, solitary at the base of each scale, more or less exposed, and covered with a thin, bony shell. Branches prostrate, branchlets very numerous, long, slender, and entirely covered with scaleformed leaves, loosely imbricated in four rows, and very like those of an Arthrotaxis, but very much smaller.

A prostrate shrub, found plentiful on the hills of Port Cypress, and on the top of the western mountains in Van Diemen's Land. It is not hardy.

Gen. NAGEIA, Gartner. The Catkin-bearing Laurel.

Flowers, monœcious or diœcious.

Fruit, axillary, drupacious, about the size of a cherry, and quite round.

Receptacle, fleshy, and connected with the bracteas by the axis of the short one-fruited spike.

Seeds, with a hard thin shell.

Leaves, opposite or alternate, and many-nerved.

Sced-leaves, in twos.

Name, derived from "Na" or "Nagi," its Japanese name, and signifying eatkin-bearing.

All moderate-sized trees, natives of the East Indies, Java, and Japan.

185

No. 1. NAGEIA BECCARII, Gordon, Beccari's Borneo Nagi. Syn. Podocarpus Beccarii, Parlatore.

Leaves opposite or subopposite, spreading, coriaceous, oval or oval-oblong, and either acute, obtuse, or rounded at the points, very entire on the margins, many nerved, and from one to two inches long, and from half to three-fourths of an inch broad, and with short, slender, and somewhat twisted footstalks Fruit exactly globose, two-thirds of an inch in diameter, solitary at the ends of short, erect peduncles, with a thickened receptacle when ripe, and of a blackish-violet colour, eovered with a glaucous bloom.

A noble tree, found in humid places at Sarawak in Borneo, and called "Caju Meddambulu" by the Malays.

It is very tender.

No. 2. NAGEIA BLUMEI, Gordon, Dr. Blume's Java Nagi. Syn. Podocarpus Blumei, Endlicher. """agathifolia, Blume. """latifolia, Blume.

Leaves in nearly opposite pairs, elliptic, or broadly lanceolate, stiff, many-nerved, shining, leathery, and slightly twisted at the base; from three to five inches long, and from one to two inches broad on the adult plants; but longer, more pointed, and much thinner on the younger ones, and sometimes withered or sphacelate at the points. Branches spreading, cylindrical, and of a brown colour; outer and upper ones opposite, thick, rounded, jointed, and sometimes compressed at the ends. Flower buds, axillary or lateral, among the abortive leaves, and composed of a few imbrieated, oval-pointed scales, keeled or boat-shaped on the back. Male catkins, in clusters of from three to seven in number on the short branchlets, sometimes but very rarely on short footstalks; from a quarter to three quarters of an inch long, thick, and of a yellowish colour; footstalks of the fruit, axillary, solitary, and opposite. Fruit globular, singly at first, but soon afterwards, on account of the deciduous nature of the floral leaves, become disposed in bunches at the extremities of

the branchlets, with the outer covering thin and leathery, and the inner one brittle and bony.

A tall tree, from 70 to 80 feet high, with an ample head, full of spreading branches, found in forests on the mountains of Salak, in the Island of Java.

It is very tender.

No. 3. NAGEIA CUSPIDATA, Gordon, the Cuspidate-leaved Nagi. Syn. Podocarpus cuspidata, Endlicher.

Leaves opposite, or sub-opposite, with those at the extremities of the branchlets, frequently alternate, and somewhat in two rows. They are elliptic, very entire, undulated on the edges, tapering to a short, stout footstalk, abruptly pointed, wery seldom acute, and never mucronate, and from one and three-quarters to three inches long, and from one and a quarter to one and a half inches broad in the widest part; of a very deep green on the upper side, and light green below, marked with numerous longitudinal nerves, slightly elevated, and of a bright green colour. Branches spreading, and either alternate, or opposite, or in whorls, and frequently naked and much reduced on the adult parts by the falling of the leaves; branchlets opposite, very rarely alternate, and generally in two rows. Fruit unknown.

A small tree, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high, found growing on the island of Jezo, in Japan, and much cultivated about Jeddo.

No. 4. NAGEIA GRANDIFOLIA, Gordon, the Great-leaved Nagi. Syn. Podocarpus grandifolia, Endlicher.

Leaves opposite, oblong, lanceolate, thick at the margins, many-nerved, and covered with stomates on both surfaces.

This species, according to Professor Endlicher, is easily distinguished from Dr. Wallich's Podocarpus latifolia, which it much resembles, by its leaves being stiffer and more than six inches long, and one inch and three quarters broad, and with

NAGEIA, OR

the branchlets of a reddish colour, and the buds rounded and obtuse.

It is very doubtful of what country it is a native, but most probably China, or Japan, or the Mountains of India.

It is quite tender.

No. 5. NAGEIA JAPONICA, Gærtner, the Japan Laurel.

Syn. Podocarpus Nageia, R. Brown.

- " Cupressus bambusacca, Otolanzan.
- " Myriea Nagi, Thunberg.
- " Laurus julifera, Kæmpfer.

Leaves, in opposite pairs, but frequently alternate, elliptie, or oblong-lanceolate, attenuated at the base, and acuminate at the point; three inches long, and rather more than one inch broad in the widest part. Branches, spreading, alternate, or opposite, slender, swelling at the place of insertion, frequently pendent, and furnished with leaves in double pairs, or in threes, an inch apart between each set; of the same colour on both sides, smooth, and of a dull, purplish-green colour. Flowers, directous, but sometimes both kinds are on the same plant. Male catkins, in threes or fours, on a common footstalk, rising from the axil of Fruit, solitary, very rarchy produced in pairs the leaves. axillary and globose; half an inch long, frequently with the pedunelc curved, and when ripe, of a blackish-purple colour on the outside, covered with a glaucous powder resembling that on the common sloe; rind very thin, soft, succulent, insipid, loosely adhering, and orbicular; about the size of a cherry, quite round, smooth, and with a small top-shaped point on the apex; shell, hard, thin, and brittle, enclosing a seed covered with a reddish cutielc, and slightly bitter.

A handsome tree, growing from thirty to sixty feet high, with the stem covered with a smooth, soft, fleshy-brown bark; that on the branches being of a beautiful green, and when cut, emitting a strong balsamic odour.

It is found abundantly in China and Japan, on the moun-

188

CATKIN-BEARING LAUREL.

cains; particularly in the provinces of Katsuga and Jamato, on the Island of Nippon, in Japan. The Chinese call it "Tccupe" (Bamboo-like), on account of its many ribbed leaves rcsembling the Chinese bamboo, and the Japanese "Na" or "Nagi," a term signifying the catkin-bearing laurel. The leaves, also, very much resemble those of the Alexandrian Laurel (Ruscus racemosus) in size and general appearance.

NAGEIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA, Gordon, the Variegated Japan Laurel.

This fine variety has its variegated leaves variously marked, with pale yellow stripes running their whole length like a ribbon.

It is a handsome variety; first sent by Mr. Fortune, from 'Yeddo, in Japan, to the Royal Nursery, at Bagshot, in 1861.

No. 6. NAGEIA LATIFOLIA, Gordon, the Broad-leaved Nagi. Syn. Podocarpus latifolia, Wallich.

Leaves in opposite, or sub-opposite pairs, ovate-lanceolate, spreading, attenuated at the base, much pointed, smooth, very entire, leathery, stiff, and on short footstalks, not more than one or two lines long; they are in one or two rows, five or six inches long, and one and a quarter broad, of a bright green on the upper surface and pale beneath, with numerous longitudinal nerves, a little elevated, the larger ones being flat and furrowed. Branches, mostly short, slender, spreading, horizontal, or declining, and quite denuded of the exhausted leaves; branchlets cylindrical, and as green as the leaves, the more younger ones being covered with palc, lanceolate, loosely scattered, glancescent leaves. Flowers monœcious, male catkins in bundles of from two to five on a common axillary peduncle, and one inch long. Female flowers fow in number, axillary,

NAGEIA, OR

solitary, opposite, or under the male ones, and supported on eylindrical footstalks about one inch long. Fruit, somewhat globose, or obliquely oval, slightly pointed, and three quarters of an inch long, with the base placed in an oblong cylindrical eup, green at first, but afterwards purple, and eovered with loose-spreading, lanceolate bracts.

A middle-sized evergreen tree, from twenty to thirty feet high, found on the Mountains of Pundna, a lofty range bordering on the eastern parts of Bengal, and not far from the district of Silhet, where it is called by the natives "Soploug."

It is not hardy.

No. 7. NAGEIA MINOR, Carrière, the Lesser Nagi. Syn. Podocarpus, minor Parlatore.

Leaves alternate, crowded on the branchlets, leathery, oblong, somewhat rounded at the ends, sessile, a little twisted at the base, few nerved, and furrowed on the under side, and from half to three quarters of an inel long, and from one and a half to two lines broad. Male eatkins, oblong, two lines long, and produced in threes and fours in a spike-like fascicle on the ends of the branchlets. Fruit unknown.

An evergreen shrub or small tree, with erectly-spreading and crowded branches, found along the banks of Lake Arnaud, in New Caledonia.

It is not hardy.

No. 8. NAGEIA OVATA, Gordon, the Ovate-leaved Japan Nagi.

Leaves mostly in opposite pairs, but sometimes alternate, broadly egg-shaped, or rounded towards the base, and with a short, blunt, brown, marceseent point; they, however, vary very much, both in size and shape, some being oblong-lanceolate, others elliptic, while the greater part of them are more or less orbieular or broadly ovate, and from one and a half to two and a half inches long, and from one to one and a half inches broad at the widest part; of a deep glossy green above,

190

and light green below; quite entire, flat, leathery, and marked on the under side with numerous longitudinal nerves, very slightly elevated, except towards the base of the leaf, where they are more developed, and unite in the short, but broad footstalk of the leaf. Branches alternate or opposite, spreading, rather slender, and more or less deelining; lateral ones not numerous, but spreading; male catkins in fascieles on a common footstalk. Fruit unknown.

A fine evergreen bush or small tree, found in the neighbourhood of Yeddo, by Mr. Fortune, who first sent plants of it to Mr. Standish, of the Royal Nursery at Bagshot in 1861.

NAGEIA OVATA VARIEGATA, Gordon, the Variegated Ovateleaved Nagi.

A handsome variety, with the leaves variously marked, some being striped with broad, others with narrow bands, of a creamy-white colour, running the whole length of the leaves like a ribbon; while other leaves are half white and half green, some again are broadly striped with green down the middle, and margined with creamy-white; but all of them differ more or less in the manuer and form of variegation, all over the plant.

It was sent to the Royal Nursery at Bagshot, by Mr. Fortune, from Japan, in 1861.

PHEROSPHÆRA.

Gen. PHEROSPHÆRA. Archer.

Flowers, diœeious, or male and female on separate plants; the male catkins are small, sub-globose, solitary and terminal; the female ones recurved, solitary, globular and terminal.

Fruit, egg-shaped, ereet, and somewhat fleshy.

Scales, loosely imbricated, rather fleshy, and boat-shaped.

Seeds, oval-oblong, solitary, and covered with a bony shell.

Leaves, small, scale-formed, ovate-rhomboid, obtuse, convexly keeled on the back, ciliated on the margins, and closely imbrieated in four rows.

Name derived from "Phoreo," to bear, and "Sphaira," a sphere. Catkins globular.

A very branching prostrate shrnb, found along the borders of Lake St. Clair, and on the western mountains in Van Diemen's Land.

PHEROSPHÆRA HOOKERIANA, Archer, Dr. Hooker's Tasmanian Cypress.

Syn. Microcachrys tetragona fæmina, J. Hooker.

Leaves small, scale-formed, ovate-rhomboid, convexly keeled on the back, eiliated on the margins and closely imbricated in four rows. Branchlets numerous, slender, and entirely covered with the small scale-formed leaves, regularly imbricated in four rows. Flowers dicecious. Male catkins small, solitary, globose, and terminal; female ones recurved, solitary, globular and terminal. Frnit egg-shaped, erect, and rather fleshy; scales loosely imbricated, boat-shaped, and somewhat fleshy. Seeds oval-oblong, solitary, and covered with a bony shell.

A very branching, prostrate shrub, found along the borders of Lake St. Clair, and on the western mountains of Van Diemen's Land.

PHYLLOCLADUS.

Gen. PHYLLOCLADUS. Richard. The Celeryleaved Pines.

Flowers, moncecious, or male and female separate, but on the same plant, and in close terminal clusters.

Frait, in small, connected heads, with a fleshy disk.

Seeds, solitary, very small, half-enclosed at the base by the fleshy disk, and nut-like, with a thin shell.

Leaves, minute, scale-like bodies, on the margins of the branchlets; branchlets, leaf-like, opposite, pinnated, or fanshaped, and feather-nerved. *Seed-leaves*, in twos.

Name derived from "phyllon," a leaf, and "klados," a branch; leaf-like branchlets.

All trees, found in New Zealand, Borneo, and Tasmania.

No. 1. PHYLLOCLADUS ALPINA, Hooker, Alpine Phyllocladus.

Syn. Phyllocladus trichomanoides alpina, Parlatore.

Leaf-formed branchlets, very small, on long footstalks, bluntly lobed, obovate, and with the lobes irregularly toothed into divisions; the upper ones very small, more bluntly lobed, and much thickened on the margins; female flowers disposed in twos or threes, in little, close, fleshy heads at the base of the leaflike branchlets. A very small and compact little bush, somewhat resembling Phylloeladus trichomanoides, found on the mountains of Tongariro, Ruahine, and those in the neighbourhood of Nelson, in New Zealand, at an elevation of 6000 feet.

No. 2. PHYLLOCLADUS HYPOPHYLLA, Hooker, the Under-leaf Phyllocladus.

Leaf-formed branchlets, strictly oval-rhomboid, obliquely wedge-shaped at the base, on footstalks, and with the lobes oblong, obtuse, crenulated or toothed on the margins, and glaueous on the under side; the superior, or flower-bearing ones, are obovate, truncated, deeply emarginate or two lobed, and irregularly toothed on the edges; female flowers without foot-

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stalks on the last or utmost division of the leaf-formed branchlets; in small heads, very rarely of more than two or three flowers on the terminal branchlets.

A straight tree from ten to thirty feet high, found at Kini-Balu, in Borneo, at an elevation of 8000 feet, and on the Mountain Pae, near Sarawak, at an elevation of 3000 feet.

It is quite tender.

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No. 3. PHYLLOCLADUS RHOMBOIDALIS, *Richard*, the Celerytopped or Adventure Bay Pine.

Syn. Phylloeladus Billardierii, Mirbel.

" asplenifolia, Hooker.

- " Salisburia Billardierii, L. C. Richard.
- " Podocarpus asplenifolia, Labillardier.
- " Thalamia asplenifolia, Sprengel.
- " Taxus serratifolia, Noisette.

Leaves at first minute, scale-like appendages on the apex and margins of the leaf-like branchlets, which at length become leaves, the leaves themselves appearing to be only compressed branchlets of various shapes, some rhomboid, or oblong fanshaped, pinnatifid, more or less divided, lobed, and all wedgeshaped at the base, closely adhering, decurrent, and with numerous fan-like nerves, the same colour and texture on both sides, and furnished in the centre with a large round rib, most elevated towards the base of the leaf, where it is drawn into a short, stout footstalk, linear-incised, or servated round the edges, sometimes entire or bluntly lobed, and pinnatifid, with opposite lobes, somewhat pinnate on the lower part, with wing-like appendages. Branches seattered, or somewhat in whorls, ascending or spreading, regularly rounded, mostly naked on the lower part; lateral ones and branchlets vertical or alternate; branchlets greenish on both faces when young, but of a purplish brown when old and in winter; male flowers on the summit of the leaf-like branches surrounded by the scaleformed, imbricated leaves; female ones in separate clusters, small, obseure, and terminal. Fruit in connected heads, two or

194

three together, each half enclosing in a fleshy covering a solitary seed of an oval shape, with a thin shell, and very small.

A beautiful branching tree, growing forty or fifty feet high, and from two to six feet in diameter, found on the humid mountains of Tasmania.

It is not hardy.

'No. 4. PHYLLOCLADUS TRICHOMANOIDES, Don, the Maidenhairlike Phyllocladus.

Leaflets numerous, and pinnated in two rows, obliquely wedge-shaped, feathery-nerved, lobed, or pinnatifiely divided, with the lobes terminating very abruptly, and toothed on the edges, regularly flattened on the upper surface, furrowed, alternate, and channelled at the base, deeply divided, with the divisions somewhat two-rowed, without any footstalks and indented or crenated, but frequently a little undulated, of a green or reddish-green colour when young, but of a builliant red or brown colour when old and in winter. Branches frequently in whorls of five, spreading and cylindrical; branchlets, leaflike, slender, short, spreading, or deflected, and either in whorls or somewhat in two rows. Male flowers terminal, in close heads and evlindrical; female ones in small clusters and terminal. Fruit connected in small heads, two or three together. Seeds very small, oval-pointed, nut-like, solitary, and halfenclosed in a fleshy covering. Seed-leaves in twos.

A graceful tree, with a straight, cylindrical stem and spreading branches, growing sixty or seventy feet high, and three or four feet in diameter, found in the forests of Tamesin, on the northern island of New Zealand, where it is called by the natives Tanekaka, and Toa-Toa. The timber is hard and heavy, and the bark is used by the natives of New Zealand for dying their mats of a red or black colour. There is the following variety :---

PHYLLOCLADUS TRICHOMANOIDES GLAUCA, Parlatore. Syn. Phyllocladus glauca, Carrière.

Leaf-formed branchlets, slender, and tapering to the base ; of 0/2 $\,$

a reddish-green or rusty-brown colour on the upper surface; very finely and irregularly cut or jagged on the margins, and very like those of Phyllocladus rhomboidalis, with an angular footstalk; the more younger leaves being of a glossy green, slightly glaucous on the under side; while the adult ones are remarkable for their very white-glaucous, or almost bluish-gray colour.

It is a distinct variety, and, like the species, tender.

Gen. PICEA. Don. The Silver Firs.

Flowers, moncecious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male catkins axillary or terminal; the female ones solitary, on very short branchlets, and cylindrical.

Cones, erect, cylindrical, or nearly so, axillary, and growing on the upper side of the branches.

Scales, deciduous, or falling off when ripe from the axile of the cone, which remains persistent on the branches.

Bracteas, dorsal, and either enclosed by or projecting beyond the scales.

Seeds, somewhat triangular, full of turpentine, two under each seale, covered with a soft tegument, and furnished with ample persistent, membranaceous wings, more or less wedgeshaped.

Seed-leaves, in fives.

Leaves, solitary, flat, pectinated more or less in two rows, persistent, and silvery below.

Name derived from "pix," pitch,—the trees producing abundance of resin.

All trees, found in Europe, Asia, North America, Mexico, and Northern Africa.

Pliny and the ancient writers originally called the Siver Fir "Abies" (which name may have been a corruption of *Albus*, the leaves of the Silver Fir being white when seen from below),

196

but which name Linneus afterwards changed to that of *Picea*, on account of the abundance of resinous matter produced by the tree. Again, more recently Professor Link proposed the restoration of its older name, under that of *Abies vera*; a suggestion which has been followed by nearly all the continental writers, but rejected by those in England and America; hence the reverse of names applied to the Silver Firs and Spruces on the continent, to those used in this country and America.

- Section I. BRACTEATA, OR THOSE KINDS WITH THE BRACTEAS ON THE CONES NOT HIDDEN BY THE SCALES, AND EITHER PROJECTING OR REFLEXED.
 - No. 1. PICEA APOLLINIS, Rauch, the Apollo Silver Fir. Syu. Picea. Cephalonica Apollinis, Gordon.

", Kukunaria, Wenderth.

" Abies Apollinis, Link.

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29

- " pectinata Apollinis, Endlicher.
- " Reginæ Amaliæ, Heldreich.
- " Peloponnesiaca, German Gardens.

" Cephalonica Arcadica, Henk.

" " Parnassica, Henk.

" Panachaica, Heldreich.

Pinus Apollinis, Antoine.

" Peloponnesiaca, Huage.

This kind agrees in several respects both with the common Silver Fir (Picea peetinata), with which Professor Endlicher associated it in his "Synopsis Coniferarum," and the Cephalonian Fir (Picea Cephalonica) with which I myself identified it in the "Pinetum," and with which kind it entirely agrees both in its cones and habit of growth, but differs more or less in the shape and size of its leaves, which appear to be nearly intermediate between those of the two species, some of the leaves being long, linear, flat, and more or less rounded at the ends, and of a glossy deep green above, with a slight furrow

along the upper surface, and furnished with two faint hollow glaucous bands on the under side, separated by the keeled midrib, which, with the thickened but seldom reflected margins, are pale green; the larger leaves are frequently more than an inch long and one line broad, with the ends always more or less bifid or rounded, slightly glaucous bencath, and very thickly arranged on the upper side of the branchlets, on dilated footstalks, more or less twisted, while the lesser foliage, which are always on the more slender and twiggy branchlets, are lanceshaped, very acute pointed, less densely placed along the spray. more seattered round the shoots, much narrower, quite glaucous below, and seldom more than half an inch in length on the adult trees, and very similar to those of Picea Cephalonica, but both forms and all modifications from the one to the other are generally produced on the same branch; much, however, depending on the vigour or position of the branches and the age of the trees, as to the shape and size of the foliage. The male catkins are in groups, surrounding the summit of the adult shoots, and sessile, while the cones are axillary, solitary, and always erect on the upper side of the top branches, very resinous externally, and quite similar to those of Picea Cephalonica in size and shape, with the scales an inch or more wide, incurved and rounded on the upper margin, bracteas projecting beyond the scales, ear-shaped, flat, reflected, mucronate, and lacerated laterally on the edges, and with a long central reflected point.

A handsome tree, rarely exceeding 60 or 70 feet in height, and two or three feet in diameter, with an ample spreading head and smooth stem, covered with a pale yellowish brown bark, scareely or ever having on its surface any of those blisters containing resinous matter, so commonly to be found on all the Silver Firs. It is found plentiful in many parts of Greece, forming extensive forests, at elevations varying from 1500 to 4000 feet, but more particularly in the southern parts, such as on the sacred Apollo and on the celebrated and mighty mounts called Parnassus and Olympus, where in olden times mankind went

SILVER FIRS.

in crowds to be deluded, and giants piled up in hopes to scale heaven. It is also found in the Morea, near Tripolizza, once the Turkish capital, in central Arcadia, particularly on the castern part of the plain, at the foot of Mount Mænalus, a region which even the ancients characterized as the "abode of winter." It is quite hardy, but, like the Mount Enos Silver Fir, suffers greatly (especially when young) from the late spring frosts, which so frequently destroy the young growth on many of our Silver Firs.

Much difference of opinion still exists among writers with respect to whether the Apollo Fir should be considered a distinct species, or only as a variety of the common Silver Fir, or Mount Enos Silver Fir. Professor Endlicher considered it as only a variety of the Picea pectinata, while Professor Link made it a distinct species, and in which opinion he has been followed by M. Carrière and some others, while I myself at first referred it to Picea Cephalonica, a kind to which it certainly is very nearly related, and frequently confounded with; but after a careful examination of ample and excellent original specimens presented to me by Professor Link, I have come to the conclusion that he is right in considering it a distinct species, especially as it is always reproduced true from seed and retains its great diversity of foliage, the larger portion of which is generally more or less linear, dense, and bluntpointed, while the remainder is more or less dagger-shaped very acute pointed, thickly placed all round the shoots, and like those of Picea Cephaloniea.

The Apollo Fir has been brought into notice by M. Heldreich, of Athens, under the name of Abies Regime Amaliæ, or the New Arcadian Fir, and with a statement that it was first obtained in 1856 by M. Schmidt, the Curator of the Royal Gardens at Athens, who at the time considered it new, and distinct from the Grecian, or Apollo Fir, and gave to it the name of Pinus Peloponnesiaca, but which name M. Heldreich afterwards changed to that of Abies Regime Amaliæ, in compliment to the Queen of Grecce, a great patron of gardening. M. Sehmidt, however, had never seen the tree, nor was any one aware of its peculiarities until Messrs, Balsamaki and Origoni, two inspectors of the royal forests, reached Khrysovitsi, a village in central Arcadia, near Tripolizza, in the Morca, where, at an elevation of about 1500 feet above the sea, they discovered a whole forest of this fir, stretching in a north-westerly direction towards Alouistena, and covering Mount Rhoudia and the adjacent valleys, thus having an extent of above three leagues in length and one and a half broad. It is called by the country people "Hemeron Elaton" (tame fir), on account of the lower situations of its forests on the mountains, and the ready means for obtaining its timber for domestic purposes, while on the other hand they apply the term "Agrion Elaton" (wild fir) to the Picea Cephalonica, because of the inaeccssible and lofty places where it in general grows. The inhabitants living near the large fir forests are in the habit of ringing the stems, or cutting off the heads of the more vigorous trees at about two or three fect from the ground, for the purpose of obtaining the resin which flows from the wounds and upper part of the stumps, and which stumps afterwards throw out a number of symmetrically-formed shoots, the principal ones of which eventually, if undisturbed, become leaders, and form stems frequently twenty feet high and one foot in diameter.

No. 2. PICEA BALSAMEA, Loudon, the Balm of Gilead Fir.

Syn. Abies balsamifera, Michaux.

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>>	" minor, Duhamcl.
"	" balsamea, Miller.
,,	Pinus balsamea, Linnœus.
"	Peuce balsamea, Richard.

Leaves solitary, entire, or emarginated at the points, irregularly two-rowed, or scattered round the leading shoots, spreading, flat, silvery beneath, and bright deep green above, threequarters of an inch long, and thickly set on the branches. Cones evlindrical, slightly tapering to both ends, erect on the upper

SILVER FIRS.

part of the branches, four inches long and one and a half broad, of a violet colour, and without any footstalks, scales rounded on the upper part, six-eighths of an inch broad and the same in length, entire on the exposed part, and smooth, bracteas rather short, erect, and projecting half the length of the scales, rounded in the middle and terminated with rather a long. sharp point, seeds very small, angular, soft, and only half the size of those of the common Silver Fir, with broad ample wings.

A small pyramidal tree, seldom growing more than thirty or forty feet high, even in America, and one foot in diameter.

It is found in Canada, Nova Scotia, New England, and other Northern States of America; also on the Grandfather Mountain in North Carolina.

The stem of this fir produces by incision, the Balm of Gilead or Canadian Balsam, used in medicine and the arts. There are the following varieties :---

PICEA BALSAMEA LONGIFOLIA, Loudon.

" Abies balsamea longifolia, Endlicher.

This variety has much longer leaves, and more upright branches, and was first obtained by Messrs. Booth, of Hamburgh.

PICEA BALSAMEA VARIEGATA, Knight.

This variety only differs in having a portion of the leaves of a whitish colour, intermixed along with the usual green ones, and which gives the tree a variegated appearance.

No. 3. PICEA BRACHYPHYLLA, Gordon, the Short-leaved Silver Fir.

Syn. Abies brachyphylla, Maximowicz, " Pinus brachyphylla, Parlatore.

Leaves short, straight or curved, flat, stiff, linear, crowded, and turned upwards on the branchlets, enlarged at the base, rounded or subemarginate at the points, slightly furrowed along the upper side, and marked beneath on both sides of the prominent midrib with white glaucous stripes, and from one-half to one-third of an inch long, and one line broad. Cones solitary, oblong-cylindrical, obtuse at the apex, sessile and erect on the upper side of the branches, and three inches long, and one and a quarter broad. Scales broadly-reniform and resinous, with the margins rounded and entire, and onethird of an inch long, and three-fourths of an inch broad, Bracteas broad and linear below, enlarged and orbicular above. irregularly dentated on the margins, and with a short, projecting point. Seeds wedge-shaped, angular, soft, and full of turpentine, with somewhat equal-sided, persistent wings, broadest at the top.

A tall, pyramidal tree, found on the mountains of Fusiyama in Japan.

No. 4. PICEA BRACTEATA, Loudon, the Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Syn. Abies bracteata, Hooker.

" Pinus bracteata, Don.

" " venusta, Douglas.

Leaves solitary, two-rowed, linear, tapering to both ends, alternate, flat on the upper side, entire, and sharp-pointed, from two to two and a half inches long, and rather more than one-tenth of an inch wide, bright green above, ribbed with two silverywhite lines below, crowded and scattered at the insertion on the branches, but two-rowed and extended above. Branches in whorls, spreading, slender, lower ones drooping, lesser ones bent downwards; buds composed of large, loose, elliptic, paleyellow seales, destitute of resin, axillary, and scattered along the branches but mostly towards the points. Cones ovate, erect, on very short footstalks, four inches long, and two inches wide, in great clusters on the upper side of the top adult branches. Scales kidney-shaped, concave and rounded on the upper margin, and stipulate at the back. Bracteas wedgeshaped, three-lobed, the middle one two inches long, recurved, particularly those towards the base, which are the longest, while those towards the summit are nearly straight, much shorter, and

but little changed in appearance or colour from the ordinary leaves; the lateral lobes are very short, and extend very little beyond the end of the scales. Seeds wedge-shaped, soft, and angular, with rather short, but broad, membranaceous wings.

Trunk very slender, but as straight as an arrow; with the upper third of the tree frequently only clothed with branches, and giving it the appearance of an elongated pyramid or cone.

A tall, slender tree, growing 120 feet high, but only two or three feet in diameter, first discovered by Douglas, on the mountains along the Columbia River, and afterwards by Dr. Coulter and Hartweg, on the sea range of Santa Lucia, in Upper California, at an elevation of from 2500 to 3000 feet above the sea.

It is quite hardy, but suffers very much in its young growth from late spring frosts.

No. 5. PICEA CEPHALONICA, London, the Mount Enos Fir.

Syn. Abies Luscombeana, London.

" Cephalonica, Loudon.

.. Pinns Cephaloniea, Endlicher.

Leaves solitary, rigid, flat, dagger-shaped, and standing at right angles on every side of the branches; dark, shining green above, with two silvery lines beneath, and tapering from the base to the point, which terminates in a sharp point; footstalks very short, dilated lengthwise at their juneture with the branches, equally and closely distributed all over the branches, and not two-rowed, as is commonly the case in the Silver Firs. Buds prominent, somewhat square-sided, pointed, and slightly covered with resin; branches very munerous, in regular tiers on the main stem, but branching in all directions in the lateral ones. Cones erect, straight, cylindrical, tapering a little at both ends, five or six inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter. Scales rounded on the upper part, broad and entire, wedgeshaped below; bracteas projecting beyond the seales, linearoblong, with the lower part much attenuated, and tapering gradually into a stiff, unequally-toothed, and reflexed sharp point at the top.

A fine tree, growing upwards of 60 feet high, with a trunk nine or ten feet in circunference, and a spreading head.

Timber very hard and durable. It is called the Wild Cedar by the Greeks.

It is found on the highest mountain in Cephalonia, called Mount Enos, or the Black Mountain, at an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet, and was first introduced into England by General Napier, when governor of Cephalonia.

It is quite hardy, but suffers greatly in its young growth by the late spring frosts.

No. 6. PICEA FIRMA, Siebold, the Japan Silver Fir.

Syn. Abies homolepis, Siebold.

,,	"	firma, Zuccarini.
,,	,,,	Momi, Siebold.
,,	,,,	bifida, <i>Siebold</i> .

Leaves solitary, somewhat two-rowed, one inch long, very thickly placed on the shoots, linear, flat, and blunt-pointed, or sometimes deeply bifid at the ends, partially sickle-shaped, on very short footstalks, and soldom inserted exactly in lines on the branches; smooth, leathery, of a rich green above, and marked on each side of the mid-rib on the under side with two white lines. Branches in regular whorls, like the common Silver Fir, spreading, flat, and horizontal, with the smaller ones opposite, and thickly clothed with foliage; buds oval, rounded on the points, smooth, in threes, the middle one the longest, imbricated, and surrounded with numerous narrow membranaceous scales, in several close tiers, which remain at the base of the shoots, afterwards, for some years. Cones cylindrical, blunt-pointed, straight, but sometimes slightly curved, and on short footstalks, three inches long, and one inch broad, thickly covered with closely imbricated brown scales. Scales broad, wedge-shaped at the base, rounded on the upper margin, and slightly crenulated, numerous, deciduous, thin, flat, imbricated, membranaceous round the edges, and slightly toothed, thickest at the base, of a dull brown colour, and falling off the axile in the autumn after the seeds are ripe; bracteas projecting,

stiff, and acute. Seeds triangular and soft, with broad wings. Seed-leaves in fives.

A tall tree, with the appearance of the common Silver Fir found, according to Dr. Siebold, on the Japan Islands of Nippon, and Jezo, and frequent in the provinces of Matsu and Dewa, at an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet. The Japanese distinguish different varieties under the names of "To-Momi," from the north of China, and the "Jezo-Momi," or the "Nire-Momi," of Japan; this last is distinguished by its leaves sloping more towards the ends of the branches, and by the cones being much shorter. They also distinguish a kind with the ends of the leaves deeply divided (bifid); but such variations appear to be produced by elevation, elimate, and soil, and are, as well as Dr. Siebold's Abies homolepis, nothing but the species altered by such circumstances. In Japan it is called "Uro-Siro" (leaves white beneath), and "Sjnra-Momi" (white, or Silver Fir).

No. 7. PICEA FRASERI, Loudon, Fraser's Silver Fir. Syn. Abies balsamea Fraseri, Spach. """Fraseri, Lindley. "Pinns Fraseri, Pursh.

Leaves solitary, seattered all round the shoots, or irregularly two-rowed, linear, flat, slightly emarginate, or bluntly pointed, deep-green above, silvery beneath, shorter, and more erect than those of the Bahn of Gilead Fir, and denser on the branches. Cones erect, oblong egg-shaped, two inches long, and rather more than one inch broad, and singly on the upper surface of the branches. Seales orbicularly wedge-shaped, and half an inch broad; bracteas inversely heart-shaped in the upper part, sharp-pointed, half projecting beyond the seales, reflexed, or bent backwards, very broad, and in regular rows.

A small tree, growing from 15 to 20 feet high, thickly set with rather flat branches and branchlets, found on the mountains of Carolina and Pennsylvania. It is the Double Balsam Fir of the Americans.

There are the following varieties :---

PICEA FRASERI GLAUCA, Wm. Paul, the Glaucous Double Balsam Fir.

This is a fine, robust variety, with the leaves thickly placed all round the shoots, and of a beautiful silvery white beneath.

There are plants of this handsome variety in Mr. Wm. Paul's nursery at Waltham Cross.

PICEA FRASERI HUDSONICA, Knight, the Hudson's Bay Silver Fir.

Syn. Picea Fraseri Hudsoniea, Loudon.

- " " Hudsonica, Hort.
- " " balsamea prostrata, Knight.
- " Abies Hudsonica, Bose.
- " " Fraseri nana, Hort.
- " " balsamea prostrata, Knight.

This is a very dwarf variety, not growing more than three or four feet high, but forming a dense, close bush with a flat top.

It is found in the Hudson Bay Company's territory in North America.

No. 8. PICEA HOLOPHYLLA, *Gordon*, the Mandschurian Silver Fir.

Syn. Pinus holophylla, Parlatore.

" Abies holophylla, Maximowicz.

Leaves erowded, and somewhat arranged in two rows, short, rigid, straight, or slightly eurved, linear and flat, with a narrow furrow along the upper surface, and striped on both sides of the prominent keel on the under side with white, and three quarters of an inch long, and nearly one line broad; petiole dilated and a little twisted. Cones solitary, oblong-cylindrical and erect on the upper side of the branches. Scales resinous, broadly-dilated, rounded, and entire on the margins, and three quarters of an inch long and one inch wide; bracts ovate, toothed on the edges, abruptly pointed, and much longer than the scales. Seeds soft, angularly wedge-shaped, and full of turpentine. Wings somewhat quadrilateral, persistent, and of a yellowish colour. A large tree, found at Port May, in the south-eastern part of Mandschuria, in Eastern Tartary.

No. 9. PICEA NOBILIS, Loudon, the Noble Silver Fir. Syn. Pinus nobilis, Douglas. " Abies nobilis, Lindley.

Leaves solitary, crowded, irregularly two-rowed, mostly on the upper side of the branches; one inch and three-quarters long, flat, linear, falcate, compressed, and turned upwards, dull green above, and silvery beneath. Cones solitary on the upper part of the top branches, cylindrical, thick, and rather obtuse; six or seven inches long, and two inches and three quarters broad. Scales triangular, with the edges incurved, entire on the margin, and without the bract, one inch and a quarter long, and the same broad Bracteas projecting, imbricated backwards, and longer than the scales; jagged round the edges on the exposed part, five-eighths of an inch long, and with a long and rather broad point or tail in the middle. Seeds small, angular, soft, and with the wings one inch and a quarter in length, and five-eighths of an inch broad in the widest part.

A noble tree, growing 200 feet high, with regular, horizontal, spreading branches, and cinnamon-coloured bark. It is found growing on the North-West Coast of North America, along the banks of the Columbia River, and on the mountains of Northern California. Mr. Jeffrey found it on the Shasta Mountains at an elevation of from 6000 to 8000 feet, a tree 200 feet high and four feet in diameter, growing in a red loamy soil.

This majestic tree, according to Douglas, forms vast forests upon the mountains of Northern California, and produces excellent timber. He says, "I spent three weeks in a forest composed of this tree, and day by day could not cease to admire it," The Indians along the Columbia River and on the north-west coast call it Tue Tue (Big Tree).

PICEA, OR

PICEA NOBILIS GLAUCA, Hort.

A splendid variety, with all the leaves of a beautiful silverywhite colour. It is in the Nursery of Mr. Riehard Smith, of Woreester.

No. 10. PICEA NORDMANNIANA, Loudon, Professor Nordmann's Silver Fir.

Syn. Abies eandieans, Fischer.

"	"	peetinata leioelada, <i>Link</i> .
,,,	"	Pieea leioelada, <i>Lindley</i> .
,,))	leioelada, Steven.
"	55	Nordmanniana, Link.
,,	Pieea	pectinata leioclada, Hort.
>>		Pieea, Tournefort, not Willdenow.
27	,,	Nordmanniana, Steven.
22		orientalis, Frivaldsky.
	,,	,

Leaves solitary, in a double series, two rowed, euryed upwards, nearly equal in length, flat, linear, and one inch long, with the point emarginate; deep glossy green above, and ehannelled below, with a glaueous white line each side of the mid-rib, equal in breadth to the keel, and thickened margins, and more or less twisted at the base. Branches, dense, and regularly disposed in whorls, the lower ones horizontal, the upper ones rising at a more acute angle. Cones, on very short footstalks, erect on the upper side of the branches, five inches long, two inches and a half in diameter, and egg-shaped, a little blunted at the ends. Scales closely adpressed, eup-shaped, very obtuse, nearly one inch and a half in breadth, and the same in the full length; somewhat recurved, smooth, entire, and falling off when the seeds are ripe. Braeteas adhering to the narrow base of the seales, but afterwards free and extending beyond the seales, getting wider by degrees from the base outwards, rarely ovate, often eordate, reflexed at the apex, and ineumbent on the lower seale, with the point a line and a half long. Seeds triangular, soft, two under each seale, and ripe in September. Wings obliquely expanded and membranous, with the

inner margin straight. Stem, exceedingly straight, and from eighty to a hundred feet high, and three feet in diameter, with a smooth bark when full grown.

This beautiful tree is common on the Crimean Mountains and those cast of the Black Sea. Professor Nordmann, of Odessa, discovered it first on the summit of the Adshar Mountains, towards the sources of the Kur, at an elevation of 6000 feet, and M. Wittmann observed it on the southern declivity of the mountains between Cartalin and Achalzich, as far up as the Alpine regions, growing amongst a forest of Abics Orientalis, and nearly 100 feet high. The timber is good and harder than that of the celebrated Oriental Spruce.

The young shoots of this Fir are quite smooth and glossy (hence the name leioelada), and its timber is said to be much harder than that of the common Silver Fir. A truly beautiful tree, from its leaves being very silvery beneath, and the great abundance of its large, purplish strobiles, which are produced on the upper side of the branches.

It is perfectly hardy, and commences growing late in the spring.

No. 11. PICEA PECTINATA, Loudon, the Common Silver Fir.

Syn. Abies taxifolia, Desfont.

"	>>	vulgaris, Poiret.
22	,,,	Picea, Lindley.
\$ 2	22	argentea, De Chamb.
"	,,	alba, Miller.
9.2	12	pectinata, De Candole.
53	Picea	taxifolia, Hort.
39		Picca, Willd., not Tournefort.
23	22	Abics, Duroi.
		peetinata, Lamarck.

Leaves solitary, flat, obtuse, and two-rowed, with their points turned up; from three quarters to an inch long, stiff, and of a shining dark green above and with two lines of a silvery white on each side of the mid-rib beneath. Cones from six to seven inches long, and from one and a half to two inches broad, eylindrical, erect, on the upper side of the branches, green when young, afterwards reddish, and when ripe of a brown colour. Scales, one inch and a quarter long and the same in breadth, rounded, and thin at the margins, with a long bract fixed on the back of each, and extending beyond the scale, and terminating in a sharp flat point. Seeds soft and full of turpentine, angular, enveloped, and surmounted with a membranaceous wing, broader above than below. Seed-leaves five in number.

A lofty tree, growing from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet high, with an ereet stem, regularly furnished with whorls of branches, which stand horizontal, and a trunk frequently six or eight feet in diameter.

The Common Silver Fir is found all over the Alps, from east to west, and on the Alps of Piedmont. It is principally found at an elevation of from 2000 to 4500 feet, and grows on the whole ehain of the Apennines, from north to south, and on the mountains of Middle Europe, but is not found on the mountains of the North of Europe. It is also found on the Pyrenees, is ecommon on the higher mountains of Greece, and has the following varieties:—

PICEA PECTINATA PYRAMIDALIS, *Hort*, the Pyramidal Common Silver Fir.

Syn. Abies peetinata pyramidalis, Carrière.

" Piecea pyramidalis, Hort.

" " taxifolia pyramidalis, Makoy.

The branches of this variety of the Common Silver Fir are turned upwards on the main stem, but with their ends and branchlets curved, and more or less drooping.

It has a narrow, conical head, resembling that of the Lombardy Poplar in outline, but with a drooping appearance when closely inspected. A very striking variety, of German origin.

SILVER FIRS.

PICEA PECTINATA FASTIGIATA, Booth, the Upright Common Silver Fir.

Syn. Abies pectinata stricta, Carrière.

" " Metensis, Hort—Paris.

, " pyramidalis, Metensis, Carrière.

" Pieca pectinata Metensis, Hort.

" " Metensis, Hort.

Leaves short, slender, frequently curved upwards, and much smaller than those of the species.

This singular variety originated at Metz, in France, and differs from the preceding German one in having its branches and branchlets more erect, slenderer, thinner, and much compressed, and in the full-grown trees having an erect pyramidal shape like the Lombardy Poplar.

PICEA PECTINATA NANA, Knight.

Syn. Picea cinerea, Baumann.

Abies pectinata prostrata, Hort.

A very dwarf variety, growing one or two feet high, and smaller in all its parts; of French origin.

PICEA PECTINATA PENDULA, Godefroy.

This differs in having all its branches and twigs drooping. It is of French origin, and eurious.

PICEA PECTINATA TORTUOSA, Booth.

This variety has its branches and branchlets very much twisted and crooked, which gives it a very singular appearance. It is of German origin.

PICEA PECTINATA VARIEGATA, Hort.

This variety has some of its leaves pale straw colour, or white, intermixed on the branches and young shoots, which gives the tree a variegated appearance.

P 2

PICEA, OR

No. 12. PICEA RELIGIOSA, Loudon, the Sacred Silver Fir.

Syn.	Abies	religiosa, <i>Lindley</i> .
33	"	hirtella, Lindley.
,,,	Picca	hirtella, Loudon.
22	Pinus	hirtella, Humboldt.
>>	>>	religiosa, Humboldt.

Leaves solitary, from one to one inch and a half long, linear, and rather thinly set on the branches; quite entire, bluntly pointed, and rather irregularly two-rowed, flat, deep green above and silvery beneath, especially when young, but when old both sides are nearly the same colour. Branches rather slender, and when young covered with hairs; but when fullgrown and old, quite smooth. Cones erect, with a short footstalk, roundish egg-shaped, five inches long and two and a half wide, and of a purple colour when young. Scales broad, rounded, or kidney-shaped on the upper margin, one inch and a half broad, entire, and rather thick at the margin. Bracteas longer than the scales, projecting, and reflexed backwards over the scales, very broad, short-pointed, and with an even edge. Seeds rather large, angular, and soft, with transparent wings. Seed-leaves five in number.

An elegant tree, attaining a height of 150 fect, with a smooth brown bark, and rather thin of branches.

It is found on the mountains of Mexico. Schiede found it upon the cold mountains of Orizaba, at the highest limit of arborescent vegetation. Hartweg found it in various places in Mexico between 15° and 22° of south latitude, but its chief range is about 19° of south latitude, and at an elevation of 9000 fect. He also found it on the Campanario, the highest point of the mountains of Angangueo, five or six feet in diameter, and 150 feet high.

It is the Oyamel of the Mexicans, and is largely used for decorating their churches on particular religious observances.

It is more or less tender, and has the following variety :--

SILVER FIRS.

PICEA RELIGIOSA GLAUCESCENS, Gordon, the Silver-leaved Mexican Fir.

Syn. Abies glaucescens, Roezl.

" " glauca, Roest.

" " Tlapaleatuda, Roezl.

Leaves longer and more silvery on both siles than those of the Oyamel Fir, but in other respects very similar. Comes also like those of Picea religiosa, but broader, and furnished with large, reflected bracts, which are very much longer than the scales, except near the apex of the cone, where they are mostly wanting. Bracteas much longer than the scales, bent backwards, very broad, spoon-shaped, fringed round the murgins, and furnished with a long, tapering point, quite entire on the edges.

A beautiful glaucous variety of the Mexican Silver Fir, found growing on the "Mont de las Cruces," in Mexico, by M. Roezl, who says the leaves are so glaucous, or silvery on each side, that, at a great distance, one would declare the trees were covered with snow, and that they are much whiter than the Cedrus Deodara, on closer inspection. The cones, when young, are of a bright green colour, whereas those of the species are deep purple.

Section II. BREVIBRACTEATA, OR THOSE KINDS WITH THE BRACTEAS SHORTER THAN THE SCALES, AND ENCLOSED.

No. 13. PICEA AMABILIS, Loudon, the Lovely Silver Fir. Syn. Pinus amabilis, Douglas, """lasiocarpa, Hooker. "Abies amabilis, Lindley. ""Jasiocarpa, Lindley.

Leaves, solitary, linear, flat, entire, blunt-pointed, one inch long, irregularly and densely two-rowed, incurved on the upper side of the branches, bright green above and glaucons below. Branches irregular on the main stem; lateral ones numerous,

PICEA, OR

tolerably flat, and densely eovered with leaves. Cones, erect, solitary, large, ovate-cylindrical, six inches long, and two inches and a half broad, slightly tapering to both ends, and woolly when young. Seales, smooth, round, and entire, an inch and a quarter broad, and about the same long, and falling off when the cones are ripe. Bracteas very short, and concealed by the seales. Seeds, angular and soft, with membranaecous wings.

A magnificent tree, seen towering above all others in its native forests in Northern California, growing 200 feet high on the mountains east of Fraser's River, in latitude 50°. Mr. Jeffrey found it growing on the sloping sides of the mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet, with the leaves very small, darkgreen above, and silvery beneath, and with the branches horizontal, short and bushy, growing 250 feet high, in a gravelly soil, and five feet in diameter, with sixty feet of the stem without branches; the bark of the young trees are covered with large blisters, filled with resinous matter.

It is called "Mareilp" by the American Indians, and is quite hardy.

No. 14. PICEA CILICICA, Rauch, the Cilician Silver Fir. Syn. Abies Ciliciea, Carrière.

	" Tehugatskoi, Lawson.
"	" Sibirica alba, Fischer.
,,	" Pichta alba, Hort.
,,	" " Fisheri, Loudon.
"	" Rinzi, Hort.
,,,	Pieca Sibirica alba, Hort.
39	" Piehta alba, Hort.
	" " longifolia, Hort.
,,	" Rinzi, Hort.
>>	Pinus Cilicica, Kotschy.
"	" Tehugatskoi, Fischer.
"	" Sibirica alba, Fischer.
>>	" Pichta longifolia, Hort.
	8

Leaves densely and irregularly arranged in two rows, and

SILVER FIRS.

more or less horizontally placed along the branchlets, but somewhat seattered all round the leading shoots; and from one to one inch and three quarters long, and rather more than one line broad, quite straight, linear, flat, long, and narrow, with the ends bidented, and the base twisted; of a dark shining green on the upper side, and quite glaucons below, except on the mid-rib and margins, which are of a deep green colour. Branches mostly in whorls, thickly set on the stem, from the base upwards, the lower ones being horizontal, but as they ascend the stem, they get gradually shorter and more elevated at their points; branchlets and smaller spray, slender, rather short, flat, much divided, spreading, and thickly set in two horizontal rows along the branches. Male catkins on footstalks, cylindrical, and rounded at the ends. Cones erect, from seven to eight inches long, and nearly two inches in diameter, of a cylindrical shape, rounded at the base, and obtuse at the apex, with a concave depression in the centre, and so numerous on the upper side of the top branches, as to give that part of the tree quite the appearance of a large candelabrum full of wax lights. Seales concave, closely imbricated, and of a leathery texture, from three quarters to an inch broad, and one inch deep on the exposed part, with the upper margin transversely elliptic, quite entire on the edges, and very thin. Bracteas small, strap-shaped, a little contracted at the top, crenated along the edges, and furnished with a central point, and entirely hidden by the scales. Seeds soft, full of turpentine, somewhat three-cornered, and furnished with oblique wedgeshaped wings.

A handsome tree, of a pyramidal shape, thickly furnished with vertical branches to the ground, and growing fifty feet high, and three feet in diameter, with the stem covered with a thick ashy-gray coloured bark, full of deep fissures when old.

It is found on the Taurian and Caramanian mountains in Asia Minor; M. Kotschy discovered it in one of the valleys of the Taurus, to the north-west of the great Cilician defile, called Gullah Boghos, and on the southern slope of the great mountain ehain ealled Bulgardah, in Cilicia, at an elevation of from 3000 to 7000 feet above the sea, mostly in immense forests, or intermixed with the eedar of Lebanon. The Mongolians eall it "Chadsura" (green and white), and the late Dr. Fischer considered it only a variety of the Siberian Pitch Fir (Picea Piehta), a kind which it certainly very much resembles, but differs from in having very much longer cones, and leaves more silvery beneath.

It is quite hardy, and called "Tehugatskoy" (strong-seented Fir) by the Russians.

No. 15. PICEA CONCOLOR, Gordon, the Concolor-leaved Silver Fir.

Syn. Pinus eoneolor, *Parlatore*, " Abies eoneolor, *Lindley*.

Leaves elosely placed, somewhat two-rowed, and the same eolour on both surfaces; they are linear, flat, leathery, and either slightly faleate or straight, more or less obtuse at the points, of a whitish eolour when young, pale green when old, and from one and a half to two inches long and one line broad. Cones solitary, ereet, nearly sessile, oblong, rounded at the ends, and from two inches and a quarter to two and three-quarters long, and from one inch and a quarter to one and a half broad. Seales almost horizontal, elosely placed, a little turned up at the edges, transversely elliptic, with the margins rounded and nearly entire. Braeteas, shorter than the seales and hidden. Seeds soft and angularly wedge-shaped, with thin, broad, persistent, and somewhat four-sided wings.

A magnificent tree, with horizontal branches in regular whorls, found on the Santa Fé mountains, in New Mexico, by Fendler, and on the Rio de los Animos, in Southern California, by Engelmann.

No. 16. PICEA GRANDIS, Loudon, the Great Californian Silver Fir. Syn. Pinus grandis, Douglas.

Syn. Abies grandis, Lindley. ""Gordoniana, Carrière.

Leaves linear, flat, channelled above, emarginate, or with a small notch at the point, and all irregularly arranged, horizontally in double rows on each side of the branchlets, in a more or less pectinate manner, on short twisted footstalks; those forming the upper tiers on each side of the shoots are much the shortest, and little more than three quarters of an inch in length, while the majority of those comprising the under series are of various lengths, and nearly double that of the upper ones, but not broader, and all of a deep glossy green above, and with two silvery white bands below, between the mid-rib and thickened margins, both of which are of a bright green colour. Branches mostly in horizontal whorls, flat, and spreading. Branchlets glossy, smooth, rather short, compact, and placed laterally in two horizontal rows, and when young, with quite a varnished appearance. Cones erect, cylindrical, and from three and a half to four inches long, and one and a half inch broad. Seales broad transversely, crescent shaped, rounded on the exposed part, incurved at the edges, closely placed, tolerably equal in size, downy externally, deciduous when fully matured, and with the small fringed dorsal bracteas entirely hidden by the overlapping scales; seeds small, angular, soft, and with persistent wings, three quarters of an inch long. Seedleaves five in number.

A noble tree, always found in moist valleys, growing from 150 to 200 feet high, with a brown scaly bark, and very much resembling the common Silver Fir when old, but differing in the young shoots having a glossy or polished appearance, and in its much smaller cones, with hidden dorsal bracteas.

It was first discovered in 1831, by Douglas, in Northern California, growing along the banks of rivers. Jeffrey found it on the banks of Fraser's River, from the Falls, all the way down to the ocean, but particularly on the alluvial banks of the river near Fort Langley, growing 280 feet high, five feet in diameter, and fifty feet without branches. It is also found on the banks of the river at South Umpqua, and in Vancouver's Island, and, according to Fendler, on the Rocky Mountains, but not common.

It is quite hardy, not having been in the least injured by the winter of 1860-1; but the plants suffer more or less from the late Spring frosts, as they commence growing early in the season, which is not the ease with either Piece Lowiana, or amabilis.

No. 17. PICEA LOWIANA, Gordon, Messrs. Low's Californian Silver Fir.

Syn. Picea grandis, Lobb, not Douglas.

" lasiocarpa, Hort not Hooker.

" Parsonsi, Hort.

" " Lowi, Hort.

Leaves long, linear, flat, and quite straight, channelled above, more or less twisted at the base, rather distant and strictly arranged in two horizontal rows along the shoots, and from one and a half to two and a half inches long, and one line broad, blunt pointed, or with a slight notch in the centre, particularly those on the adult trees, and all of a dull, glaucous green above, but much paler, and with two faint glaucous bands below, between the elevated mid-rib and thickened margins. Branches in distant whorls, horizontally placed, and rather slender. Branchlets more or less opposite, quite smooth, slender, laterally placed in two horizontal rows, and of a pale vellowish colour. Cones from three and a half to five inches long, and one inch and a half broad ; creet, cylindrical, and obtuse at the points, rounded at the base, of a pale brown colour, and emitting numerous transparent resinous tears externally, and very similar in shape and general appearance, but somewhat larger than those of Picea grandis. Scales broad, more or less crescent-shaped, rounded on the outer side, incurved round the margins, woolly on the exposed parts, tolerably equal in size, and deciduous when fully matured. Bracteas very minute, dorsally placed at the base of the seales; broader than long, somewhat rounded, wedge-shaped on the upper part, toothed

218

or fringed round the edges, and with a prolonged sharp point in the centre. Seeds angular, soft, and with broad hatchetshaped persistent wings.

A noble tree, frequently upwards of 250 feet in height, and five or six feet in diameter, found in British Columbia and Northern California, but always in valleys or along the alluvial banks of rivers.

This very distinct species appears to have been first discovered by Mr. William Lobb, who mistook it for the Picea grandis of Douglas;* an error easily accounted for, on account of the great similarity of the cones and usual habitat of the tree, both kinds being always found in damp valleys, or along the alluvial banks of rivers, and never as mountain trees.

It has been named in compliment to Messrs. Low, of the Clapton Nursery, who first intro luced it from California.

It is quite hardy, never getting in the least injured by the late Spring frosts, and very distinct from Picea grandis in its pale green colour, and in the size and shape of the cones.

No. 18. PICEA MAGNIFICA, Murray, the Pompous Silver Fir. Syn. Abies nobilis robusta, Carrière. "Picea amabilis, Lobb not Douglas. """, robusta, Hort. """""magnifica, Hort.

Leaves linear, narrow, blunt pointed, somewhat four-sided, gibbose, sessile, and crowded on the upper side of the branches in an incurved and upright position; but spirally arranged, thickly, all round the branchlets; and when young of a pale, glaucous green, and when old, dull green, with two pale, dotted glaucous bands beneath, and a thickened midrib on both surfaces, and one inch and a half long, and about threequarters of a line broad. Buds scaly, blunt pointed, deep brown, and often very resinous. Branches stout, rigid, horizontal, and in regular whorls; lateral ones numerous, rather short,

* The original plant of Pic a grandis, at Elvaston, raised in 1831, from Douglas's seeds, proves the identity of the true kind. stiff, and spreading. Shoots and branchlets straight, deep brown, and when young eovered with a downy substance. Cones erect on the upper side of the branches, nearly eylindrical, obtuse at the points, rounded at the base, light brown, and from seven to nine inches long, and from two and a half to three inches in diameter, and very similar to those of Pieea amabilis, except in size. Seales ereseent-shaped, and pale brown on the upper part, triangular and wedge-shaped at the base, thin, and slightly incurved round the edge of the exposed part, elosely imbricated, and with a copious supply of transparent resinous matter exuding from beneath the seales; the larger seales are two inches wide, and one inch and a half deep, and deciduous when the seeds are ripe. Bracteas small, ovate-pointed, fringed round the edges, dorsally placed, and entirely hidden by the overlapping seales. Seeds angular, soft, and eovered with a thin testa, and furnished with broad persistent hatchet-shaped wings, straight on the inner side.

This magnificent Silver Fir is found on the Sierra Nevada, to the eastward of San Francisco, in Upper California, forming immense trees, resembling Piecea Nobilis.

It is perfectly hardy, and commences growing late in the spring, and consequently never gets injured by the late spring frosts in England, as is the case with Pieca Webbiana, Cephalonica, and Grandis.

No. 19. PICEA NUMIDICA, R. Smith, the Algerian Silver Fir. Syn, Abies Numidica, De Lannoy.

" " Baborensis, Cosson.

" " Pinsapo Baborensis, Carrière.

Leaves linear, straight, spreading, flat, rather stiff, and either slightly bidented at the ends, or sometimes obtusely pointed, of unequal lengths along the branchlets, twisted at the base, and thickly and irregularly arranged in two horizontal rows on the young shoots; but they afterwards stand up, and are so numerous on the vigorous branchlets as to entirely cover them when fully grown; they are of a deep, glossy green, and slightly channelled above, with two slightly sunken glaueous white bands between the bright green keel and thickened margins on the under side, and from half an iuch to an inch long, and rather more than a line wide. Branches in numerous spreading whorls, and much ramified, the upper ones somewhat ascending at the ends, the older or lower ones slightly bent downwards, rather slender, and covered with comparatively small leaves. Buds large, mostly terminal, sometimes resinons, and covered with loosely imbricated, light brown scales, which are somewhat persistent. Cones eylindrical, creet on the upper side of the two-year old brauches, often four or five together, very rarely solitary, and from five to eight inches long, and from one and three-quarters to two and a quarter inches in diameter. Scales small, reniform, stipitate, very thin, and entire on the edges, of an ash-grav colour, and very deciduous. Seeds soft, irregularly three-sided, with thin, membraneous wings, rounded, and truncate at the top, and of a gravish red colour. Bracts inclosed or hidden by the scales, scariose, and of a reddish-brown colour, and nearly as large as the inner face of the scale.

It forms a very handsome, compact, conical tree, from 45 to 60 feet high, with the branches in whorls, and much ramified, and a straight stem sixteen inches in diameter, covered with an ashy gray bark slightly furrowed.

The Numidian Silver Fir is found in the same forests as the Atlas Cedar, on the top of the mountains of Babor and Kabylia (the Numidia of the Romans) in the province of Constantine in Algeria.

It is quite hardy, and very distinct from Picea Pinsapo, of which some writers make it only a variety.

No. 20. PICEA PICHTA, Loudon, the Pitch or Siberian Silver Fir. Syn. Abies Pichta, Fischer.

- " " Sibirica, Ledebour.
- " Pinus Sibirica, Steudel.
- " " Piehta, Fischer.
- " Pieca Sibiriea, Hort.

Leaves solitary, irregularly two-rowed or scattered, and very

thickly set round the branches, linear, blunt-pointed, flat, dark green, with a very slight trace of the glaucous appearance on the under side, and mostly curved upwards towards the point. Branches at first horizontal, but afterwards, as they get older, become rather pendulous at the extremities. Cones erect, eylindrical, tapering towards an obtuse end, three inches and a quarter long, and an inch and three quarters broad at the widest part, a little below the middle. Scales obovate wedgeshaped, largest and broadest near the base, rounded and entire on the margins, and quite smooth. Bracteas hidden by the scales, quite short, round, irregularly toothed, and convex externally at the edges, with a large point or tail in the middle. Seeds small, angular, soft, and with membranaeeous wings nearly as large as the scales.

A middle-sized tree, with rather a dense head, growing from 30 to 50 feet high, at an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet, on the mountains of Siberia and the Altai, forming entire forests.

It is the "Ak-cherschal" of the Tartars, and the "Chadsura" of the Mongols, and is quite hardy, but suffers greatly from the late Spring frosts, as it commences growing very early in the season.

No. 21. PICEA PINDROW, Loudon, the Upright Indian Silver Fir.

Syn. Pieea Herbertiana, Madden.
,, ,, Naphtha, Knight.
,, Abics Pindrow, Spach.
,, ,, Webbiana affinis, Hort.
,, Pinus Pindrow, Royle.
,, Taxus Lambertiana, Wallich.

Leaves solitary, flat, and at first all round the shoots, but finally disposed into two rows on the branchlets horizontally, with the upper surface of the deepest green, or almost black when fully matured, and the under one with two faint, white, silvery lines, and from an inch and a half to two inches and a half long, and rather more than one line broad, with acutely two-

222

toothed points. Branches, in whorls, horizontal, and spreading. Branchlets opposite in two rows. Cones, creet, solitary, four inches and a half long, and three inches and a half broad, cylindrical, or elongated, flat at the ends, deep purple, smooth on the surface, and growing on the upper surface of the top branches. Scales decidnous, trapeziform, stiff and leathery, with the upper margins entire and wedge-shaped at the base. Seeds, soft, angular, full of turpentine, and ripe in October. Wings long and ample.

A noble tree, growing from 80 to 100 feet high, with flat, horizontal branches, in regular distant whorls, found abundantly in Bhotan, from 11,000 to 12,000 feet of elevation. In Kamaon it is found at from 7500 to 9000 feet of elevation, where it clothes the sources of the "Kosilla" in a forest of unusual gloom and thickness. It also grows on the casternmost range of the Himalayas, where it is called "Rayha," also on the Choor and Kedarkanta Mountains, at elevations of from 8500 to 12,000 feet, and on all other ranges of similar heights, where the trunks attain a great girth and height,—some of the trees on the Choor Mountains measuring twenty feet round at five feet from the ground, and upwards of 150 feet high, with the stem densely elothed with short, scrnbby boughs, bearing little proportion in length to the height of the tree, and generally ending in a mass of flat, deelining branches.

The Indian term, "Pindrow," according to Major Madden, refers to its very peculiar mode of growth, the tree being tall and cylindrical, or slightly tapering, like the Lombardy Poplar; but, according to Dr. Wilson, it is derived from the Sanscrit words, "Pind," incense, and "Roo" or "Row," to weep, from the numerous resinous tears found on the cones and other parts of the tree. It is also called "Kala-rai" (Black Fir) by the people along the snowy mountains, who also apply the term "Kalabun" (Black Forest) to the woods where it alone grows: from the dark green of the leaves on the upper surface, giving the trees a sombre yew-like appearance at a distance, and which causes the mountaineers constantly to confound it with the

PICEA, OR

"Thooner" (Yew), and which no doubt led Dr. Wallich (who trusted too much to local names) to give to this Fir the name of Taxus Lambertiana, he not having at the time seen its cones, or even probably the living tree. Its Khasiya name is Ragha, and the Bhotiyas call it "Woomun" (purple cone).

This tree forms dense forests on all the great spurs of the Kamaon Alps, from 7500 to 9000 feet of elevation, but under proper conditions it will ascend and descend above and below these elevations, always, however, exhibiting its preference for northern and western aspeets. Mr. Winterbottom found it plentiful on the Peer Punjal in Cashmere, flowering in April and May, and ripening its cones, which are of the same rich purple colour as those of Picea Webbiana, in October and November of the same year.

This tree is quite hardy, but suffers from the late Spring frosts in England, and should be planted, when young, in a northern aspect, or screened from the mid-day sun.

Timber good, but soon warps and rots if exposed to rain and sun.

PICEA PINDROW VARIEGATA, Hort, the variegated Indian Silver Fir.

This is a constant variety, with the leaves striped with yellow.

No. 22. PICEA PINSAPO, Loudon, the Pinsapo Fir. Syn. Abies Pinsapo, Boissier. ""Hispanica, De Chamb. "Pinus Pinsapo, Endlicher.

Leaves solitary, regularly and thickly disposed around the branches, short, not more than half an inch long, and placed at right angles on the branches, very stiff, sharp-pointed, flat on the upper surface, and with a central rib slightly marked on each side by two furrows, which forms the only and very superficial indication of the two silvery lines so strikingly conspicuous on the under side of the leaves in the Silver Fir tribe.

Branches regularly in whorls on the main stem, very densely elothed with laterals even to their base, and scarcely extending any wider than those branches nearer the top, giving the tree a shape rather that of a cylinder than a pyramid; the young shoots also have a cylindrical shape, on account of the leaves being so thickly placed at right angles all round the stein. Bark darker in colour and more sealy than that of the common Silver Fir. Cones erect, in great numbers on the upper part of the top branches towards their extremities, and without any foot-stalks; oval, cylindric, terminating abruptly at the top, often with a small elevated point, and from four to five inches long, and from two to two and a half inches broad. Scales rounded, entire, and broad in the exposed part of the cone, but rather wedge-shaped towards the base. Bracteas small, concealed by the scales, and never extended beyond them. Seeds angular, soft, and with membranaceous wings. Seedleaves seven in number.

A fine tree, sixty or seventy feet high, with a dense branching head, and timber full of resin, resembling in colour and structure that of the common Silver Fir.

It is found in Spain, on the mountains between Ronda and Malaga, in Granada, and forming forests on the higher parts of the Sierra de la Nieve, at an elevation of from 4000 to 6000 feet. It abounds in all the higher mountains, particularly on the northern exposures, reaching even near the summits, where the snow lies at least four or five months in the year.

There is the following variety :---

PICEA PINSAPO VARIEGATA, Hort.

Syn. Abies Pinsapo variegata, Carrière. ,, Pinus Pinsapo variegata, Lawson.

This variety differs in having a portion of its leaves, and smaller shoots, of a pale yellow or straw colour, intermixed with the ordinary bright green ones.

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PICEA, OR

No. 23. PICEA VEITCHII, Hort, Veitch's Silver Fir. Syn. Abies Veitchii, Lindley. "Pinus selenolepis, Parlatore.

Leaves linear, flat, and all thickly arranged in an incurved manner on the upper side of the branchlets; obtuse or emarginate at the points, keeled, glaucous, concave, and streaked with white on the under side, and varying from six to twelve lines long, and three quarters of a line broad. Branches rather stout, with the cones from two and a quarter to two and a half inches long, and two and three quarter inches in circumference; somewhat cylindrical, blunt pointed, and erect on the upper side of the branches. Scales rounded on the upper part, flattened and half-moon shaped, with a foot-stalk below. Bracteas hidden, but even in length with the scales, wedge-shaped, and terminating in a little point or prickle. Seeds testaccous, two lines long, angular, erested, and with short acinaciform wings, having a very narrow curved crest at the base.

A fine tree, growing from 120 to 140 feet high, found on the sacred Mountain Fusi-Yama, in the province of Surunga, on the Island of Nippon, in Japan.

It looks likes a small-coned Silver Fir, but is essentially different from that or any other Silver Fir, and has been named after Mr. J. G. Veitch, a plant collector in Japan, who sent seeds of it to England in 1861.

No. 24. PICEA WEBBIANA, Loudon, Capt. Webb's Indian Fir. Syn. Abies Webbiana, Lindley.

~		, ,
23	>>	spectabilis, Spach.
"	,,	densa, Griffith.
,,,	,,	Chilrowensis, Hort.
,,	Pinus	striata, Hamilton.
	,,	spectabilis, Lambert.
,,	22	tinetoria, Wallich.
33		Webbiana, Wallich.

Leaves solitary, at first scattered all round the shoots, but finally more or less arranged in two rows laterally, from one to two inches long, linear, flat, leathery, bidented on the ends, of a dark glossy green above, and furnished with two broad white bands below. Branches in regular whorls, horizontal, and spreading. Branchlets opposite, two rowed, and stout. Buds oval, covered with brown scales, and resinous. Cones solitary, ercet, and of a rich purple colour, from six to seven inches long, and about two and a half broad, cylindrical, bluntended, full of resinous matter, and growing on the upper surface of the top branches. Scales deciduous, regularly wedgeshaped, leathery, dilated on the upper part, and quite round on the margins, regularly imbricated, and provided at the base with overy short bracts, much shorter than the scales. Seeds soft, oblong, or angular. Wings thin, broad, and somewhat obovate.

A noble tree, growing from seventy to eighty feet high, with a tabular-formed head when old, found abundantly in the Himalayas, at different elevations. Its lowest limit on the southern face of the Himalayas is 10,000 feet.

The Indian Silver Fir is the most abundant one in Sikkim, and forms vast forests in Bhotan, at elevations from 11,000 to 12,000 feet.

Dr. Hooker found it in Sikkim measuring thirty feet in girth. It also forms most dense and extensive forests on the north side of the Shatool-Pass, but on the south face it does not flourish. It is called Chilrow in the Northern Himalayas, 'Oonum,' or Purple-coned Fir, and the 'Raisalla,' or 'King Pine, in Upper Kamaon and Nepal.

This is the Black Fir, found so abundantly by Dr. Griffith on the Bhotan Mountains, at an elevation of from 11,000 to 12,500 feet, where it forms a lofty tabular or flat-headed tree, with the foliage of the deepest green on the upper surface, but quite silvery beneath. It is called "Rai-Sulla" (fragrant Fir), and "Gobrea-Sulla" (fragrant or Indigo Fir), by the Gorkhalees, on account of an indigo or purple pigment being extracted from the young cones. On the Choor Mountains the inhabitants call it "Kilounta," which is a Sanserit compound for end of the Pine tree, and denotes the fir-cone, so conspicuous in this species, on account of its beautiful purple or violet colour. In Kooloo, and on the Chumbra range, it is styled "Toss," and forms extensive forests, where, notwithstanding the whiteness of the under surface of its leaves, the general effect of the Himalayan Silver Fir is exceeding dark and gloomy—more even than the Indian Cypress (Cupressus torulosa), which from a distance it a good deal resembles; but still the thoroughgoing black Pindrow Fir, with its tall columnar outline and boughs, much less bushy or pendulous, and its longer leaves, must be pronounced the handsomest tree of the two.

Timber white, very soft, and coarse-grained, but full of clear white resin; and a beautiful dye, of a lovely violet colour, is extracted from the young cones.

It is hardy, but suffers from the late spring frosts.

Gen. PINUS. Linnœus. The True Pines.

Flowers, moncecious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male catkins laterally placed in dense masses around the shoots in a kind of spike; the female ones solitary, or in whorls, and terminal.

Cones, more or less conical, and woody.

Scales, numerous, persistent, more or less elevated, pyramidal, swollen, and imbricated.

Seeds, oval, with a hard bony shell, and either furnished with ample wings, or wingless.

Seed-leaves, numerous.

Leaves, in sheaths of two, three, or five in number, somewhat cylindrical, or concave on one side and convex on the other, persistent, and pointed.

The name *Pinus* is by some writers derived from the Greek word "pion" (fat), in allusion to its resin or tar; the Sanserit word "Peena" having exactly the same meaning; while others derive its origin from our own *fine*, or the Latin *finis*, as well as pin, in allusion to the slender leaves, which are aptly designated "needle leaves" (Nadelholz) by the Germans, and "accrosa" by botanists. Others, again, derive *Pinus* from the Celtic word "pen" a monutain, in allusion to the site where these trees grow, and state that it is wholesome to walk in such groves, where the air is impregnated with the balsamic properties of "the Pine that breathes forth fragrance from every wound;" but the dry air and soil selected by Pines are more probably at the root of the salubrity. The term Fin most probably was derived from *jire*, the wood being very combustible, Pine forests, in ancient times, being particularly subject to be destroyed by that element, generally through the carelessness of mau, but not unfrequently either by lightning or the action of the sun's rays upon the dry, decayed wood of fallen trees.

All evergreen trees, found in Europe, Asia, and America, with one in Africa (P. Canariensis).

Section I. BINÆ, OR THOSE KINDS HAVING ONLY TWO LEAVES IN EACH SHEATH.

No. 1. PINUS AUSTRIACA, Hoss. The Austrian Pine,

Syn. Pinus nigricans, Hoss.

" " nigra, Link.

" Laricio Austriaea, Endlicher.

" " nigrescens, Hort.

" " Laricio nigricans, Parlatore.

Leaves two in a sheath, slender, straight, and not wavy; dark glossy green, four or five inches long, erect when young, but spreading and curved inwards when old; outer surface half round, inner channelled, sharp-pointed, rough at the edges, and thickly set on the branches. Sheaths very short, sealy, torn at the ends, and almost disappearing when old. Branches horizontal, in regular whorls, spreading, and with the ends curved upwards; smaller ones, short, sealy, and with a grayish brown bark, regularly and deeply raised by the insertion of the leave, furrowed and shining. Buds, ovate-pointed, eovered with long brown seales, fringed at the edges, and slightly resinous. Cones three inches long, one inch and a quarter broad, eonieal, rounded at the base, and tapering regularly to the apex, pointing horizontal, or slightly inclining downwards; of a light yellowish brown eolour, with a shining surface. Seales numerous, hard, and glossy; larger ones rather more than half an inch broad, but much smaller, and less clevated towards the base, angular on the upper edge, rounded below, slightly pyramidal, with an elevated horizontal line across the eentre, terminated by a blunt, dark brown sear.

A large tree, growing 120 feet high, with spreading branches, and when old a flat top.

It is found on the ealeareous mountains in Lower Austria, Styria, Moravia, Corinthia, Transylvania, and in the neighbourhood of Mehadia, in Banat.

Timber strong, tough, and resinous.

PINUS AUSTRIACA VARIEGATA, Lawson, the Variegated Austrian Pine.

A variety having some of its leaves straw coloured, and intermixed with the ordinary green ones on the same branchlets.

No. 2. PINUS BANKSIANA, Lambert. Sir Joseph Banks's Pine.

Syn. Pinns Hudsonica, Lamarck.

- " " rupestris, Michaux.
- " " sylvestris divaricata, Aiton.

" " divarieata, Hort.

Leaves in twos, regularly distributed obliquely all over the branches, one inch long, spreading, rigid, robust, dull greyish green in colour, thickly set on the branches, and remaining for years. Sheaths very short, one tenth of an inch long, and rather jagged at the margin. Branches divaricate, spreading, with few laterals, long, slender, twisted in all directions, and rather flexible. Buds full of resin. Cones small, horn-shaped, very hard, eurved at the point, twisted, one and a half to two inches long, widest at the base, and tapering to a point; mostly in twos, of a gray ash colour, smooth, always pointing in the same direction as the branches, and remaining on the tree for years. Scales rounded, one third of an ineh wide, irregularly four-sided, and terminating in a protuberance, with a blunt point in the centre. Seeds extremely small, with little wings half an inch long.

A low, scrubby, straggling bush, or small tree, from five to ten feet high, but in good soil and a favourable situation from efficient to twenty feet high.

It is found in the most northern parts of America; in the district of Maine, Nova Scotia, and among the rocks at Labrador; at Halifax and Hudson's Bay it disappears, except in a few straggling bushes amongst the rocks. Dr. Riehardson describes it as a handsome tree in favourable situations, and Douglas found it on the higher banks of the Columbia, and in the valley of the Rocky Momitains, of considerable size.

No. 3. PINUS BOLANDERI, Parlatore. Bolander's Pine. Syn. Pinns muricata, Var. Bolander.

Leaves in twos, thickly set on the branches, short, rigid, erectly-spreading, eurved, semiterete, channelled above and deep green, with the margins slightly scabrous, and the points somewhat spiny, and from one inch and a quarter to one and a half long, and a little more than half a line broad. Branches in whorls. Cones from two to four in a whorl on the branches; the younger ones are somewhat bent downwards and subglobose, and the adult ones nearly sessile, pendulous, pressed close together round the branches, and oblong-cylindrical, somewhat obtuse, straight or slightly curved, and slightly uneven at the base, and two inehes long and one ineh broad. Scales quadrangularly-rhomboid, pyramidally elevated, sharply keeled transversely, convex above, with a prominent acute mucro, which is long and reflexed. Seeds small and nearly black.

A small tree from ten to fifteen feet high, found by Bolander

PINUS, OR

on the mountains of Northern California, and probably only a stunted form of Pinus muricata.

No. 4. PINUS BRUTIA, Tenore, the Calabrian Cluster Pine.

Syn. Pinns eonglomerata, Græffer.

>>	"	pyrenaica, Parlatore, not Loudon, or Cook.
>>	,,,	Loiseleuriana, <i>Carrière</i> .
"	23	Halepensis rotundata, <i>Carrière</i> .
>>	,,,	turbinata, Bosc.

Leaves in twos, rarely in threes, from six to eight inches long, very slender, and wavy, glabrous, spreading, channelled above and eonvex below, serrulated on the margins, with a sharp point, and of a bright green colour. Sheaths half an inch long, of an ash colour, quite entire, and not falling off. Buds three quarters of an inch long, pointed, woolly, and free from resinous matter. Cones stalkless, generally in elusters, but sometimes singly on young trees, ovate, and smooth, two or three inches long, and flattened at the base, of a deep brown colour, and remaining on the tree for years. Scales depressed, umbilicate, and slightly concave at the apex.

A tall tree, seventy feet high, with many large spreading branches, thickly set with bright green foliage.

It is found growing, according to Professor Tenore, in Calabria, on the mountain of Aspero, at an elevation of from 2400 to 2600 feet, and resembles P. Halepensis, but is easily distinguished from that species in its eones being stalkless, and in clusters, and in the leaves being nearly double the length.

It yields excellent timber, according to Lambert.

It is quite hardy.

No. 5. PINUS CONTORTA, Douglas, the Twisted-branched Pinc. Syn. Pinus M'Intoshiana, Lawson.

" " Boursieri, Carrière.

Leaves in twos, but sometimes in threes on the young plants, two inches long, stout, sharp-pointed, and closely placed on the shoots, rounded on the outer part, and concave or channelled

232

on the inner face. Sheaths very short, and composed of a few loose, shrivelled, dark-brown scales, full of resinous matter. Branches horizontal, spreading, very much twisted, slender, and much resembling those of Pinus inops, or Banksiana, when old. Cones small, ovate-pointed, tapering most to the apex, clustered round the branches, from two to two inches and a half long, and from three-quarters to one inch in diameter in the widest part, nearly straight, or very slightly curved, compact, and smooth on the surface. Scales thickened at the base, tetragonal, transversely keeled, blant-pointed, a little depressed in the centre, and furnished with a small deciduous prickle in the middle; those nearest the base being much smaller, and nearly level.

A small tree, growing not more than fifteen or twenty feet high, with a twisted, scrubby appearance, found abundantly in swampy places near the sea-coast at Cape Disappointment, and Cape Lookout, on the north-west coast of North America. It was found by the French travellers, M. Boursier and M. Riviere, in Northern California, in similar situations, a tree 30 feet high, and one foot in diameter.

It is also quite abundant on the crest and slopes of the dry subalpine ridges of the Sierra Nevada, forming the principal part of the forest there, and extending to near the snow line. The timber is coarse and tough and of little value, as it is liable to warp.

No. 6. PINUS DENSIFLORA, Siebold, the Dense Flowered Japan Pine.

Syn. Pinus rubra, Siebold, in part. " " Japonica, Antoine.

Leaves in twos, needle-shaped, slender, straight, acute-pointed, and rough at the edges; convex on the outer part, concave on the inner one, and somewhat glaucous on both faces, and from three to five inches long. Sheaths rather short, and formed of several broad scales, fringed or jagged at the ends. Buds covered with imbricated, non-resinous scales. Branches rather long, spreading, and of an ashy-gray colour. Branchlets slender and rather smooth. Cones terminal, very numerous, and either solitary or in sub-vertical elusters, on short, stout foot-stalks, more or less pendent, and about one inch and a half long, rounded at the base, and with the upper part regularly tapering into a conical point. Scales of a linear-oblong shape, slightly thickened along the upper part, rhomboid on the exposed part, elosely imbricated, small, and nearly all of an equal size; with a slender, elevated line across the middle of the lozenge-shaped termination, and a little prickle in the centre, which soon disappears. Seeds very small, with membranous wings of a rusty-brown colour, regularly striated with reddishbrown, and three times the length of the seed; seed-leaves short and mostly in sixes. It forms a tree forty feet high, with a cylindrical stem covered with a smooth bark, of an ashy-gray colour, and, according to Professor Zuccarini, is found all over Japan, but is most rarc in the southern provinces, where it is generally eultivated. In the middle part of the empire it is planted in masses, and forms vast woods, along with Pinus Massoniana, which it very much resembles. In the south, near Nagasaki, only a few solitary specimens are seen, generally forty feet or more high, while in the more northern parts it is very abundant, especially on the mountain slopes to a height of from 1000 to 2000 feet of elevation. It also occurs at the bottom of valleys, and on the road from Ohosaka to Yeddo, where there are large thickets of it, and Pinus Massoniana, standing above the marshy rice-fields; the latter species is, however, more cspecially a valley plant, becoming a mere bush at a height of 3500 feet above the sea. The timber is of great excellence. and its resin is largely in request for the plasters and salves used by the Japanese in healing wounds and sores. In pulmonary complaints they also hold it to be a specific, and make India and China ink from the soot of both Pinus densiflora and P. Massoniana.

The Japanese call this Fir "Mc-Matsu" (female Pine) on account of its producing such an abundance of its little cones on the adult trees, and which are smaller than those of Pinus sylvestris. They also name it "Aka-Matsu" (red Pine), on account of its timber being of that colour, and very similar to that of Pinus Sinensis. It is quite hardy.

No. 7. PINUS FREMONTIANA, Endlicher, Colonel Fremont's Nut Pine.

Syn. Pinus monophylla, Torrey.

" " Llavcana, with a thin shelled seed, Hartwey

Leaves generally in twos, but not unfrequently in threes, or singly, from one inch and a half to three inches in length, of a glaucous green, more or less eurved, very stout, rigid. and ending in a spiny point. Sheaths very short, and rolled backwards on the older leaves. Seed-leaves from eight to ten, but mostly nine in number, rather long, and very stout. Branches numerous, the principal ones round the stem in whorls. Bark smooth, and of a light-brown colour. Buds small, cylindrical, and three-quarters of an inch long. Cones of a light glossy brown colour, two inches and a half long, and one inch and three-quarters broad, in the widest part, which is near the middle; each cone contains from six to seven rows of scales. Scales very thick, largest near the middle, bluntly pyramidal slightly angular, and more or less recurved downwards, particularly the smaller ones nearest the base; they are also without any points. Seeds, wingless, oblong, or egg-shaped, half an inch long, bright yellow, more or less stained with dark brown, and the shells so thin, that it is very easily broken between the finger and thumb. Kernels very pleasant in flavour, and also nutritious, as it constitutes the principal subsistance of the Indians who live in the mountains, where it grows for nine months out of the twelve. It was first discovered by Colonel Fremont during his exploring expedition when crossing the Sierra Nevada, or Great Californian Mountains, growing upon both sides, and extending over the top of the great snowy chain for a distance of three hundred miles; the tree seldom attains a height of more than twenty feet, or eight or ten inches in diameter, but is very branching, and has a peculiar but pleasant odour when bruised. It is perfectly hardy, for Colonel Fremont frequently found the thermometer at two degrees below zero at night, and four feet of snow, where it grew. The cones are produced in great abundance, and the seeds are gathered by the Indians for their principal winter and spring subsistence; either taken out and kept dry in their huts, or left in their natural storehouse, the cones in heaps under the trees, where they remain tolerably dry until wanted for use; the Indians are said to live upon them alone for months and months without any other kind of food.

Dr. Torrey first gave the name of Pinus monophylla to this pine, from a supposition that the leaves were mostly solitary: but Professor Endlieher, who afterwards examined more perfect specimens, found that the leaves were in twos and threes, and that the solitary leaves arose from Dr. Torrey's specimens being either gathered from young trees, or very stunted ones; he consequently altered Dr. Torrey's name of "monophylla" to that of Fremontiana, in compliment to Colonel Fremont, its first discoverer.

It is the thin-shelled edible pine of the Californians, and is an article of commerce with the Indians, when in season, under the name of "Nut Pine." It is quite hardy, but a very slow growing kind.

Mr. Jeffrey found it on Mount Jefferson, in the Cascade Range, at an elevation of 6500 feet, growing on a red sandstone soil, a tree twenty feet high, and ten inches in diameter.

No. 8. PINUS HALEPENSIS, Aiton, the Aleppo, or Jerusalem Pine.

Syn. Pinus Hierosolimitana, Du Hamel. """Genuensis, Cook. """Halepensis minor, Loudon.

Leaves in twos, but not very unfrequently in threes, of a deep green, two inches and a half to three inches long, thickly clothing the younger branches, and very slender, but never remaining longer on the branches than two years, in consejuence of which the branches of old trees have a naked appearance, and the head an open, thin, and straggling aspect. Buds a quarter of an inch long, imbricated, roundish, and entirely destitute of resin. Cones pyramidal, rounded at the base, smooth, solitary, or in pairs, from two and a half to three inches long, and one inch and a half broad, inversely turned downwards, with a foot-stalk three quarters of an inch long. Scales nearly flat, from one inch and a quarter to one and a half long, and three quarters of an inch broad, and of a deep shining brown colour. Seeds middle size, with wings nearly one inch long. Sced-leaves seven in number.

A low, spreading tree, growing from twenty to thirty feet high, and ripening its cones in the autumn of the second year.

It is not found to the north of the Apennines, but is very common to the east and west of those mountains, as well as in Sieily, growing both on sands and on rocks, but better on the latter; its upper limits is 2000 feet of elevation.

It is also found in the South of France near Toulon, on the island and mainland of Dalmatia, in Greece, Syria, Spain, and Asia Minor.

This Pine is called "Peukas" by the Greeks throughout Attica, who use its resin to preserve their wine from becoming sour, and put the cones into the wine-barrels for a similar purpose.

There is the following variety :--

PINUS HALEPENSIS PITYUSA, Steven.

yn,	Pmus	Pityusa, Strangways.
23	23	maritima, Lambert.
31	"	" prima, Matthiol.
""	22	Halepensis Syriaca, Rauch.
D.	3.9	" maritina, Loudon.
23	33	Abschasica, Fischer.
22	37	Abasica, Carrière.

PINUS, OR

Syn. Pinus Cairica, Don.

>>		Paroliniana, Webb.
"	,,,	Colchica, Booth.
"	>>	Arabica, Sieber.

This variety differs from the species in having much longer and larger cones, stiffer and longer leaves, and in the tree being more compact, and growing to a much larger size.

It is found growing plentiful on the shores of Abshasia, (hence one of its names), around Pezundan, the ancient Pityus, and from which circumstance also, it received the name of Pityusa, a name given by M. Steeven, and according to whose account the tree produces leaves sometimes scarcely more than one and a half or two inches long, and very slender, while others have foliage longer and stouter than those of P. Halepensis.

It is also found growing on the Colchis Mountains, in Syria, and on the eoast of Grecee.

No. 9. PINUS INOPS, Solander, the New Jersey Pine.

Syn. Pinus Virginiana, Miller. """variabilis, Lambert.

Leaves in twos, short, rigid, and sharp-pointed, from two to two inches and a half long, bright green, and scattered equally all over the younger branches. Sheaths short, entire, and a quarter of an inch long. Branches irregularly placed on the stem, twisted, with the more slender branchlets pendulous, and the young shoots covered with a fine, violet, glaucous bloom. Buds blunt-pointed and resinous, and the stem and larger branches produce tufts of leaves or abortive shoots. Cones oblong-conical, tapering slightly to a blunt point, and drooping, from two and three quarters to three inches long, and an inch and a quarter broad, very hard, and of a glossy, yellowish brown colour, with short, thick foot-stalks, and usually solitary. Scales clevated, pyramidal, four-sided, terminating in an awlshaped, strong, projecting prickle, pointing outwards, or slightly reflexed, and half an inch broad, and nearly all of a size. Seeds, very small, with narrow wings, rather more than half an inch long. Seed-leaves from six to eight in number.

A low tree, with a spreading top, thirty to forty feet high, with a dark-coloured bark, full of resinous matter.

It inhabits the interior of North America, and is found from New Jersey to Carolina, where the soil is poor and sandy; it is also found in Maryland, Virginia, Kentueky, and Pennsylvania, but not north of the Hudson River.

Timber of little use except for fuel.

No. 10. PINUS LARICIO, Poiret, the Corsican Pine.

Syn. Pinus altissima, Banks.

"	23	pyramidalis, Hort.
,,	23	maritima, Aiton not Lambert.
22	2.2	Poiretiana, Hort.
,,	,,,	Corsicana, Hort.
37	2.9	Cebenensis, Hort.

Leaves two in a sheath, from four to six inches long, dark green, often twisted, and rather slender for its class, and with short sheaths. Cones solitary, or in pairs, seldom more than three or four inches long, and an inch and a half broad near the base, conical, straight, or sometimes slightly curved near the points. Scales convex on the back, elliptic in their general form, scarcely angular, very slightly elevated, and of a light, yellowish-brown colour. Buds ovate, with a long, narrow point and resinous. Seed-leaves from six to eight in number.

A lofty tree, with its branches regularly in very distant whorls, from 80 to 130 feet high, very common on Mount Etna, where it forms woods at an elevation of from 4000 to 6000 feet. It also forms forest, according to Professor Tenore, on the mountains of Sila, in Calabria, but it was first discovered in Corsica, and has since been found spread over the countries of the south of Europe, in Greece, Crete, and Spain.

It forms a handsome, open, pyramidal-shaped tree, growing very rapidly, and coming to maturity in 70 or 80 years after planting; the wood is whitish, but brown near the centre, very

PINUS, OR

resinous, coarse, long-grained, elastie, easily worked, and durable. There are the following varieties :---

PINUS LARICIO CALABRICA, Delamarre, the Calabrian Pine. Syn. Pinus Calabrica, Hort.

" " stricta, Hort.

Leaves on this variety are from six to eight inehes long, thickly set on the branches; and the tree attains a large size on the mountains of Sila, in Calabria.

PINUS LARICIO CARAMANICA, Loudon, the Caramanian Pine. Syn. Pinus Caramaniensis, Vilmorin.

", ", Heldreichii, Christ. ", ", Romana, Hort. ", ", Fenzlii, Kotschy.

This variety seldom grows more than half the height of the Corsiean Pine, but has a much rounder and denser head, with very dark-green foliage, and slenderer branches, covered with a reddish-coloured bark. Buds pointed and nearly covered with a whitish resin. The cones also are larger than those of the P. Laricio.

PINUS LARICIO PYGMÆA, Rauch, the Dwarf Corsican Pine.

Syn. Pinus Magellensis, Schouw.

" " Laricio Montana, Hort.

" " Laricio nana, Hort.

A very dwarf variety, from the highest region of Mount Amaro. It has its branches lying flat on the ground, with stiff, slightly-curved leaves. Cones of a spherical form, and smaller than those of Pinus Pumilio.

PINUS LARICIO CONTORTA, Hort, the Twisted-branehed Corsican Pine.

This differs only in having its lateral branches contorted or twisted round in different directions.

PINUS LARICIO SUBVIRIDIS, Du Hamel, the Green-coned Corsiean Pine.

This only differs in having very pale, yellowish-green cones.

PINUS LARICIO PENDULA, Currière, the Pendulous Corsican Pine.

This variety has its branches and branchlets more or less pendulous.

No. 11. PINUS MASSONIANA, Siebold, not Lumbert, Mr. Masson's Japan Pine.

Syn. Pinus sylvestris, *Thunberg*, not *Linneus*. " " rubra, *Siebold*, in part. " " Thunbergii, *Parlutore*.

, " tabulæformis, Fortune.

Leaves in twos, needle-shaped, stiff, straight, acute-pointed, and rough at the edges; from four to six inches long, convex on the outer side, concave on the inner one, and somewhat glaucous on both faces. Sheaths rather short, and formed of several broad seales, fringed or jagged at the ends. Buds covered with imbricated, non-resinous scales. Branches rather long, spreading, and covered with an ashy-gray bark. Branchlets rather smooth and slender. Cones solitary or sub-vertical, very numerous on old trees; from two to two and a half inches long, of a conical shape, rounded at the base, regularly tapering to the point, and on short, but somewhat reflected foot-stalks. Scales small, woody, linear-oblong, slightly thickened on the upper, or exposed part, obliquely diamond-shaped, closely imbricated, nearly all of a size, and with a slender, elevated line across the middle, having in its centre a little prickle, which soon falls off. Seeds very small, with membranous wings of a rusty-brown colour, and three times the length of the seeds. Seed-leaves rather short and in sixes.

According to Professor Zuccarini and Dr. Siebold, this tree is easily distinguished, at first sight, from Pinus densiflora, with which it is frequently found intermixed, and forming vast woods in the middle part of the island of Nippon, especially about Yeddo, but it is more or less common all over Japan, and China. It, however, is more a valley plant than Pinus densiflora, and is frequently to be found standing about the marshy rice-fields, attaining a height of 40 or 50 feet, but becoming

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a mere shrub at an elevation of 3500 feet, on the more exposed sides of the mountains.

The Japanese call it "Aka-matsu" (red Pine), on account of its red-coloured timber; "Kuro-matsu" (black Pine), from its sombre appearance when old; and "Wo-matsu" (male Pine), on account of the numerous elusters of male aments produced on the adult trees.

The Chinese apply the term "Kok-sung" (black Pine), on account of its dark-green appearance; and "Sjo-mats" (common Pine) from its abundance. Siebold also mentions two varieties of it as being cultivated in the gardens of Japan, one called "Siruga-matsu" (the variegated Pine), which is nuch cultivated on account of its singular appearance; the other the "Fitots-matsu" (single-leaved Pine), a very singularlooking variety, only found in cultivation, with the leaves in each sheath so united all their length as to appear but one leaf. Timber excellent, and of a deep-red colour.

It is quite hardy,

No. 12. PINUS MERKUSH, Vriese, Merkus's Pinc. Syn. Pinus Sumatrana, Junghu. ,, "Finlaysoniana, Wallich.

Leaves in twos, needle-shaped, wavy, almost smooth on the outer part, and a little angled and rough, at the edges on the inner face, from four to six inches long on the young shoots, but more than eight inches long on the adult ones. Sheaths nearly half an inch long, composed of dark-brown, jagged scales, the outer ones soon falling off, the inner ones being persistent. Buds long, narrow, somewhat incurved, and composed of awlshaped scales, closely adhering at the tops, whitish at the edges, deep-brown in the middle, and jagged on the ends. Branches slender, lower ones bent downwards, upper ones ascending at the ends, and spreading; male catkins nearly an inch long, in clusters, and blunt-pointed. Cones ovate, tapering to both ends, three inches long, and one inch and a half in diameter, slightly bending downwards, and on short, slender foot-stalks. Scales projecting, pyramidal, regularly recurved at the points, one inch and a quarter broad, and nearly one inch long, slightly convex at the extremities, thickest on the summit, woody, and of a dark, glossy brown colour. Seeds small, with short, narrow wings half an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad in the middle.

A very large tree, growing 100 feet high, found on the island of Sumatra, on the mountains of Tanna-Huring and Tobah, at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea. It is also found in Cochin-China, in Borneo, and probably in the other islands in the Indian Archipelago.

It is quite tender.

No. 13. PINUS MITIS, Michaux, the Soft-leaved or Yellow Pine.

yn.	Pinus	variabilis, Pursh.
))))	<i>,</i> ,,	Tæda variabilis, Michaux.
• 7	33	echinata, Miller, not Lumber
22	23	Intea, Loddiges.
13	9	Roylei, Lindley.
2.2	33	intermedia, Fischer.

Leaves in twos, but not unfrequently in threes, pale, yellowish green, rather spreading, from two to two and a half inches in length, rather broad, stiff, blunt-pointed, partially twisted, channelled on the upper surface, and light, glaucous green. Sheaths half an inch long on the young leaves, but very short on the adult ones, ragged or torn, and partially persistent. Eranches spreading on the lower part of the trunk, but less divergent as they approach the head of the tree, so as to form the summit into a regular pyramid; the young shoots are of a violet glaucous colour, and the buds slightly resinous. Cones small, two and a half inches in length, and one inch broad in the middle, of a grayish brown colour, oblong-conical, slightly tapering to the base, and rather blunt-pointed, solitary, and with a short, stout foot-stalk. Scales small, half an inch wide n 2

PINUS, OR

on the larger ones, but much smaller and more numerous near the base, slightly elevated in the centre, and terminating in an irregular, four-sided, projecting, hooked point, slightly bent backwards in some, in others straight. Seeds very small, with broadish wings, rather more than half an inch in length. Seed-leaves mostly in sixes, and rather long.

A beautiful tree, growing fifty or sixty feet high, and from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, for nearly two-thirds of its length.

It is found in most Pine forests from New England to Georgia, but towards the north it does not extend beyond Connecticut and Massachusetts; is abundant in the lower parts of New Jersey, and still more so on the eastern shore of Maryland, in the lower parts of Virginia, and as far as Carolina, also in the Floridas, on the poorest lands, and on the Cumberland Mountains in East Tennessee.

Timber close-grained, moderately resinous, excellent, and durable.

No. 14. PINUS MUGHO, Bauhin, the Mugho Pine. Syn. Pinus uncinata, Raymond. """sylvestris Mugho, Bauhin. ""Mughus, Loudon.

Leaves two in a sheath, from one to two inches long, twisted, rather broad, stiff, not spreading, and of a dull green colour. Cones one and a half to two inches long, ovate and stalkless, growing two or three together, rather erect, with hooked seales, more fully developed on the outer side, and full of resinous matter. Branches ascending and numerous, thickly covered with foliage, and with a brownish gray bark. Wood heavy, close-grained, red, and very durable, and in favourable situations a small tree thirty feet high.

It is found on the mountains extending from the Pyrenecs eastward, and the Alps of South-Western and Central Europe, and has the following varieties :--- PINUS MUGHO ROSTRATA, Antoine, the Beaked Mugho Pine.

Syn, Pinus uncinata, Widdrington.

- " Montana, Baumann.
- .,

"

- " echinata, Hort. " rubræflora, Loudon. 22
 - " sanguinea, Lupeyrouse.

This variety differs in the scales of the cones being greatly elevated, and hooked or beaked at the points, and much larger than in the original, and is the kind described by Captain Widdrington (Cook) in his "Travels in Spain," where he discovered it on the Pyrenees, a small tree, thirty feet high.

PINUS MUGHO ROTUNDATA, Link., the Round-coned Mugho Pine.

Syn. Pinus sylvestris, rotundata, Link. " " " brevifolia, Link. " humilis, Link. 2.2 " Pumilio rotundata, Hort. " Montana, Wahlenberg. ,,

This variety is found below P. Punilio, on the Tyrol, but readily to be distinguished from it, by its upright growth, and forming a small tree with a distinct stem.

PINUS MUGHO ULIGINOSA, Wimmer, the Marsh Mugho Pine.

Syn. Pinus Fischeri, Booth. ., " pyramidalis, *Reuss.* " " obliqua, *Sauter*.

This is the Austrian form of P. Mugho, but very much more robust in stature, forming a handsome pyramidal small tree.

PINUS MUGHO NANA, Loudon, the Knee Pine.

This variety never grows more than three feet high on the Styrian Alps.

PINUS, OR

No. 15. PINUS MURICATA, D. Don, the Bishop's Pine.

Syn. Pinus Edgariana, *Hartweg.* ,, ,, Murrayana, *Balfour.*

Leaves in twos, rather thickly set on the branches, from three and a half to four inches in length on vigorous young plants, but very much shorter on old ones, very stiff, rather broad, bluntpointed, hollow on the inner side, round on the outer, and of a deep green colour. Sheaths rather short, smooth, and not more than half an inch in length on the young leaves, and only slightly persistent on the older ones. Seed-leaves on the young plants in fives and rather short. Branches not very numerous, but tolerably stout and rather irregular. Buds below the middle size, imbricated, much pointed, and destitute of resinous matter. Cones in elusters, of from four to seven, in whorls round the stem, reddish brown when young, but changing to a gray or ash colour when old; rather pendulous, and nearly straight or very slightly incurved on the side next the branch; three inches in length, and one and a half broad near the base, which is the widest part, and tapering to rather a blunt point; the base is slightly uneven, and the cones, which are sessile, or nearly so, remain on the tree for years. Scales largest on the outer side of the cone, particularly those towards the base, where they are conical, nearly straight or slightly bent backwards, much elongated, pointed, and half an inch in length; the seales on the inner side of the cone and at the point are much the smallest, quadrangular, and nearly flat, except those near the point, which are rather more elevated than the others, with a slight ridge running across their middle, terminated by a short, straight, broad prickle in the centre; each cone contains from nine to ten rows of seales, within each of which are two very small, dark-brown seeds, with wings half an inch long.

This very distinct Pine was first discovered by Dr. Coulter, at San Luis Obispo in Upper California, to the south of Monterey, at an elevation of 3000 feet, and within ten miles of the sea-shore. It grows straight, but rather stunted, seldom exceeding forty feet in height. Mr. Hartweg found it growing on the western declivity of the mountains near Monterey, and within two miles of the sea-shore, attaining a height of from twenty to thirty feet, and with a trunk twelve inches in diameter. In this locality it was confined to a small wood half a mile square, and intermixed with and surrounded by Pinus .nsignis. Mr. Hartweg again met with it at a considerable distance to the south of Monterey, on the ascent to the Mission of La Purissima, where the monotony of the bare hills was only elieved by a small forest of it; the trees, however, not attaining h larger size than those found growing near Monterey. Mr. Jeffrey found it a tree forty feet high, of a conical form, on the Siskyon Mountains, at an elevation of 7500 feet, growing in noist soil, near the summit of the mountain. It was named P. Murrayana by the Oregon Committee, and P. Edgariana by Hartweg in his Journal. It is the "Obispo," or Bishop's Pine, of the Californians, and quite hardy.

No. 16, PINUS PALLASIANA, Lambert, the Taurian Pine.

Syn. Pinus Taurica, Hort. """Laricio Pallasiana, Loudon.

Leaves in twos, very long, sharp-pointed, erect, rigid, five or six inches long, and channelled above; smooth, crowded, and of a shining dark green; sheaths short, half an inch long, covered with scales torn on the margins, and white when young, but dark brown when old. Buds ovate, one inch and a quarter long, and resinous, with the sides hollow. Branches scattered irregularly along the stem, robust and curved upwards, with some of the lower ones almost equal to the trunk in size. Cones ovate-oblong, tapering to the point, without foot-stalks, often curved near the end, three or four inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad at the widest part near the base; horizontal or curved downwards, mostly single, or in threes round the branches, and of an ash-gray colour. Scales rhomboid, half an inch broad, slightly elevated, and enlarged at the base; smooth, and terminated by a slight ridge, with a very small prickle in the centre. Seeds middle size, with broad wings.

A large pyramidal tree, seventy or eighty feet high, confined to the central regions of the Crimea, forming considerable forests on the western declivity of the lofty mountains which extend along the coast of the Black Sea.

Timber very knotty, resinous, and very durable. It is quite hardy.

No. 17. PINUS PERSICA, Strangways, the Persian Pine.

Leaves in twos, twisted, rather stiff, sharp-pointed, and not spreading; dense, and tufted towards the end of the branches; of various lengths, from two to five inches long, deep green, channelled on the inner side, and eonvex on the outer one. with the edges rough and finely serrated, and seldom remaining longer on the tree than the second year. Branches regular, short, and rather slender, but mostly pointing upwards; the larger and older ones rather naked on the lower parts, but tufted with leaves towards the points. Buds imbricated, very thready, and free from resin. Sheaths persistent, short, onethird of an inch long, rather smooth, but shrivelled, not jagged at the ends, and guarded at the base with rather a broad lanceolate, recurved scale, or metamorphosed leaf, of a bright brown colour, although green at first. Cones ovate, tapering to a very blunt point, and rounded at the base, five inches long, and three inches across at the widest part; mostly in elusters round the stem, or principal top branches, but frequently solitary, and pointing downwards; of a dull grayish brown colour, with a hard, smooth surface, short foot-stalks, and destitute of . resinous matter. Scales slightly elevated, nearly one inch broad, with the apex depressed, and hollowed in the centre. Seeds large, with broad wings one inch and a half long.

A large tree, belonging to the same section as the Aleppo Pine (P. Halepensis), introduced from the South of Persia by the Hon. W. F. Strangways.

It is perfectly hardy.

THE TRUE PINES.

No. 18. PINUS PINASTER, Aiton, the Star, or Cluster Pine.

Syn. Pinus Massoniana, Lambert, not Siebold.

79	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Nepalensis, Royle.
27	,,	Latteri, Madden.
,,		maritima, Lamarck.
31	17	Japonica, Loudon.
,,		Chinensis, Knight.
,,	11	Nova-Hollandica, Loddiges.
,,		Nova-Zealandica, Loddiges.
33		St. Helenica, Loudon.
,,	,,,	Syrtica, Thore.
		neglecta, Low.
***	4	day's groon in to night ind

Leaves in twos, dark green, six to eight inches long, rigid, broad, and very stout, slightly serrated on the margins, and thickly set on the branches in dense whorls. Sheaths threequarters of an inch long, imbricated, and pale yellow when young, but turning nearly black when old. Buds three-quarters of an inch long, white, woolly, imbricated, and non-resinous, with the scales turned back at the points. Cones from four to six inches long, and two inches and a half wide at the broadest part, which is below the middle, and of a light shining brown colour, and growing in clusters of from four to eight, but sometimes more in number, in a horizontal direction, and without any foot-stalks. Scales from one to one inch and a quarter in length, and three-quarters of an inch broad, terminating in an unequally four-sided pyramid, of a grav-ash colour, very hard. and with a small sharp point, more particularly on the upper part of the cone. Seeds oblong, with wings one inch and a half long, and nearly half an inch broad. Seed-leaves from seven to eight in number.

A large tree, attaining a height of from fifty to seventy feet, with the branches in regular whorls, turned up at the extremities, and thickly set with foliage at intervals of three or four inches, occasioned by the shedding of the male flowers. This species and its varieties mostly grow in the sandy plains on the

lower mountains of the northern and central Apennines, the variety with shorter leaves and smaller cones (minor) prefers the lower mountains, while the larger coned and longer leaved form prefers the sandy plains, but neither is found south of the Apennines. Its highest limit is 2800 feet above the sea in Upper Italy. It is found in Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey, also on the French coast of the Mediterranean, where it is employed for eovering immense tracks of sand along the shore, and in the island of Brazza, on the Dalmatian coast in the Gulf of Venice. It is also found (but no doubt introduced from Europe) in China, Japan, New Holland, New Zealand, and St. Helena, and even in the North of India, where Major Madden and other travellers detected it in Nepal, and gave it the names of P. Nepalensis and P. Latteri, but there is not the slightest difference between the European and Asiatic plants.

It grows freely exposed to the sea breezes, and is one of our commonest firs, but the wood is soft, and not very durable; there are the following varieties :---

PINUS PINASTER HAMILTONII, Tenore, Lord Aberdeen's Pine. Syn. Pinus Pinaster major, Du Hamel.

>>		Hamitoni, Tenore.
"	>>	Esearena, Hort. Soc.
,,,	,,,	Pinaster Esearena, Loudon.
,,	29	" Aberdoniæ, Loudon.
"	>>	" altissima, Lamarck.

Leaves of a paler green, much broader and shorter than those of the species. Cones shorter, and more ovate. It was first pointed out to the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1825, by M. Risso, at Niee, where it is found sparingly on the mountains in that neighbourhood, and from whence seeds were obtained by his lordship. It is a very distinct and handsome variety.

PINUS PINASTER LEMONIANA, Loudon, Sir C. Lemon's Pine. Syn. Pinus Lemoniana, Bentham.

A eurious variety, differing from the species in its proliferous habit, producing its cones at the extremity of the shoots, and consequently has a stunted appearance, and becomes short-lived on poor soils.

PINUS PINASTER MINOR, Loudon, the Cortean Pine. Syn. Pinus maritima minor, Du Hamel. """, trocata, Knight. """, dietritis, Hort.

This differs in having shorter leaves and smaller cones, and abounds on the west coast of France, also in the neighbourhood of Corte, in Corsica, where it is called "Pin de Corte." It is the "Pin de Mars," "Pin Pinsot," and "Pin à Trochet" of the French, and sometimes produces its cones in larg • clusters of more than one hundred in number.

This variety is distinguished by its smaller eones and taller habit of growth.

PINUS PINASTER VARIEGATA, the Variegated Cluster Pine.

This only differs in having one-third of its leaves of a pale straw colour intermixed with the green ones, but sometimes the entire shoot is composed of all white, and sometimes of all green leaves.

The Pin d'Edough of the French is also Pinus Pinaster (or a slight modification of it, probably owing to climate), with the cones more or less exuding resinous tears externally, and found abundantly in the great forest of Edough, near Bona, in Algeria.

No. 19. PINUS PINEA, L., the Italian Stone Pine.

Syn. Pinus sativa, Bauhin.

12	>>	domestica, Matth
"	,,	Pinea Arctica, Hort,
,,	,,	Aracanensis, Knight.
>>	,,	Pinea Chinensis, Knight.
>>	"	" Americana, Hort.
22	>>	Maderiensis, Tenore.

Leaves in twos, from five to eight inches long, straight, very robust, and of a deep shining green; those on the young plants consist of a glaucous single bract-like leaf, thickly set on the shoots, and without any sheaths, and from amongst which afterwards spring the true leaves. Sheaths when young, half an inch long, but afterwards become torn, and reduced to half their length. Cones from five to six inches in length, and nearly round or bluntly ovate, of a pale brownish glossy colour, very solid, and not coming to maturity before the third year. Scales large, from two to two inches and a half in length, and one inch and a half broad, with the thickened part pyramidal, and frequently six-sided, but mostly having but four ribs, from the four angles, which terminate in a blunt prickle. Seeds very large, three-quarters of an inch long, with rather broad, but very short wings. Seed-leaves from nine to ten in number,

A low tree, with a round, bushy appearance, from 15 to 20 feet high, which produces the Carpathian Balsam. It is found on the sandy coasts of Tuscany, and the States of the Church, to the west of the Apennines, on the hills of Genoa and Tuscany, frequently forming forests with the Cluster Pine (Pinus Pinaster), and is cultivated throughout the whole of Italy, from the foot of the Alps to Sicily, but is not commonly found higher than 1500 feet of clevation, except in the South of Italy, where it attains an elevation of 2000 feet. It is cultivated along all the shores of the Mediterranean, and in Greece, attains a height of 50 or 60 feet, where its seeds or nuts form an extensive article of commerce, as well as in Italy and the South of France.

THE TRUE PINES.

It forms a very ornamental small tree, with a rounded head, so celebrated for producing the fine effect in the grounds of Italian villas. There are the following varieties :----

PINUS PINEA FRAGILIS, Du Hamel, the Thin-shelled Stone Pine. Syn. Pinus Pinea Tarentina, Manetti.

This variety differs in no way from the species, except in having a very thin shell to the seeds, which is easily broken, and for that reason cultivated in Italy, Naples, and the South of France, where there are some very large trees to be found, under the name of the "Tarentina Pine."

PINUS PINEA CRETICA, London.

This variety has much larger cones, and slenderer leaves, and comes from the island of Candia or Crete in the Mediterranean, where it attains a larger size than the common Stone Pine.

Cones of the Stone Pine are brought from China, under the name of the "Round-coned Chinese Pine," but they in no way differ from the European form.

No. 20. PINUS PUMILIO, Hanke, the Mountain Pine.

Syn. Pinus Tatarica, Miller.

,	25	Carpatica, Hort.
,	2.9	sylvestris Montana, Aiton.
,	22	Mugo humilis, Neal.
,	2.9	Sudetiens, Ungrische.

Leaves in twos, eurved, short, stiff, somewhat twisted, thickly set on the branches, from two to two inches and a half long, with long, lacerated, woolly, white sheaths when young, but which afterwards, as they get older, become much shorter, and dark brown, or nearly black. Cones from one to one inch and a half long, and three-quarters of an inch broad near the base, two or three growing together, pendulons, of a dull brown colour, and bluntly egg-shaped. Scales about the size of those of the Scotch Fir, but not so much elevated in the centre. Branches turned upwards, and very numerous, forming a dense bush, with the bottom branches creeping on the ground, but growing, in very favourable situations, into a small tree twenty or thirty feet high, with a gray and rather smoothish bark.

This Pine is found inhabiting the mountains of Middle Europe, generally on ehalk formations, on the southern slope of the Alps, towards the east (Tyrol), and beyond the limits of trees, but searcely higher than 7500 feet, nor lower than 4000 feet of elevation, where it prefers a swampy soil. It also grows on the northern slope of the Alps, and is very common on the Carpathians, where it forms a region above the common Spruce Fir, and at great elevations it becomes stemless and a spreading bush creeping along the ground. It produces the Hungarian Balsam.

No. 21. PINUS PUNGENS, Michaux, the Table Mountain Pine.

Leaves in twos, from two to two inches and a half long, broad, straight, rigid, and pale, yellowish green, thickly set on the branches. Sheaths short, smooth, shrivelled, and not jagged at the margins. Branches irregular and spreading. Buds blunt-pointed, and covered with resin. Cones top-shaped, rather large, light yellowish brown, three inches and a half long, and two inches and a half broad at the base, tapering to the point, and without foot-stalks, generally in whorls round the stem and top branches, pointing horizontally, and remaining on the tree for years. Scales thick, hard, and broad at the base, elevated into a pyramid, with an incurved, strong, awlshaped hook, exceeding a quarter of an inch in length. Seeds rather small, rough, and black, with narrow wings, nearly one inch long. Seed-leaves from six to eight in number.

A tree, with the habit of the common Scotch Fir, but with a more branchy head, growing from 40 to 50 feet high.

It is found on Table Mountain in North Carolina, one of the highest points of the Alleghanies, nearly 300 miles from the sea, and which summit it covers exclusively. Pursh only found it on the Grandfather and Table Mountains, and on the Blue Mountains on the frontiers of Virginia.

Timber of little value except for fuel.

No. 22. PINUS PYRENAICA,* Lapeyrouse, in part, the Pyreneean Pine.

Syn. Pinus penicillus, Lapeyrouse.

- " Hispanica, Cook.
- " Salzmanni, Dunal.
- " Monspeliensis, Salemann.
- " Pseudo-Halepensis, Denhardt.
- " Halepensis-Salzmanni, Dunal.
- " Pinaster Hispanica, Rosas.
- " Laricio Pyrenaica, Loudon.
 - " " " Monspeliensis, Vilmorin.
 - " tenuifolia, Parlatore.

Leaves in twos, rarely in threes, long, rather fine, stiff, straight, and of a bright green colour, thickly set on the branches, and six or seven inches long, channelled on the inner sides, and sharp-pointed. Sheaths half an inch long on the voung leaves, smooth, entire at the margins, and dark brown, but on the old ones very short, shrivelled, rough, jagged, and nearly black. Branches stout, of a bright orange colour, numerous, regular, spreading in all directions round the stem, and well furnished with laterals. Buds conical, with a long, tapering point, covered with downy seales, and full of resin. Cones two inches and a half long, one inch and a quarter wide, conical, tapering a little to the base, on short, slender foot-stalks, mostly solitary, and pointing horizontal. Seeds rather small, with narrow, pointed wings, three-quarters of an inch long. Scales small, half an inch wide, rounded on the outer margin, slightly elevated in the centre, with an angular line terminated in the middle with a depressed, hollow scar, but sometimes with a small prickle in the centre; those nearest the base

* Lapeyronse give the name of *pyremaics* to two different Pines. The present one, which is that of Loudon's Arboretum and all English collections, and to the Pinus Brutea, of Tenore, which is the *pyremaica* of Parlatore and Carrière, and a kind by no means plentiful on the **Pyrenees**, whereas the present one forms vast forests in those regions. much the smallest, flat, and hollow in the centre, while those near the apex are more angularly raised, and all of a paleyellow colour.

A majestic tree, growing from sixty to eighty feet high, regularly furnished with branches to the ground, and mostly growing intermixed with other kinds in the extensive forests of Spain and France.

It is found occupying the highest range of the extensive forests in the South of Spain, and in a corresponding situation in the vast forest region on the River Gabriel, in Upper Aragon, and on the Pyrenees, where it is called "Pin Nazaron." It is also found near Montpelier and the coast of the Mediterranean, in elevated positions, and attaining a great size, but not very plentiful.

This kind is easily distinguished by the bright orange coloured bark of the shoots.

No. 23. PINUS RESINOSA, Solander, the Resinous or Red American Pine.

Syn. Pinus rubra, Michaux. ,, ,, Canadensis bifolia, Duhamel.

Leaves in twos, five or six inches long, straight, stiff, yellowish-green, thickly set on the shoots, compressed, and collected in bunches at the extremities of the branches. Sheaths nearly one inch long, white on the young leaves, but shorter, jagged, and darker with age on the older ones. Branches in whorls, rather naked, straight, open, and reddish-brown, with the larger ones on the trunk more distant than those of the Corsiean Pine (P. Larieio). Buds long, pointed, and very resinous. Cones pale reddish-brown, shining, hard, ovate-conieal, rounded at the base, two inches long, one inch and a quarter broad, and with very short foot-stalks. Scales rhomboid, largest in the middle of the cone, slightly elevated or pyramidal, with a transverse ridge, terminated by a blunt sear, unarmed in the centre, and half an inch wide, but much smaller towards the base, and more elevated. Seeds small, with the wings threequarters of an inch long.

A large tree, growing seventy or eighty feet high, and two feet in diameter, in dry, sandy soil, with the branches in very distant whorls like those of the Corsican Pine.

It is found occupying small tracts near the Lake of St. John, in Canada, and not extending farther south than Wilksborough, in Pennsylvania; it is very scarce in all the country south of the River Hudson, but is abundant in Nova Scotia, on dry, sandy soil, and along the banks of the Genessee, in the State of New York.

Timber fine-grained, red, full of resin, and highly esteemed in Canada for its strength and durability.

No. 24. PINUS SYLVESTRIS,* L., the Scotch Fir. Syn. Pinus sylvestris vulgaris, *Ousius*.

27	>>	73	Genevensis, Bauhin.
,,		,,,	Rigensis, Fischer.
2.3	79	22	Haguenensis, Loudon.
,,	23	·,	uncinata, Don.
23	,,	22	seariosa, Loddiges.
22	22	22	squamosa, Bose.
22	33		Escarena, Pinetum Woburnense.

Leaves in pairs, rigid, from one inch and a half to two inches and a half in length, somewhat waved and twisted; slightly concave on the upper, and convex on the under surface, of a light bluish-green or grayish colour; finely serrated on the edges. Sheaths jagged and slightly ringed. Cones from two to three inches long, and from one to one inch and a quarter broad at the base. Scales from one to one inch and a quarter long, terminating in an irregular four-sided, projecting point, often recurved. Seeds with the wing from one to one inch and a quarter long. Seed-leaves from five to seven in number.

A tall tree, from 60 to 100 feet high, found in various parts * The Pinus sylve tris of the ancient Roman naturalists is our Pinaster, our Pinus sylvestris being their Pityida. By imply Pinus they always intended Pinus Pinea, or the Stone Pine.

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of Europe, ripening its eones in November, or in about eighteen months from the time of flowering, which is in March. It occurs frequently in Italy, on the southern slope of the Alps, from Frioul to Nice, especially in the sandy soil of the valleys; it is also found in the northern Apennines. Its upper limit on the southern slope of the Alps is at 5000 or 6000 feet of elevation, while on the northern slope it is not found higher than 4000 feet, and as a general rule it cannot be said to exist lower than 2000 feet above the sea. It is found in Seandinavia. its northern limit, in lat. 70°, where it constitutes immense forests of fine timber; it also grows wild in Scotland, in the Sandy Plains of the North of Germany, in the mountains of Central Europe, and in the valley of the Rhine, the Tyrol, Bavaria, and towards the west it is found as far as the Pyrenees; and varieties are even found in Persia and the Caucasus, but not in North America, as stated by some writers. It is like all species of trees which have an extensive geographical range, and grow on almost every kind of soil, and at great elevations as well as in the plains; the varieties are very numerous as regards their exterior appearance, for on poor soil and very elevated situations, fully exposed to the boisterous winds, it becomes a diminutive shrub, while in lower and more favourable situations it becomes a lofty timber tree, growing 100 feet high, and four feet in diameter.

The following are the principal varieties worth distinguishing:

PINUS SYLVESTRIS HORIZONTALIS, Don, the Highland Pine.

Syn. Pinus sylvestris Montana, Hort.

rubra, Grigor.

" " rubra, Gr " Seotiea, Willdenow.

,,

It is also called the Red Scotch Pine, from the colour of the wood; the Highland Pine, the Spayside Pine, and the Horizontal Scotch Fir.

This variety has its branches disposed in quite a horizontal direction from the stem of the tree. The leaves are broader and much more glaucous, with the bark on the trunk of the tree not so rugged. Its cones are thicker, and not so much

pointed; and the tree is more hardy when young, and grows freely in almost any kind of soil.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS MONOPHYLLA, Hodgins, the One-leaved Scotch Fir.

The leaves of this variety are attached to each other throughout their length, and have the appearance of being united, but by giving them a twist they separate into two, like the ordinary Scotch Fir. It is a very singular variety.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Scotch Fir

This only differs from the ordinary form, in the mixture of its pale straw-coloured with the usual glaucous or bluish-green leaves, being produced on both old and young wood.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS NANA, Hort., the Pigmy Scotch Fir. Syn. Pinus sylvestris pygmæa, Hort.

A very dwarf variety, not growing more than one or two fect high, but spreading widely in a horizontal direction, and having very stunted branches and leaves.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS LATIFOLIA, Gordon, the Persian Scotch Fir. Syn. Pinus Erzeroomica, Calvert.

> " sylvestris Persica, Hort. ., Caucasica, Fischer.

" altissima, Ledebour. ...

Leaves much broader, more glancous, and longer than any other variety of P. sylvestris. It is very robust, and grows rapidly to a great size on the mountains near Erzeroom, in Persia, and on the Caucasian Mountains.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS ALTAICA, Ledebour, the Altai Scotch Fir. Syn. Pinus sylvestris Uralensis, Fischer.

> " Padufia, Ledebour. 22

A compact, pyramidal, middle-sized tree, with much shorter and stiffer leaves, growing about fifty feet high on the bleak Altaian Mountains.

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PINUS SYLVESTRIS ARGENTEA, Steven, the Silvery Seotch Fir. Syn. Pinus sylvestris hamata, Steven.

This differs from the other varieties in having its cones and leaves of a beautiful silvery hue. It is from the mountain ehain east of the Black Sea, where it attains to a great size.

Section II. TERNATÆ, OR THOSE KINDS HAVING THREE LEAVES IN EACH SHEATH.

No. 25. PINUS AUSTRALIS, *Michaux*, the Southern or Swamp Pine.

Syn. Pinus palustris, Miller.

- , ,, Americana palustris, Duhamel.
- ", ", Georgica, Hort.
- , " Palmiensis, French Gardens.

,, Palmieri, Manetti.

Leaves in threes, very long, collected in bundles at the extremities of the branches, eight or nine inches long, with those on young plants frequently a foot long; of a brilliant green, rather stout, and reflexed, when full grown. Sheaths from one and a half to two inches long when young, but afterwards lacerated at the ends, and much shorter on the old leaves. Branches few, very robust, and irregularly placed on the trunk. Buds very large, imbricated, and free from resinous matter. Cones very long, cylindrieal, tapering to a blunt point; seven or eight inches long, and two inches and a half broad, and of a rich ehestnut-brown colour. Seales from one to one inch and three-quarters broad, enlarged at the base, and elevated into a small pyramid, terminated by a small incurved prickle in the centre. Seeds rather large, oval, half an inch long, of a whitish colour, and with wings nearly one inch and a half long.

A large tree, growing 60 or 70 feet high, and one foot and a half in diameter for two-thirds of its length, in favourable situations.

It is found covering vast tracts, called Pine-barrens, in Virginia, Georgia, and from North Carolina to Florida, near the sea-coast.

260

This Pine is called by the American settlers in the Southern States "the Broom Pine," and by those in the Northern States "Red Pine," "Pitch Pine," and "Yellow Pine;" while the French and Italians call it the "Palm Pine."

Timber excellent, and full of resin, and known by the name of the Georgia Pitch Pine.

There is the following variety:--

PINUS AUSTRALIS EXCELSA, Loudon. Syn. Pinus palustris excelsa, Booth.

", ", lutea, *Makoy*. This variety is said to have longer leaves, to grow much taller, and to come from the North-west Coast of America, and to be perfectly hardy even in Germany.

No. 26. PINUS BENTHAMIANA, Hartwey, Mr. Bentham's Pine. Syn. Pinus Sinclairii, Hooker.

Leaves in threes, thickly set on the branches, dark-green, and resembling those of Pinus ponderosa, but much longer, usually 11 inches in length, very stout, rather flat, with a slight elevated rib running along their inner side. Sheaths partly persistent, and nearly an inch long on those of the young shoots, slightly shaggy, except at the extremity, where they are very ragged or torn. Seed-leaves, on the young plants, from seven to eight in number, and rather long. Branches rather numerous. very stout, spreading, and rather irregular, with the bark rough. Buds large, dark brown, much imbricated, and destitute of resinous matter, or nearly so. Cones in clusters of three or four together, slightly pendulous, and quite straight, six inches in length, and two inches and a half broad at the widest part, which is rather below the middle; the base is unequal-sided owing to the numerons very small scales there curving to one side, and forming a kind of hood round the base of the cone, which is quite sessile, or without any foot-stalk. Seales largest at the widest part of the cone, which is about one-third from the base, then diminishing gradually towards the point, which is rather blunt; those scales nearest the base are very small, particularly the first four or five rows, and more elevated in the eentre, which is terminated by a stout broad point; the larger seales are rather thin, and slightly elevated, or nearly flat, threequarters of an inch broad, and half an inch deep, with a slightly elevated ridge across the middle of each, terminated in the centre by a very stout spine, which is quite straight; each eone has from thirteen to fifteen rows of scales. Male flowers large, eylindrical, and in large, compact elusters; and each scale contains within it two seeds, which are rather below the middle size, but with wings rather more than an inch in length, and half an inch in breadth.

This noble pine, which seems to be entirely a mountain species, sometimes attains a height of 200 feet, with a stem twenty-eight feet in eircumference. Mr. Hartweg first met with it on the mountains of Santa Cruz, a coast range running due north across the bay from Monterey, and distant by water about twenty-five miles, although sixty miles by land ; afterwards he found it in the Sacramento country, growing upon the ridge generally termed by emigrants from the United States, the Californian Mountains. Mr. Hartweg says, "After crossing the Chuba River, you pass the prairie, and enter the mountains near Bear Creek, where you have to pass through an interminable wood of Pinus Sabiniana, and in ascending the gradual acelivity of the mountain, you lose the region of Pinus Sabiniana, and enter that of Pinus Benthamiana, which seems to be characteristic of the upper region." Some trees of this noble pine attain an enormous size; the largest which Mr. Hartweg measured in this locality was 28 feet in circumference, and 220 feet in height. It generally grows in masses, or intermixed with a few solitary Pinus Lambertiana, which is of equal dimensions in these regions. The lofty mountains surrounding Bear Valley are well wooded by Pinus Benthamiana.

This very valuable timber tree was named by Mr. Hartweg, in compliment to George Bentham, Esq., late Secretary to the London Horticultural Society. It is quite hardy, and the most valuable of all the tribe for timber.

No. 27. PINUS BRACHYPTERA, Wislizenus, the Short Wingseeded Pine.

Leaves in threes, but sometimes in twos, or fours, of a dark green, and rough at the edges; from three inches and a half to to six inches long, and mostly in bunches at the ends of the branches. Sheaths persistent, and nearly black when old. Buds covered with regularly acuminated, membranaceous, fringed, persistent scales. Branches horizontal. Cones rather erect, ovate, oblong, or somewhat conical, from two and a half to three inches long, and one inch and a half broad at the widest part. Scales thickened at the base, elevated, recurved, and spiny-pointed. Seeds three or four lines long, and two lines broad. Wings shorter than the seeds.

A handsome tree, growing from eighty to a hundred feet high, and two to three feet in diameter; found abundantly by Messrs. Wislizenus and Engelmann, on the mountains of New Mexico, producing excellent timber.

No. 28. PINUS BUNGEANA, Zuccavini, the Chinese Lace-bark Pine.

Syn. Pinus excorticata, Gordon.

Leaves in threes, very stiff, convex on the back, and acutely keeled on the inner face; two or three inches long, and thickly placed along the young shoots, frequently in bundles towards the ends of the branches, somewhat in whorls, and irregularly three-edged. Sheaths composed of numerous loose scales, which soon fall off, and leave the base of the leaves naked. Buds nonreshous, and formed of several reddish-brown, smooth, fringed scales, largest at the base, and rough at the edges. Male catkins from five to six lines long, cylindrical, or conical; and when young placed alternately at the base of the young shoots, in elusters, but frequently afterwards very distant, owing to the rapid elongation of the youngshoots. Branches long, very shender, little divided, glaucous, and covered with a smooth gray bark, rendered a little rough on the stem and older branches by the transverse sears, forming rhomboidal-shaped figures, which in due time are shed, and give the stem and branches a very peculiar appearance. Cones ovate, or slightly conical, broadest near the base, two inches and a half long, and one inch and a half in diameter, and obtuse pointed. Seales rather more than three-quarters of an inch across, four lines deep, concave, and thin, with a slightly elevated keel or ridge, transversely placed across the seale near the upper or outer margin, and furnished in the centre with a short, stout, reflexed point, a little sunk; the seales near the base of the cone are very small and numerous.

A middle-sized tree, found in the North of China, and much eultivated by the Chinese on the island of Chusan, and other parts of China, in pots, as the "Lace-bark Pine."

The Chinese call this Pine "Kieu-lung mu" (the skin, or bark-shedding Pine), on account of its shedding its outer bark every season. Why it is called the Lace-bark Pine is not very evident.

It is quite hardy.

No. 29. PINUS CANARIENSIS, Smith, the Canary Island Pine.

Leaves in threes, wavy, very long, slender, and spreading; seven inches long, of a shining grass-green, and slightly angular; frequently pendulous when full-grown, and sharppointed. Sheaths half an inch long, torn on the margin, and much shorter on the old leaves. Branches rather numerous, and regularly placed on the stem, with the branchlets rather slender and drooping; the larger branches and trunk produce a number of short shoots, and tufts of leaves. Cones oblong, eylindrieal, five inches and a half long, and two inches and a half wide, quite straight, without any foot-stalk, and with a hard, glossy surface. Seales one inch broad, terminating in an irregular pyramid, not much elevated, and irregularly four-sided with a blunt point. Seeds half an inch long, with wings one inch and three-eighths long.

A large tree, growing 60 or 70 feet high, on the mountains of

Teneriffe, and on the Grand Canary Island, at an elevation of 5000 or 6000 feet, where it forms extensive forests, from the sea-shore to an altitude on the mountains of 6000 feet. It is most abundant at elevations of from 4000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea; on the Grand Canary Island the pine forests extend from Oratava to Portillo de la Villa.

The leaves of this pine are sometimes in twos, but more frequently in threes; and the trees ascend on the slope of the Peak of Teneriffe to 7200 feet of elevation; but the zone above 2400 feet is wholly occupied by vast forests, mingled with the Juniperus Cedro of *Webb*. The inhabitants call it Teâ, and consider its timber excellent, being resinous, durable, and free from the rayages of insects. It is tender.

No. 30. PINUS CEMBROIDES, Gordon, the Mexican Cembra-like Pine.

Syn. Pinus fertilis, Roezl.

Leaves in threes, from one inch to one inch and a half in length on the wild specimens, but rather longer on the young growing plants; tolerably rigid, slightly twisted at the base, three-edged, very deuse, and of a bright glaucons green colour. Sheaths short, and soon falling off or curling up. Seed-leaves, on the young plants, from ten to twelve in number when they first come up. Branches vertical, mostly in fives, but sometimes more numerous in a whorl, rather slender, slightly incurved, and spreading, with tolerable smooth bark, and remarkably small buds, which are imbricated and non-resinous, or nearly so. Cones single and stalkless, from two inches and a half to three inches in length, and one inch and three-quarters broad at the base, with six or seven rows of scales, and tapering but slightly to a blunt point; the scales are rounded at the margins, three-quarters of an inch broad, slightly elevated, and nearly all of a size, except those close to the base, which are very much smaller, and more elevated; each scale contains within it two wingless seeds, which are top-shaped, slightly

angled at the smaller end, about half an inch in length, and rather thin shelled.

This pine resembles Pinus Llaveana in general appearance, but differs in having shorter, more glaucous, and smaller leaves, and with cones three or four times the size of those of P. Llaveana, with which most writers confound it; the cones of P. cembroides have six or seven rows of scales, while those of P. Llaveana have but three rows.

It was first discovered in Mexico, and introduced by Hartweg, who found it in the cold districts on the mountains of Orizaba, near the village of Chiehiquilah, attaining a height of 30 feet at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea. The tree is quite hardy, and the seeds are eaten by the inhabitants of Orizaba.

No. 31. PINUS CHIHUAHUANA, Wislizenus, the Chihuahua Pine.

Leaves in threes, very rarely in fours, finely toothed along the edges, from two to three inches long, glaucous on the upper part, and light green on the under one, very slightly striated and fringed on the edges, buds sealy, pointed, and closely inlaid. Sheaths at first long, lacerated at the edges, but soon falling off, and leaving the base of the leaves naked. Cones from one to one inch and a half long, and egg-shaped. Seales transversely oval, and without any muero.

This kind resembles Pinus inops in appearance, but is sufficiently distinct in its smooth cones. It is found common on the mountains of Chihuahua, in North Mexico, at an elevation of 7000 feet above the sea, where it forms a tree from 30 to 35 feet high.

No. 32. PINUS COULTERI, Don, Dr. Coulter's Pine.

Syn. Pinus maeocarpa, Lindley.

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- " " " Sabiniana macroearpa, Hort.
 - " Sabina Coulteri, Loudon.
 - " Sabiniana major, Manetti.

Leaves in threes, stout, and rather stiff, from 10 to 12 inches

long, and of a glaucous gray colour, ribbed on the inner side, rather flat, incurved, pointed, and compressed. Sheaths ragged, thready, persistent, one inch and a half long on the young leaves, but much shorter and torn on the old ones. Branches stout, rather distant, but regularly placed in whorls on the stem, nearly horizontal, slightly elevated towards the extremities, and tinged with violet on the young shoots. Comes conical-oblong, tapering to the point, solitary, very large, 12 to 14 inches long, and six inches broad, very hard, smooth, pale-yellow, with a polished surface, and frequently weighing from three to four pounds each. Scales wedge-shaped, with the points thickened and drawn out into a strong hook ; those nearest the apex shortest, incurved, and slightly bent, while those below the middle and at the base are elongated, deflexed, and point downwards, two inches long, and one inch and a half broad in the largest ones. Seeds half an inch long, of a blackish colour, rather flattened, and much smaller than those of P. Sabiniana, and with broad wings more than an inch long.

A large tree, with spreading branches, growing from 80 to 100 feet high, and three or four feet in diameter, found on the mountains of Santa Lucia, near the Mission of San Antonia in California, within sight of the sea, at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet. It is also plentiful in other parts of California, particularly on the "Crusta," an ascent from San Luis Obispo, on the brow of the mountain.

No. 33. PINUS CUBENSIS, Grisebach, the Cuba Pine.

Leaves in threes, but frequently in pairs, very long, rigid, compressed, and three-sided, rough on the edges, unceronate, or somewhat spiny-pointed, and from eight to ten inches long and nearly a line broad. Sheaths short and persistent. Cones solitary or in pairs, ovate-conical, somewhat obtuse at the points, pendulous, and two and a half inches long and one inch broad near the base. Scales rhomboid, somewhat pyramidally elevated and prominently keeled transversely, with the um-

bone or scar on the lower ones a little prominent and pointless, and the upper ones with a short straight mucro.

A moderate-sized tree, frequently found about the Havannah, and on the eastern part of the island of Cuba.

It is quite tender.

No. 34. PINUS ENGELMANNI, Carrière, Engelmann's Pine. Syn. Pinus macrophylla, Wislizenus.

Leaves in threes, but sometimes in fours, and very rarely in fives, from 13 to 15 inches long, clustered at the ends of the shoots, partially glaucous, keeled on all faces, and serrulated on the edges. Sheaths at first long, scaly, jagged at the ends, and one inch long, but afterwards much lacerated and shorter. Cones four inches long, and one inch and a half in diameter near the base. Seales conical, with a bent spiny mucro on the summit

A fine tree, common on the higher mountains of Cosihuiriachi, in North Mexico, growing 70 or 80 feet high, very much resembling the Swamp Pine of the United States, but differs in having much smaller cones, and in the leaves being three, four, and five in a sheath.

No. 35. PINUS GERARDIANA, Wallich, Captain Gerard's Pine. Syn. Pinus Neoza, Govan.

", ", Chilghosa, Elphinstone. ", ", Aucklandii, Loddiges.

Leaves in threes, stiff, three-edged, stout, and bluntly terminating in a short point; from three to five inches long, of a bluish-green colour, and glaucous when young. Sheaths short at first, and composed of dry, reddish-brown scales, but soon rolling up and falling off. Branches ascending, lower ones spreading. Branchlets short, rather slender, and confused. Cones ovate, oblong, or somewhat cylindrical; widest at the base, from six to eight inches long, and from 12 to 14 inches in circumference near the base, and of a bluish colour when young. Scales thick, blunt, much recurved, and spiny at the points. Seeds nearly an inch long, cylindrical, almost wingless, pointed at both ends, of a dark brown colour, and agreeable to cat.

A tree growing 50 feet high, with a compact head, found in great abundance, forming large forests on the northern side of the snowy range of mountains in Kunawur, beyond the influence of the periodical rains, where it grows in very dry, rocky ground ; and according to Major Madden, its manner of growth differs from that of any of the other pines of India. Its trunk is of large girth, but searcely exceeding 50 feet in height, furnished with numerous horizontal branches, nearly to the ground, the upper ones forming a large, compact, conical head. It is also found to the North of Cashmere, and on the Astor Mountains in Little Thibet. The mountains near Nijrow, in the Kohistan of Cabul, are also covered with the Chilghosa Pine. Captain Gerard states its highest limits on the inner Himalayas to be from 10,000 to 12,000 feet of elevation. The exterior bark is of a silvery gray, falling off in large flakes, and never transforms itself into the rough outer coating like the other pines. It is called "Rhee" or "Ree" in Kunawur, "Shungtee" by the Thibetans, and "Sonoubar Sukkar" (sweet pine mut) by the Persians and Arabs.

The Shipkees in Thibet call this pine "Kuminehe" and "Sunoubur-Sughar" (lesser sweet-nut pine), an apt name enough, for the tree seldom grows more than 50 feet high. Mr. Winterbottom found it as far north as Gilgit; but neither Drs. Hooker nor Griffith ever seem to have discovered it in a native state either in Eastern Nepal or Sikkim; and Capt. Gerard states its highest altitude on the southern exposures of the inner Himalayas to be from 10,850 to 12,300 feet, generally associated with Cedrus Deodora. Dr. Griffith found it in Affghanistan occurring on the outer ranges, indicating exemption from the periodical rains. It is styled by Europeans "the edible pine-nut;" the seeds being nearly an inch long, very sweet, and said to possess many good qualities, amongst

which that of easy digestion is certainly not to be reekoned one.

The Neoza Pine also affords abundance of fine turpentine, and the cones exude a copious white resin, and produce about 100 seeds each, which are sold in the Simla bazaars under the name of Neoza nuts, and in those of Affghanistan as Chilghoza nuts.

It is quite hardy, but very slow in growth.

No. 36. PINUS GREGGI, Engelmann, Dr. Gregg's Mexican Pine.

Leaves in threes, short, rigid, compressed, and three-sided, somewhat rough on the margins, and from two and a half to three inches long, and half a line wide. Cones oblong, or oblong-cylindrical, obtuse at the points, pendulous, subsessile, and three inches and three-quarters long and one and a half broad. Scales somewhat rhomboid, shining, and pyramidally depressed. Those on the outer side of the cone are pyramidally elevated, sharply keeled transversely, blunt pointed, and much the largest. Umbone or sear somewhat depressed and mucronate. Mucro short, thick, and deflexed, but sometimes wanting.

A moderate-sized tree, from 30 to 50 feet high, resembling Pinus Teocote, found on the mountains of Sullillo in Mexico, by Dr. Gregg, and of which but very little is known.

No. 37. PINUS INSIGNIS, *Douglas*, the Remarkable Pine. Syn. Pinus Californica, *Loisel*, not *Hartweg*.

" " adunea, Bosc.

" " Montereyensis, Rauch.

Leaves in threes, deep grass-green, rather slender, straight, or twisted in all directions, very densely set on the branches, of different lengths, from four to six inches long, ribbed on the inner sides, and sharp-pointed. Sheaths very short, smooth, and rather more than a quarter of an inch long. Branches

270

numerous, rather irregular, and thickly set with slender branchlets at the extremities. Cones ovate-conical, much pointed, most developed on the exposed side, particularly towards the base or outer part, three inches and a half long, and two inches and a half wide, mostly in clusters of from three to five round the stem or principal branches at the top of the tree, of a pale, vellowish-brown colour, very hard, and with a smooth, glossy surface; they point downwards, and remain for several years on the tree. Seales radiately divided, thickest at the base, tapering into a four-sided, blunt pyramid, with a sunken scar in the centre, terminated by a very short prickle, largest on the exposed side, particularly towards the base, while those towards the points are very small and little elevated. Seeds middle-sized, nearly black, and with ample wings, more than an inch long. It takes two years to ripen the cones.

This beautiful pine is found in various parts of California growing to the height of from S0 to 100 feet, and from two to four feet in diameter, feathered to the ground with branches.

It is found on the higher parts of the coast range of mountains, but not more than 200 or 300 feet above the level of the sea, particularly on "Point Pinos," near Mouterey where some of the trees become one-sided, on account of the north-west winds blowing for a great part of the year upon them.

It is a very handsome kind, and tolerably hardy.

No. 38. PINUS INSULARIS, Endlicher, the Timor Pine. Syn. Pinus Timoriensis, London.

Leaves in threes, very slender, drooping, bright green, and from six to nine inches long. Sheaths persistent, and one inch long. Buds scaly, non-resinons, and blunt-pointed. Cones egg-shaped, tapering to the point, and three inches long. Scales pyramidal, angular, small, wart-shaped, and conical.

A tree of which little is known, found by Cumming in the Philippine Islands, and, according to Lambert, on the island of Timor. It very much resembles Pinus longifolia, but differs in having much slenderer and darker green leaves, and very much smaller cones.

It is quite tender.

No. 39. PINUS JEFFREYH, Balfour, Jeffrey's Pine.

Syn. Pinus Jeffreyana, Van Houtte.

Leaves in threes, pendulous at the ends, deep green, keeled on the inner face, rounded on the back, very acute pointed, and from eight to nine inches long. Sheaths persistent, one inch and a quarter long when young, but very much shorter, lacerated at the ends, and of an ashy-gray colour when old. Buds short, stout, imbrieated, and resinous. Branches horizontal, a little deelining, rather slender, and of a light, yellowishred colour. Cones large, ovate-conieal, tapering most to the point, eight inches long, and three inches and a half in diameter at the widest part, which is towards the base, and mostly produced in clusters round the branches. Scales pyramidal, more or less projecting, one inch and a half broad in the larger ones, but much less on those towards the base and extremity, stoutly hooked towards the points, the hook being nine-tenths of an inch long, and slightly incurved on all the scales. Seeds fourtenths of an inch long, and dark-brown, with wings, rather more than an inch long, beautifully striated with dark-brown.

A noble tree, growing 150 feet high, and four feet in diameter, found by Jeffrey in the Shasta Valley in Northern California, growing in poor, sandy soil.

A very distinct pine, and quite hardy.

No. 40. PINUS KASIYA, Royle, the Khasiya Pine.
Syn. Pinus Cavendishiana, Paxton.
", "Khasyana, Hooker.
", "Nepalensis, Pinetum Woburnense.

Leaves in threes, very slender, long, spreading, compressed, three-sided, somewhat convex on the back, scabrous on the imargins, mucronate, or somewhat spiny-pointed, bright green, and from six to eight inches long, and one-third of a line wide. Cones three or four in a whorl, broadly-ovate, or somewhat crounded, more or less pendulous when full grown, nearly sessile, and from one and three quarters to two and a half inches long, and one inch and a half broad near the base. Seales somewhat rhomboid, more or less pyramidally elevated, and slightly keeled transversely. Umbone either slightly clevated or depressed, and hardly mucronate. Seeds small, with short oblong wings.

A tree from 50 to 60 feet high, found on the Khasiya hills at elevations from 2000 to 6000 feet, and on the mountains of Upper Assam in Eastern India.

It is quite tender.

No: 41. PINUS LAWSONI, Rocal, Lawson's Mexican Pine.

Leaves mostly in threes, but sometimes in fours, six inches long, rather slender, sharp-pointed, angular on the inner face, rounded on the outer one, and quite entire on the margins. Sheaths on the young leaves nearly an inch long, and composed of distant, sharp-pointed, loosely imbricated scales, silky at the edges, while those on the adult leaves are much wrinkled, half an inch long, more or less firmished with distant scales, and jagged at the ends. Branchlets rather slender, very leafy, and furnished with a broad, acute-pointed scale at the base of each sheath of leaves, when young. Buds covered with imbricated, resinous scales. Cones from two to two and a half inches long and one inch and a half broad near the base, conical in shape, ashy-gray in colour, and very much resembling those of Pinus sylvestris in size, shape, and general appearance. Scales very small, mostly equal in size, except those at the base of the cone, which are smallest, while those on the outer or exposed part are much the largest, more elevated or thickened at the points, and sometimes slightly recurved; protuberances rounded on

the lower scales, keeled on the upper ones, and all of them terminated by a large, dark, blunt point.

A middle-sized tree, found on the higher mountains of Mexico.

No. 42. PINUS LLAVEANA, Schiede, Llave's Pine. Syn. Pinus osteosperma, Wislizenus. " , eembroides, Zuccarini. " , edulis, Engelmann.

Leaves in threes, but often in twos, short, slightly twisted. sometimes incurved, rigid, narrow, bright, glaucous green, very dense, from two to two inches and a half long, ribbed on the inner side, terminated with a sharp point, and frequently intermixed with lance-shaped scales (abortive leaves), particularly on the smaller shoots near the base, and which are sometimes of a glaucous white colour, like those on the Stone Pine (P. Pine); sheaths very short on the young leaves, but soon rolling up and falling off the adult ones. Branches numerous, in regular whorls, smooth, of an ash-gray colour, and horizontal, with the points slightly elevated, and the branchlets spreading in all directions. Buds small, blunt-pointed, numerous, and thickly covered with brown scales, reflexed at the points, and slightly resinous. Cones small, consisting of only three rows of seales, roundish, obtuse, wider than long, one inch and threequarters wide, and one inch long, solitary, without any footstalk, and taking two years to ripen. Seales thick, rounded at the margin, rhomboid, bluntly-pyramidal, hard, glossy, slightly angular, and more or less eurved downwards, keelshaped below, three-quarters of an inch broad, deeply concave on the inner side, and with two deep receptacles for the seed at the base. Seeds very large, without wings, top-shaped, darkbrown, with a hard shell, and six or seven lines long, and nearly four broad, they are very agreeable to eat, but thick shelled.

A low tree, with ample spreading branches, growing from 15 to 20 feet high, and occasionally cultivated in gardens for the sake of its seeds, which the Mexicans call "Pinones."

It is found in Mexico, on the barren hills of Zimapan, Real

THE TRUE PINES.

Hel Oro, and Real del Monte, in forests at elevations of from 3000 to 9500 feet. Timber of little use. It is tolerably hardy.

No. 43. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, Roxburgh, the Long-leaved Pine. Syn. Pinus Serenagensis, Madden.

Leaves in threes, very slender, three-edged, of a bright, glossy green, finely serrated on the edges, and rather pendulous, or enrved backwards on the young tree, from 12 to 14 inches long, thickly set on the gross branches, particularly lowards the ends and upper parts of the tree. Sheaths one neh and a quarter long, and permanent. Male flowers produced n long, close clusters of many together at the ends of the oranches, round at first, but elongated as they open and blossom n March. Cones either singly or in elusters, varying from three to five in number, in regular whorls, five inches long, and two and a half or three inches in circumference near the base, nore or less ovate, very smooth, glossy, and hard. Seales much hickened at the ends, and with a large, thick, hooked beak, one inch and a quarter wide in the larger ones, but more reurved and smaller towards the base, and full of resinous matter. Seeds large, with rather long, narrow wings one inch and a half long, and eaten by the hill people in India.

This species attains to a height of from 60 to 100 feet, and is confined in a great measure to the outer or lower ranges of the mountains, commencing as low as 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and rarely, if ever, attains a greater elevation than 7000 feet, but appears to have a very great power of enduring variations of elimate; for it seems equally at home in the hot, damp valleys of Sikkim, as on the dry, stony hills of the Punjab, where rain hardly ever falls, and it is at all seasons exposed to a powerful and scorching sun. It is very common throughout the whole region of the Punjab, and as far to the east as Bhotan, occurring in all intermediate altitudes, and where, from the diversity of elimate and different aspects in which it grows, it is known under various names. It also abounds in all the

lower and outer ranges of the Himalayas, from Bhotan to Affghan. Dr. Griffith describes it as descending in Bhotan to the low elevation of 1800 or 2000 feet above the sea, while on ranges between the Jumna and Sutlei, it is abundant at from 2500 to 3000 feet of elevation, and finally it becomes stunted. and disappears at Simla, at an elevation of 7000 feet, but occurs in greatest perfection and abundance at Kamaon and Gurhwal, north of the Pindur, at from 2500 to 7000 feet of elevation, and which places seem little else than one great forest of the Cheer Pine. It has a rough bark, divided by deep fissures into large and longish plates, and the stem of the larger trees are about 12 feet in girth, with a clear stem 40 or 50 feet from the ground, and with an exceedingly picturesque head, very irregular in outline, as the branches are irregularly and thinly seattered along the stem. A large quantity of tar and turpentine is extracted from the wood, and the chips are used for eandles in India, and called "Chamsing" (night-lights); and, according to Dr. Hooker, ink is made in Sikkim from the charcoal of the burnt leaves mixed with rice-water.

It is called "Cheer" by the hill people in India; a word, according to some, meaning "Bark," or "Rind," so conspicuous on old trees; but, according to others, from its milk or turpentine, which it produces in great abundance. It is called "Sulla" by the mountain people from Nepal to Buschur, a term denoting "to spread fragrance," which this tree does to a remarkable extent. On the upper banks of the Jhelum river it is styled by the people "Anunder;" and throughout Kangara and the castern hills it is named "Cheel," "Gulla," and "Thansa," or "Thanshing." There are two varieties : one, which has its woody fibre twisted, but open in the grain, and of a white colour, and called "Kutcha" by the natives; the other, in which the fibres are straight, has reddish and compact wood, and is called "Pucka;" but this character is not permanent, as sometimes the wood, though white, is compact and straightfibred. The reddish wood, however, is preferred by the natives, and sold under the name of "Dadar." The twisted kind, being

subject to warp and split, is rejected, and never used for architectural purposes; but the Cheel timber, found growing in all places at an elevation of 5000 feet and upwards, with a northern aspect and on poor soil, is invariably the straight-fibred kind, and the timber is good. Again, in southern localities and lower down, it is twisted in the fibre, and but of little use for housebuilding and similar purposes. The better variety, however, is extensively used for boat-building in India; but boats built of its wood do not last more than six or seven years, the timber being liable to rot, if exposed to the weather; while, on the other hand, if protected, it is well adapted for house-building purposes, although for ship-building and spars it is almost useless, as it resists so badly the effects of the weather, and is so soft; but the quality of its timber differs more, perhaps, than that of any other pine, consequent on its growing in high or low situations. The forests near Almorah, at an elevation of 4500 feet. produce excellent timber for domestic purpoles, under the name of "Surul" (straight), either from the tull, straight, brunchless stems of old trees, or from the woody fibre rending freely and quite straight in the grain. In the Sanscrit dialect it is called "Taushing," or "Tansa" (Needle Tree), on account of its long. needle-like leaves.

Timber excellent, and full of turpentine; but the trees are too tender for an ordinary English winter; some, however, are hardier than others, which, no doubt, arises from the locality and elevation where the seeds were gathered—certainly not from any specific distinction.

No. 44. PINUS PARRYANA, Gordon, Mr. Gambier Parry's Pine.

Leaves in threes, rather slender, narrow, and wavy, from eight to nine inches long, rounded on the outer side, threeedged, and keeled on the inner faces, very acute-pointed, minutely serrated along the edges, and regularly tapering from the base to the point; sheaths rather short, scaly, and, when old, very much wrinkled, jagged at the ends, and nearly black. Branches rather long, horizontal, and much resembling those of

Pinus Benthamiana, but slenderer. Cones in clusters round the branches, a little declining, regularly conical, widest near the base, and tapering to the apex, six inches long, and two inches in diameter at the widest part, sessile, with a crowd of very small scales close to the base. Scales rhomboid, numerous, glossy, hard, woody, and largest on the widest part of the cones, nearly one inch broad, and half an inch long, but much smaller at both extremities; slightly elevated across the middle by a transverse, acute keel or ridge, highest in the centre, and terminated by a short, straight, sharp point of a dark brown colour. Seeds below the middle size, almost round, with rather narrow linear wings, rounded and bifid at the apex, of a gravish colour, and not very membranaceous. The cones resemble those of the common Cluster Pine (P. Pinaster), and are very different from any other known Californian Pine, they are of a bright, glossy, yellow colour, and entirely free from resinous matter.

A large tree, resembling Pinus Benthamiana, but with much narrower and slenderer leaves, and very different cones, found on the Sierra Nevada, in Upper California, by Lobb and Bridges.

It is quite hardy.

No. 45. PINUS PATULA, Schiede, the Spreading-leaved Mexican

Pine.				
Syn.	Pinus	subpatula, Roezl.		
33	>>	Escandoniana, Roezl.		
,,	33	Hoseriana, Roezl.		
3 2	23	prasina, <i>Roezl</i> .		
,,	"	Tzompoliana, <i>Roezl.</i>		

Leaves in threes, but not unfrequently in fours and fives; very slender, soft, spreading, light green, and recurved, from seven to nine inches long, deeply channelled on the upper side, and convex beneath. Sheaths on the young leaves scaly, one inch and a half long, but very much shorter, and rather jagged on the old ones. Branches slender, smooth, numerous, but rather irregularly placed on the stem, with the ends rather pendulous, and covered with a smooth, grayish, lead-coloured bark. Cones ovate, oblong, tapering to an obtuse point, four inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad, with a smooth polished surface, of a pale brown colour, mostly growing in clusters of from three to five in number round the stem and leading branches, slightly incurved, and pointing downwards. Scales slightly olevated, particularly on the exposed side, widened at the point, much depressed, flattish, unequally four-sided, and with a small prickle in the centre when young. Seeds small, with rather broad wings, nearly an inch long.

A fine graceful tree, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, regularly furnished with spreading branches and drooping leaves, somewhat resembling a beautiful shining green fountain.

It is found plentifully in the colder regions of Mexico, particularly on the Real del Monte chain of mountains, at "Guajalote," and the "Sumate," on the highest peaks, at elevations of from 8000 to 9500 feet above the sea. There are the following varieties :--

> PINUS PATULA STRICTA, Bentham. Syn. Pinus patula crecta, Hort.

This is a more slender tree, with shorter and stiffer foliage, which does not droop, and only a little spreading, but with comes only half the size of those of the species.

It is found on the Real del Monte range of mountains in Mexico, a tree from 50 to 60 feet high.

PINUS PATULA MACROCARPA, Schiede.

Leaves in threes, but frequently in fives, slender, and very like those of the species. Cones very large, from six to seven inches long, and two inches broad; glossy, pale brown in colour, and with the seales less elevated, but more drawn to a flattened pyramid.

It is a much larger and taller tree than the species, growing upwards of 100 feet high, but at a much lower elevation than the species.

No. 46. PINUS PINCEANA, Gordon, Mr. Pince's Mexican Pine.

Leaves in threes, but frequently in twos, very slender, threeedged, straight, and rather blunt-pointed; from three to four inches long, quite entire on the margins, and of a slightly glaucous green colour. Sheaths sealy, and soon falling off. Branches long, slender, flexible, and pendulous; branchlets slender, long, and drooping. Cones from three to three inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad a little above the base, conical, blunt-pointed, of a glossy brown colour, and on rather stout foot-stalks. Seales irregularly shaped, somewhat four-sided, rounded on the upper margin, and largest onethird from the base of the cone; those nearest the base being very much the smallest, more or less angular, and elevated, with the outer side keeled, and much the longest, while those along the middle of the cone are nearly flat or slightly elevated. with a sharp transverse ridge across the centre, terminated in the middle by a large oval projecting sear, a little hollow on the top, and when young furnished with a broad spine. Seeds very large, wingless, and more than half an inch long.

A very handsome tree, growing 60 feet high, with long weeping branches like those of the Weeping Willow, and easily distinguished from all other Mexican pines on that account.

It was first discovered in 1844 by M. Gheisbreght, near the Haeienda del Potrees, in the Ravine of Mestitlan, on the route from Mexico to Tampico, and is No. 34 of M. Gheisbreght's specimens. It was also found by Mr. Charles Ehrenberg (to whom I am indebted for my specimens, and account of the tree), upon a mountain along the road to the eity of Mexico, at a place called Cuernavaea, at an elevation of from 8000 to 9000 feet.

No. 47. PINUS PONDEROSA, Douglas, the Heavy-wooded Pine. Syn. Pinus Nootkatensis, Manetti. ,, ,, Craigiana, Balfour. ,, Beardsleyi, Murray.

Leaves in threes, from eight to ten inches long, twisted, rather broad, and flexible, thickly set on the branches, and sharp-pointed. Sheaths one inch long, smooth, but much shorter and shrivelled on the old leaves. Branches few, in regular whorls, robust, twisted, and rather drooping; buds bluntly-domed, with a prominent point, and full of resin. Cones straight, ovate, tapering to both ends, particularly towards the apex, three inches and a half long, and one inch and three-quarters broad; in clusters round the branches, on very short, stout foot-stalks, bent downwards. Scales flattened, irregularly four-sided, one inch broad, with a raised centre, terminating in a conical recurved spine, slightly four-sided. Seeds middle-size, with short broad wings three-quarters of an inch long.

A tree of great size, growing upwards of 100 feet high, and four or five feet in diameter, with 30 or 40 feet of the stem free from branches.

It is found abundantly throughout the lower valleys on the North-west coast of America, and in California, particularly on the banks of the Flathead and Spoken Rivers, and the Kettle Falls of the Columbia, west of the Rocky Mountains, and in Rose River Valley in California, mostly growing in alluvial soils.

This pine is called "Tappa" (white wood) by the Indians, and the "Bull Pine" and "Yellow Pine" by the settlers on the North-west coast of America and along the Columbia River, on account of its coarse-grained timber, and the yellow colour of the heart wood.

The heart wood of old trees searcely floats in water, and is a most valuable timber.

No. 48. PINUS RADIATA, D. Don, the Radiated Cone Pine.

Syn. Pinus insignis maeroearpa, Hartweg.

Leaves in threes, very slender, twisted, deep green, thickly set on the branches, and from three and a half to four inches in length. Sheaths short, smooth, a quarter of an inch long on the young leaves, but very much shorter on the older ones, and only partially persistent. Seed-leaves, on the young plants, from seven to eight in number, rather long, and slender. Branches compact, numerons, rather regular, and slender, particularly the lateral ones. Bark light brown, and rather smooth. Buds small, numerous, imbricated, and full of resinous matter. Cones mostly single, but sometimes two or three together, rather conical, very hard, slightly incurved, pendulous, and of a glossy light brown colour; six inches long, three inches and a half broad near the base, which is uneven as well as the sides, the outer side being much the longest. Seales radiant, largest at the external base and down three parts of the outer side of the cone, deeply divided, much elevated, and prolonged into a blunt-pointed nipple, half an inch in length, and three quarters of an inch broad; those seales nearest the base being bent backwards, the others more or less convex, widest at the base, bluntly conical, slightly angular, and terminated by a blunt point; the scales on the inner side of the cone, and for four or five rows round the point, are very much smaller, quadrangular, and slightly elevated, with their points quite flat, or slightly depressed. Each conc contains from fourteen to sixteen rows of scales, within each of which are two small, nearly black seeds, with a very rough shell, and with wings one inch long, and three-eighths of an inch broad.

This beautiful pine resembles Pinus insignis in some respects, but differs very much in foliage and cones; the leaves of P. insignis are much longer and stouter than those of P. radiata, while the cones of P. radiata are nearly three times the size of those of P. insignis, and with the scales much more elevated. It was first discovered by the late Dr. Coulter, in Upper California, in latitude 36 deg., near the level of the sea, and almost close to the beach, growing singly, and attaining the height of 100 feet, with a straight stem feathered to the ground with branches. He says it affords excellent timber, which is very tough, and admirably adapted for boat building, for which purpose it is much used at Monterey. Mr. Hartweg met with it on the descent towards the sea, on the mountains of San Antonio, sixty leagues south of Monterey, forming a small wood, extending along the beach, where the deep grass-green of its foliage formed a great contrast with the parched-up vegetation around it at the time.

It is hardy, and well adapted for planting near the sea-coast.

No. 49. PINUS RIGIDA, Miller, the Stiff-leaved Pine.

Syn. Pinus Tæda rigida, Aiton.
" " Fraseri, Loddiges.
" " Canadensis trifolia, Du Hamel.
" " Loddigesii, Loudon.

Leaves in threes, from three to four inches and a half long, stiff, rather broad, and sharp-pointed, light green, and spreading; sheaths short, three-eighths of an inch long, and white on the young leaves, but afterwards becoming nearly black and shrivelled. Branches very numerous on the upper part of the tree, and compact. Cones ovate-oblong, from two inches and a half to three inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad, on short, stout foot-stalks, in clusters of four or five round the top branches, and remaining on the tree for years. Scales four-sided, half an inch broad, elevated into a compressed pyramid, terminating in an acute prickle, slightly recurved, and pointing outwards. Seeds very small, with rather narrow wings, three-quarters of an inch long.

A tree growing from 70 to 80 feet high, in favourable situ-

ations, with a clean stem and dense top, found abundantly throughout the whole of the United States, with the exception of the maritime parts of the Atlantic districts and the fertile regions west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is found on the plains from New England to Virginia, growing either in dry soil, or in wet, low grounds. Its most northern point is in the vicinity of Brunswick, in the district of Maine.

Timber exceedingly knotty, and full of resin, for which reason it is ealled in America, the "Pitch Pine."

No. 50. PINUS SABINIANA, Douglas, Mr. Sabine's Pine.

Leaves in threes, rather slender, from 10 to 12 inches long, glaueous-gray in every stage, twisted, and, when fully grown, bent downwards, and drooping during winter, sharp-pointed, angular on the inner side, and rounded on the outer one; sheaths one inch and a half long, nearly entire at the top, with numerous rings, and wrinkled when old. Branches numerous, not very robust, covered with a violet bloom when young, and bare of leaves, except near the extremities. Cones ovate, most developed on the outer side, particularly towards the base, pointing downwards, pressing against the stem, and remaining on the tree for a series of years, from eight to ten inches long, and six inches wide, on foot-stalks two inches and a half long, and full of resin, particularly towards the base. Scales spatula-shaped, flat on the inner side, and rounded or slightly angular on the outer one, two inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad in the larger ones, but much less on the smaller ones towards the base, terminated by a strong, sharp, incurved hook, particularly on the exposed side, and at the base, where some of the points are quite straight, and pointing upwards or towards the top of the tree. Seeds, one inch long, oblong, tapering to the base, and flattened on the inside, with a hard shell, and short, stiff wings, rather more than half an inch long; they are pleasant to eat, and nearly double the size of those of P. Conlteri. Seed-leaves from eight to ten in number.

A beantiful large tree, irregularly furnished with branches to the ground, growing from 100 to 150 feet high, and from two to five feet in diameter, on the western Cordilleras of New Albion, at great elevations, also on the woody heights near Monterey, at El Toro, a high mountain to the east of Monterey, and in various other places in Upper California, but never in masses or forests, but intermixed with other kinds, ripening its seeds in November.

Timber white, even-grained, but not very durable.

It was named in compliment to the late Joseph Sabine, Esq.

No. 51. PINUS SEROTINA, Michause, the Fox-tail or Pond Pine.

Syn. Pinus Tæda alopecuroides, *Aiton*. ,, ,, rigida serotina, *Loudon*. ,, ,, alopecuroides, *Hort*.

Leaves in threes, but sometimes in fours, from six to eight inches long, rather slender, sharp-pointed, and stiff, of a light, bright green, very dense, and ribbed on the inner side ; sheaths persistent, three-quarters of an inch long on the young leaves, smooth, jagged at the ends, and light-coloured, while those on the older leaves are much shorter, shrivelled, and dark brown. Branches numerous, rather irregular, and of a bright yellowishbrown colour, frequently producing tufts of leaves, and bundles of small shoots from the main stem. Cones ovate, with short foot-stalks, pointing downwards, two inches and a half long, and nearly two inches wide, mostly in opposite pairs, and ripening in the autumn of the second year, but do not shed their seeds before the third or fourth year; and on which account it is called scrotina. Scales rounded at their extremities, slightly elevated, four-sided, three-eighths of an inch broad, with the apex depressed, and terminating in a slender prickle, which soon disappears. Seeds very small, with wings three-quarters of an inch long.

A middle-sized tree, growing from 40 to 50 feet high, and from 15 to 18 inches in diameter, on the edges of swamps and

ponds, in black, miry soil, in Pennsylvania, Carolina, and New Jersey.

Timber of little use except for fuel.

No. 52. PINUS SINENSIS, Lambert, the Chinese Pine.

Syn. Pinus Massoniana, Parlatore, not Siebold.

Leaves in threes, but frequently in twos, very slender, spreading, sharp-pointed, grass-green, five inches long, and angular on the inner sides; sheaths smooth, half an inch long, rather entire at the ends, and of a brownish colour. Branches rather slender, irregularly placed on the tree, and spreading; buds bluntpointed, with numerous fine scales, and entirely destitute of resin. Cones small, ovate, blunt-pointed, two inches long, and one inch and a quarter broad, four or five in a whorl, and on very short foot-stalks. Scales rounded, flat, slightly elevated by a raised line across the middle, terminated in the centre by a sunken scar, and with the scales much smaller towards the base. Seeds rather small, with straight wings half an inch long.

A low, branching tree, growing 30 or 40 feet high, with a drooping appearance, found on the hills all over China, and in Japan.

It is rather tender.

No. 53. PINUS TEDA, Linnæus, the Torch, or Loblolly Pine.

Syn. Pinus Virginiana tenuifolia, Plukenett.

Leaves in threes, rather slender, and light-green, from five to five inches and a half long, rigid, blunt-pointed, and channelled in the middle on the inner side; sheaths one inch long, nearly smooth, and whitish when young, but becoming much shorter and browner when old. Branches spreading and dense; buds pointed and very full of resin. Cones mostly in pairs, ovate-oblong, tapering to a blunt point, three and a half to four inches long, and from one and three-quarters to two inches

286

broad, with little or no foot-stalk. Scales one inch and a quarter long, and three-quarters of an inch wide, lengthened into a low pyramid, terminated with a sharp prickle turned inwards. Seeds small, with ample wings, nearly an inch in length.

A lofty tree, growing 80 feet high, with a clear stem 50 feet, and from two to three feet in diameter, with a wide-spreading head.

It is found abundantly in barren, sandy situations, from Florida to Virginia, in North Carolina, in large forests, sometimes 200 miles in extent, and in the vicinity of Charleston in South Carolina.

The word "tada," properly speaking, signifies torches in general, for which the timber of this species is well suited and much used in the Southern States of the Union, where it is called the "Frankincense Pine" and "Oldfield Pine," by the inhabitants; for when any piece of clear land is neglected for any length of time, it is speedily covered with this kind. Hence the name of "Oldfield Pine."

No. 54. PINUS TEOCOTE, Schiede, the Candle-wood Pine.

Syn.	Pinus	Besseriana, Roccl.
,,	"	microcarpa, Roezl.
,,,	,,	Mulleriana, Roezl.
	,,	Vilmoriniana, Roezl.
29	,,	Galocote, Roczl.
,,	,,,	IIngelii, Roezl.
22	"	Kegelii, Roezl.
"		interposita, Rocal.
33	11	tumida, <i>Roezl</i> .

Leaves in threes, from three to five inches long, compressed, erect, rigid, sharp-pointed, twisted at the base, light green, channelled on the inner side, and convex below; sheaths one inch long, persistent, jagged at the margin, but much shorter on the old leaves. Branches rather stiff, and very leafy; bads

imbricated, and free from resin. Cones ovate-oblong, tapering to a point, smooth, drooping, two inches and a half long, and one inch aeross, rounded at the base, and with rather a long foot-stalk. Scales half an inch aeross, irregularly four-sided, slightly elevated, widened at the apex, and much depressed, but without any spine or point in the centre. Seeds very small, with wings rather more than half an inch long.

A tall tree, growing 100 feet high, and three or four feet in diameter, on the high lands of Mexico, particularly on the sloping sides of the mountains of Orizaba and Real del Monte. It is also plentiful on the mountains in the State of Oaxaca at an elevation of from 5500 to 8000 feet above the sea.

It is the "de'ocote" or "Pino de'ocote" (candle wood) of the Mexicans.

Timber durable and full of resin.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 55. PINUS TUBERCULATA, D. Don, the Tuberculated Coned Pine.

Syn. Pinus Californiea, Hartweg.

Leaves in threes, thickly set on the branches, bright green, rather stiff, broad, and flat, with an elevated rib running along their middle on the inner side, and from four and a half to five inches in length; sheaths short, smooth, and not more than half an inch long on the young leaves, but very much shorter on the older ones, and only partially persistent. Seed-leaves on the young plants from seven to eight in number, rather slender, and not very long. Branches not very stout, rather numerous, and irregular, with a roughish bark; buds below the middle size, imbricated, and not very resinous or pointed. Cones mostly in clusters of four, but sometimes solitary or in pairs, and only produced on the main stems; of a long, conical shape, five inches in length, and two broad, the outer surface curved, the inner straight, widest near the base, and gradually tapering to the point, quite sessile, and uneven-sided at the base, very

288

THE TRUE PINES.

hard, of a light-brown colour, or silvery-gray when old, very glossy, and full of resinous matter; they stand off at nearly right angles when old, although rather pendulous when young, and remain on the tree for years, without even opening or shedding their seeds. Scales largest and most developed at the external base, and down three parts of the onter side of the cone, deeply divided, much elevated, horizontally, and rather conical, particularly those near the base, the largest of which is three-eighths of an inch wide, terminated by a strong, sharp prickle; but as they approach towards the point of the cone, they become much less elevated, more quadrangular, and blunter pointed: the scales on the inner side of the cone and round the point are very much smaller, and quite flat, with a small, dark-brown prickle in their centre; each cone contains fifteen or sixteen rows of seales, within each of which are two very small seeds, with wings three-quarters of an inch in length.

This pine was first discovered by Dr. Conlter, to the south of Monterey, near the level of the sea, and growing almost close to the beach, intermixed with Pinus radiata. Mr. Hartweg found it growing on the Santa Crnz Mountains, sixty miles to the north of Monterey by land. It is a tree of slow growth, and seldom attains more than 30 feet in height, with a trunk eight or ten inches in diameter. Mr. Jeffrey found it at an elevation of 5000 feet, with the cones adhering to the tree : in several instances with twenty whorls of cones on the trunk, the growth of as many years,—the branches being covered with them in the same way as the trunk.

The timber is red and hard, and the tree of a conical form, growing about 40 feet high, in poor sandy soil.

It is quite hardy.

NEW OR DOUBTFUL KINDS, HAVING THE LEAVES THREE IN A SHEATH, AND OF WHICH NOTHING MORE IS KNOWN.

No. 56. PINUS DEFLEXA, Torrey, the Deflexed-scaled Pine.

Leaves in threes, slender, and from six to seven inches long, U with short sheaths. Cones oval-pointed. Seales pyramidally developed, protuberance large and recurved.

A tree of moderate size, with the stem eovered with smooth bark, found by Emeroy on the high Cordilleras of California.

No. 57. PINUS PSEUDO-TÆDA, Tenore, the False Tæda Pine.

Leaves slender, rigid, and from four to six inches long, with fringed sheaths one-third of an inch long. Cones oval, solitary, and two inches long and one inch broad. Scales pyramidal, depressed, and with a straight or slightly eurved awn one line long.

This kind, according to Professor Tenore, differs from Pinus Tæda in the leaves being more slender and the eones much smaller. (Probably Pinus scrotina.)

Section III. QUINÆ, OR THOSE KINDS HAVING FIVE LEAVES IN EACH SHEATH.

No. 58. PINUS APULCENSIS, Lindley, the Apulco Pine. Syn. Pinus Acapulcensis, Don.

39	22	Zaeatlana, Roezt.
,,	3 3	Asteeaensis, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, slightly eurved, slender, blunt-pointed, six inches long, much undulated, and of a deep glaucous green. Sheaths rather long, silky, and imbricated. Branches short, rather robust, irregular, few, ascending at the points, and of a glaucous violet colour on the younger parts. Cones ovateconical, widest at the base, four inches long, and two inches and a half wide near the base; glossy, pendulous, and growing in whorls; surface very hard, and full of resinous matter. Seales very rugged, unequally four-sided, pyramidal, straight, or sometimes prolonged into a eurved beak, particularly those nearest the base; the larger ones measuring three-quarters of an inch across. Seeds rather small, with oval-shaped wings one inch long. A tree attaining a height of 50 feet, and inhabiting the ravines in the mountains near Apulco in Mexico, where it was irst discovered by Mr. Hartweg in 1839. Roezl found it on he Sierra of Zacatlan, at an elevation of 7000 feet, forming a beautiful tree 60 feet high.

It is rather tender.

No. 59. PINUS ARISTATA, Engelmann, the Awned-cone Pine.

Leaves in fives, thickly set all round the branches, threeided, abruptly-pointed, entire on the edges, bright green on both sides, mostly with numerons exudations of a white resin in their surface, and rising from the axils of ovate, acuminate, orittle, light-brown scales, which are more persistent than the eaves themselves, and cover the branches with their rough. blackish remains; on young and very robust trees the leaves re more or less curved upwards, and from one inch and a quarter to one and three-quarters long and half a line wide; but on old and stunted trees they are scarcely an inch long, quite traight, very spreading, and so thickly placed all round the oranchlets as to give them the appearance of so many bottle orushes. The sheaths on the young leaves are from three to our lines long, and consist of seven or eight oblong-pointed. dpressed seales, with fringed margins, which soon become preading, squarrose, and fall off in the second year; many anceolate scales also sheathe the lower part of the young shoots, und Engelmann states that he has seen branches with sixteen paces, where male flowers grew, which proved that the leaves vere persistent for that number of years. Branches spreading, ften contorted, and covered with a smooth thin bark, full of arge vesicles, containing a clear fluid balsam, which remains between the layers of the old bark. The steins and larger oranches of old trees are frequently covered with young shoots, ike those of Pinns Tæda, the female aments, or young cones, ristling with their slender, lanccolate, aristate, erect scales, ire produced singly or two together near the ends of the young

U 2

shoots, and of a dark purple colour. Cones oval, blunt-pointed, purplish-brown, often covered with resin as if varnished, and from two inches and a quarter to two and three-quarters long and about one inch and a half broad. Seales rhomboid, half an inch long and one-third of an inch wide, with the transverse ridge rather flat; protuberance very conspicuous, with the slender muero or awn, from the small rhombic. Central muero two or three lines long, curved upwards at first, but afterwards tortuose and easily broken off. Seeds nearly three lines in length, with obovate wings six or seven lines long. Cotyledons or seed-leaves seven in number.

This very singular pine is a truly alpine species, characterizing the highest belts of timber on the peaks of the Colorado Mountains in California; where on sheltered slopes, at elevations between 9000 and 10,000 feet, it forms a tree from 40 to 50 feet high, with a stem from one to two feet in diameter, covered with a thin, sealy, light-grayish-brown bark, not more than three or four lines thick, even on old trees; but on the high bleak mountains of the Snowy Range, on Pike's Peak, and on the heights of the Coochetopa Pass, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, it becomes a straggling bush, frequently prostrate or almost creeping, and thickly covered with cones. It, however, never descends to a lower elevation than 9000 feet. The wood is white, tough, and not very resinous.

It was first introduced in 1870, by Mr. Cripps, Nurseryman, at Tunbridge Wells.

No. 60. PINUS AYACAHUITE, Ehrenberg, the Ayacahuite Pine. Syn. Pinus strobiliformis, Wislizenus.

Leaves in fives, three-edged, slender, but rather stiff, flat on the back, with a sharp projecting mid-rib and two furrows on the inner face; from three to four inches long, straight, very glaueous on both sides, and whitish when young, with a few wide serratures near the points. Sheaths short, sealy, membranaceous, and soon eurling up and falling off. Branches rather slender, regularly in whorls, spreading, numerous, and covered with a glossy smooth grayish bark. Cones very long and slender, being from 10 to 12 inches in length, and three inches broad at the base, and tapering regularly to a sharp point, which is slightly incurved towards the upper part, they are full of resinous matter, and pendent from the extremities of the top branchlets. Seales projecting at the ends, bent downwards, and recurved at the points, two inches long, diminishing to a point at the apex; thin, wrinkled, lengthways, standing free, and of a pale yellowish-brown colour. Seeds with broad wings one inch long.

A large tree, growing 100 feet high, and three or four feet in diameter, with very much the appearance of the Weymouth Pine (P. Strobus), found in the provinces of Chiapa and Oaxaca in Mexico, particularly on the higher points of the Combre Mountains in the Sierra of Oaxaca, and on the Mount Pelado or bald-mountain. It is also very common on the mountains of Quezaltenango, at an elevation of 8500 feet, and on the neighbouring mountain of Santa Maria, where it is called "Tablas" by the inhabitants, and "Ayacahnite" by the Mexicans. It is also found on the higher peaks of the mountains about Cosiquiriachi, in Northern Mexico, at an elevation of 7000 or 8000 feet.

Timber white and soft. It is tolerably hardy.

No. 61. PINUS BALFOURIANA,* Jeffrey, Dr. Balfour's Pine. Syn. Pinus Parryana, Parlatore. ,, ,, quadrifolia, Parry.

Leaves mostly in fours, but sometimes in threes, fours, and fives on the same shoot, very dense, short, stout, glancous below, and rigid; eurved inwards, blunt-pointed, quite entire, convex on the back, coneave on the inner face, resinous, and

* A figure and description of this pine was first given in the Proceedings of the Oregon Committee in 1854, under the name of P. Balfouriana. from one to one inch and a quarter long on the adult plants. Sheaths composed of numerous long jagged scales, which soon fall off, and leave the base of the leaves naked. Branches pendulous and flexible. Bark smooth and of a reddish colour. Cones dark brown, from four and a half to five inches long, and rather more than an inch in diameter, tapering regularly towards the point, slightly curved, mostly solitary, pendent on the points of the branches, and full of resinous matter. Scales from one inch and a half to one and three-quarters long; the larger ones six lines broad, thin, flattened, slightly thickened towards the points, four-sided, and concave; smaller ones near the base, sometimes partially sunken in the centre, and terminated by a dark brown umbo or scar. Seeds middle-sized, beantifully dotted, and with ample wings one inch long.

A fine tree, growing 80 feet high, and three feet in diameter, with an ample head; found by Mr. Jeffrey on the mountains in Northern California, between Shasta and Seots Valley, at an elevation of from 5000 to 8000 feet, growing on volcanie débris. Dr. Parry found it at San Diego in California.

It is quite hardy, and very distinct.

No.	6 <u>2</u> .	PINUS BU	UONAPA	ARTEA, Roezl, the Buonaparte Pine.
		Syn.	Pinus	Veitchi, Roezl.
		>>	"	Dnrangensis, Roezl.
		,,,	,,	hamata, Roezl.
		>>	22	Ayaeahuite Blanco, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, but sometimes six, seven, eight, and nine are found in the same sheath; of a glaueous-green colour, angular on the inner face, very slender, and five inches long. Sheaths composed of long linear-pointed scales, which soon curl up and fall off. Branches curved, lateral ones more or less pendent, on account of the large cones being produced on their extremitics. Cones straight, nearly cylindrical, 10 or 12 inches long, and three or four inches in diameter. Scales from one inch and three-quarters to two inches broad, and rather more than half in inch long on the exposed part; reflected, and strongly hooked backwards at the ends, thickest in the centre, with several elevated lines on the surface, and tapering to the point, which is much reflected, and half an inch long. Seeds large, with broad wings one inch long.

A noble tree, growing 130 feet high, with a straight trunk, furnished with long slender branches, in regular whorls, and pendent branchlets two or three feet long, which give the tree a most perfect and elegant appearance.

It is found growing in the department of Durango, on the Sierra Madre, a chain of mountains situated between the Table Land and Gulf of Mexico, where it is known by the name of "Pino Real," or Royal Pine, a name due to its great size and majestic appearance. It is also found on the eastern side of Popocatepetl, at an elevation of from 11,000 to 12,000 feet, and like Pinus Lambertiana, it produces a resinous substance, which when dried and pounded becomes a kind of ash-coloured powder, very sweet, and eaten by the inhabitants instead of sugar.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 63. PINUS CEMBRA, Linnaus, the Swiss Stone Pine.

Syn. Pinus Cembra Helvetica, Loddiges.

73	,,	" vulgaris, Endlicher.
9.9	53	" strieta, Hort.
"	13	Montana, Lamurck.
3.3	33	sativa, Amann.
1.2	3.9	sylvestris Cembra, Matthiola.
,,	9.3	" altera, Dodon.
>>	33	Aphernousli, Loudon.

Leaves in fives, from two to three inches long, sharp-pointed, three-ribbed, one of them green and shining, and the other two white and opaque. Sheaths deciduous. Buds broad, globose, with a long narrow point, whitish, without resin, and mostly solitary at the ends of the shoots. Cones about three inches

long, and two inches and a half broad, ovate, erect, and of a violet colour. Scales one inch broad, and the same in the widest part, slightly hooked, and not thickened at the point, but blunt; those nearest the base much smaller and recurved. Seeds very large, wingless, and caten in Switzerland.

An erect tree, of a bluntish pyramidal shape, regularly furnished with branches down to the ground, thickly clothed with foliage, and attaining a height of 50 feet. Timber very soft, but very fine in the grain; fragrant and resinous.

This tree is found in the highest regions of the Alps, from the Tyrol to Mount Cenis, between 4000 and 6500 feet of elevation. It is also found on the northern slope of the Alps, from Austria to Savoy, and Dauphine, and occurs on the Carpathian Mountains, and on the Altai.

It is the "Aphernousli" Pine of the Tyrolese, the "Aralla" of Savoy, and the "Arth" of Northern Italy and the Bernese Oberland mountaineers. The Russian "Kedrovoi" has probably been misapplied to this tree; as the Cedar is nowhere indigenous to Russia, and, consequently, could not have an original Sclavonic designation. The varieties are :—

PINUS CEMBRA MONOPHYLLA, Carrière, the One-leaved Cembra Pine.

This very singular variety of the Siberian Stone Pine has much slenderer branchlets, and the leaves so compressed, or adhering together along their whole length, in each sheath or set, as to appear but one leaf.

It is of French origin, and very eurious.

PINUS CEMBRA SIBIRICA, Loudon, the Siberian Stone Pine. Syn. P. Cembra Rossiea, Hort. """Mandschuriea, Regel. """"kaccisa, Maximo.

Leaves in fives, much shorter, more dense and of a brighter green than those of the Swiss variety, with the cones longer, out not so broad, and a tree of much slower growth; but acording to Pallas a lofty tree destitute of branches a conliderable way up the trunk, and which sometimes attains a neight of 100 feet, but is never found beyond the River Lena n Eastern Siberia.

Seeds large, and eatable in Siberia.

PINUS CEMBRA PYGM.EA, Fischer, the Dwarf Cembra Pine.

Syn. Pinus Cembra pumila, Endlicher.

" " pygmæa, Fischer.

" Cembra nana, Hort.

" " " humistrata, Madden.

A very dwarf variety, seldom growing more than two or three feet high, with a scrubby appearance, and at times assuming a creeping form on the ground, with the leaves very much shorter and more crowded. Cones extremely small, nearly round, and bright purple when full grown. Scales very small, thin, rather recurved and pointed. Seeds wingless, and very small of their kind. It is found in Eastern Siberia, covering rocks where no other vegetation grows, and in valleys, where it grows much stronger, but never attains the size of a small tree. It grows on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains towards the Lena, where it is called the elastic Stone Pine, or Spreading Cedar of Eastern Siberia, and has several stems, sometimes 12 feet long and three inches in diameter; erect in summer, but completely prostrated by the snow in winter. The cones are but half the size of those of the Swiss kind, but the nuts are equally good flavoured.

PINUS CEMBRA VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Cembra Pine.

This is a very ornamental variety, with an equal portion of its leaves of a pale straw colour.

No. 64. PINUS CORNEA, Roezl, the Horn-shaped Coned Pine.

Leaves in fives, rather long, and slender. Cones somewhat like those of Pinus Pseudo-Strobus, long, recurved, tapering

from the base to a small point, quite firm, and resembling a small cow's-horn. It is found on the Popoeatepetl, in Mexico, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 11,000 feet.

It appears to be quite new, and distinct.

No. 65. PINUS DEVONIANA, *Lindley*, the Duke of Devonshire's

		I IIIC,
Syn.	Pinus	Blanco, Knight.
23	"	magnifica, Roezl.
>>	"	Ocampi, Roczl.
>>	>>	" Devoniana, <i>Roezl</i> .
"	,,,	Thibaudiana, Roezl.
"	,,,	Zitacuaria, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, very long, but rather slender and pendulous, of a beautiful deep shining grass-green, from eight to nine inches long, and rather sharp-pointed. Sheaths very long, rough at the end, imbrieated, and one inch long. Branches very robust, few, and very irregular, and like those of the Swarp Pine of the United States (P. palustris). Cones from nine to ten inches long, and three inches in diameter near the base, tapering to a blunt point, three-quarters of an inch wide, solitary, pendulous, eurved, blunt-pointed, and not very firm or hard on the surface. Seales rather thin, one inch broad, but smaller towards both ends, rounded at the top, and irregularly four-sided, with a slightly elevated transverse line and projecting point in the centre, which is depressed and smooth. Seeds rather small, with the wings nearly one inch and a half long.

A large tree, growing from 60 to 80 feet high in the mining districts of Mexico, on the mountains of Ocotillo, between Real del Monte and Regala, and on the "Cumbra," or highest point of the mountains. It is called by the inhabitants "Pino Blanco," or the White Pine, on account of its timber being that colour, and "Pino-real," or Royal Pine, on account of its noble appearance and splendid long foliage.

Mr. Hartweg first discovered it in Mexico in 1839. It is tolerably hardy.

298

No. 66. PINUS EXCELSA, Wallich, the Lofty Bhotan Pine.

Syn. Pinus Dieksonii, Hort. """Chylla, Loddiges. """pendula, Grijjith. """Strobus excelsa, Loudon. """Nepalensis, Hort. """Strobus, Hamilton, not Linnaus. """Indica, Manetti.

Leaves in fives, very long, three-edged, very glaucous on the inner faces, bluish-green and rounded on the outer one; from six to eight inches long, very slender, and mostly drooping. Sheaths short at first, but soon rolling up, and finally falling off. Branches in regular whorls and spreading, those near the bottom reflected, while the upper ones are more or less ascending; branchlets slender, long, and spreading; male flowers in dense clusters. Cones solitary, or sometimes two or three together round the leading shoots, of a cylindrical or somewhat conical shape, from six to nine inches long, and two inches broad near the base, tapering towards the point, and with a foot-stalk nearly one inch long; when young of a pea-green colour, and somewhat erect, but when fully grown completely pendulous, and of a pale brown colour, full of resinous matter in the shape of transparent drops. Scales thickened at the ends, but without any extended or curled points, loosely imbriented, oval, blunt-pointed, thin, smooth, and nearly all of a size, being one inch and a quarter long, and about one inch in breadth. Seeds rather small, with wings one inch and a quarter long.

A large tree, principally found in Nepal, where it prefers the more open and cheerful aspects of the mountains. In Bhotan it forms large and beautiful woods on the southern slopes, at an elevation of from 6000 to 10,000 feet, but stunted at the last elevation. It is not found in Sikkim, but is common at Simla on warm aspects, and is found in abundance all over the interior from 6000 to 8000 feet of elevation, and as high as 11,500

feet in Kamaon, occurring above the Deodar. In Nepal it attains an immense height, some trees being 150 feet high near the Shatool Pass, and below Chansoo, in Kunawur, with long horizontal branches, for the most part clothed to near the ground, but inclining upwards so as to form a spreading cone, rather than a large spreading head.

It is one of the most common Pines of the central zone throughout the whole Himalayas. Dr. Griffith states its most eastern limits to be Bhotan, where it is called "Lumshing," and its most western locality to be on the mountains of Kafiristan, near Jalalabad, where it is called "Piunce." It has not hitherto been met with in Sikkim, and appears to be wholly wanting in Central and N.W. Kamaon, but is the uppermost and only Pine met with in the ascent to the Neetce Pass in Gurhwall, at an elevation of 11,000 feet, and on both the north and south faces of the Lamakaga Passes; while, according to Capt. Gerard, its superior limit on the snowy range of Leem is at an elevation of 12,000 feet, and its lowest one, near Deorah, in Joobul, only 5000 feet, thus fixing the extreme limits of Pinus excelsa at from 5000 to 12,000 feet of elevation. Again, Mr. Winterbottom traced it to the mountains of Gilgit, beyond Cashmere, its most northern habitat hitherto aseertained, as Bhotan is its most southern, and Jalalabad its most western limits.

This is the "Kail," or "Kaeel" (sort of Pine), of the hill people about Simla, the "Leem," of Kunawur, and the "Yari," of Cashmere; also the Weeping Fir of the Himalayan travellers, and the Chylla, or Cheel, of Kamaon and Gurhwal.

Timber soft, white, and remarkably compact, producing in great abundance a highly fragrant resinous turpentine.

Dr. Wallich and some other travellers mention what they consider varieties of this Pine, some with shorter, others with greener leaves, and others with stiffer foliage, but all such varieties no doubt arise from climate and elevation.

This tree flowers about the end of May, and the cones require eighteen months to mature. No. 67. PINUS FILIFOLIA, Lindley, the Thread-leaved Pine. Syn. Pinus Skinnerii, Forbes.

- · ·		
3.1	21	Aztecaensis, Roezl.
3.7	47	bullata, Roezl.
,,	,,	Hendersoni, Rocal.
		Jostii, Roezl.
3.9	2.2	
,,	>>	Keteleeri, Roezl.
,,	,,,	Michoacaensis, Roczl.
1)	,,	nitida, Roczl.
		O. L. Devil
33	32	Ocote, Roczl.
,,	"	vallida, Roecl.
		Van-Geerti, Roezl.
2.9		vane occiety notest.
33	7.9	Zamoraensis, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, from twelve to fourteen inches long, acutely triangular, of a dull green colour, rather stout, and curved outwards, particularly the older leaves. Sheaths long, smooth, and persistent, or not falling off Branches few, irregular, and very robust, resembling those of the Swamp Pine of America, and densely clothed with its beautiful long leaves. Cones clongated, or conical, tapering from the base to a blunt point, seven or eight inches long, with a smooth and rather hard surface. Scales one inch across, rather equally four-sided, depressed, and pyramidal in the centre, terminated by a hard blunt point. Seeds middle sized, with the wings one inch and a quarter long.

A very handsome tree, growing from forty to sixty feet high, abundant in Guatemala, particularly near Santiago, and on the "Volcan del Fuego," in exposed places, and on the mountains near Guatemala (City). It is also found growing on the Sierra of Zacatlan, on the road between Mexico and Tampico, at an elevation of 7000 feet; a tree sixty feet high, with a most beautiful appearance on account of its short branches, being furnished with long, curved leaves, bending in a graceful, plnme-like manner at the ends of the shoots.

It is very tender, and produces a light white timber of little value.

No. 68. PINUS FLEXILIS, *Torrey*, the Pliable-branched Pine. Syn. Pinus Lambertiana brevifolia, *Hooker*.

" " albieaulis, Engelmann.

" " Shasta, Carrière.

Leaves in fives, but sometimes in twos, threes, fours, and fives, on the same branch; short, stout, rigid, eurved, bluntpointed, quite entire, stoutly keeled on the inner face, rounded on the outer, and from two to three inches long on the adult plants. Sheaths composed of numerous, long, membranaceous, loose seales, which soon fall off and leave the base of the leaves naked. Branches horizontal, very stout, and much contorted. Cones ovate, rounded at the base, two inches and three-quarters long, and nearly two inches in diameter at the widest part, and full of resinous matter. Seales projecting into a thickened pyramidal elevation, transversely keeled, and terminating in a short, broad, incurved sear. Seeds large, oval, and wingless.

A small tree, growing from thirty to sixty feet high in Northern Mexico and California, the seeds of which are eaten by the Indians.

It has an extensive range, being found on the mountains along the Fraser River, and on the Shasta Mountains in Northern California; also on the mountains about the head waters of the Platte, Yellow Stone, Missouri, and Columbia Rivers, and on the mountains above Santa Fe in New Mexico.

Mr. Jeffrey found it on the summit of a mountain near Fort Hope, on Fraser's River, and on the Shasta Mountains, growing on granite rock, where the soil is seant. It is most abundant at an elevation of from 8000 to 9000 feet, but ascends to 14,000 feet; at its lowest elevation, when first it makes its appearance on the mountains, it is a small tree forty feet high and one foot in diameter, with a wide spreading top, the branches being very stout, and much contorted, but dwindling down to a small shrub, on the upper part of the range not more than three feet high, of a tabular form, and so compact that a person could walk along the top of it. It is the White Pine of the Rocky Mountains.

302

PINUS GORDONIANA. See page 305.

No. 70. PINUS GRENVILLEE, Gordon, Lady Grenville's Pine.

Leaves in fives, 14 inches in length on the wild specimens, very robust, three-edged, thickly set on the branches, dark green, and very much resembling those of Pinus maerophylla, but rather longer. Sheaths persistent, or not falling off, nearly one inch and a half in length, rather rough, and sealy. Seedleaves on the young plants mostly ten in number, and rather long. Branches mostly solitary, rarely in pairs, irregularly placed, and very robust. Buds very large, imbricated, nonresinous, and thickly set with long narrow brown seales. Cones pendulous, solitary, stalkless, quite straight, tapering regularly from the base to the point, 16 inches in length, and three inches and a half broad at the base, with from twentyeight to thirty rows of scales. Seales nearly all of a size, sixeighths of an inch broad, and slightly elevated, and blunt, particularly towards the base, from which a small portion of clear resin sometimes exudes. Seeds about the ordinary size, with mostly, but not always, bifid wings, which are rather broad, and more than an inch in length.

This noble Pine is called "Ocote Mache," or Male Pine, by the inhabitants, on account of its robust habit, and is found plentiful on the highest parts of the Cerro de San Juan, a range of mountains to the south-west of Tepie, chiefly composed of crumbled pumice-stone, of volcanic origin, and which at a distance gives the place a whitish appearance.

Mr. Hartweg found it growing on the Cerro de San Juan, or Saddle Monntain, near Tepie, in Mexico, attaining a height of from 60 to 80 feet. The timber is white, soft, and not very durable.

It has been named in compliment to that excellent patron of Conifers, the late Lady Grenville, of Dropmore.

It is tender.

Syn.	Pinus	Aculcensis, Roezl.
,,	>>	Amecaensis, Roezl.
"	,,,	atrovirens, Roezl.
>>	2.2	corrugata, Roezl.
>>	"	frondosa, <i>Roezl</i> .
"	29	Geitneri, Roezl.
"	.,,	Iztaeihuatli, Roezl.
22	>>	Krelagi, <i>Roezl.</i>
,,,	>>	Papeleui, Roezl.
"	"	resinosa, Roezl.
,,,	,,	scoparia, Roezl.
"	>>	Standishi, Roezl.
23	23	suffrutieosa, Roezl.
"	"	Tlamacaensis, Roecl.

No. 71. PINUS HARTWEGH, Lindley, Hartweg's Pine. Syn Pinus Aculeensis Roezl

Leaves in fives, but not unfrequently in fours, very dense, six inches long, rather slender, eurved, and of a dark green eolour. Sheaths long on the young leaves, but with a shrivelled appearance on the old ones, and jagged at the ends. Branches few, very robust, and irregularly placed on the stem. Cones growing in elusters, pendulous, four or five inches long, and nearly two inches broad; oblong, tapering to the point, which is rather blunt, incurved, and of a deep purple colour when young, and dark-brown when fully matured. Scales flattened, broader than long, four-sided, rather thin, with a projecting or elevated short point in the centre, but much smaller towards the extremities; narrower, and more elevated near the apex. Seeds middle size, with very short wings, not more than threequarters of an inch long.

A handsome tree, growing from 40 to 50 feet high, with a dense compact head, of a fine dark green, found by Mr. Hartweg on the Campanario Mountain, in Mexico, at an elevation of 9000 feet, and beginning to appear where the Oyamel (Picea religiosa) ceases to grow, on the mountain. It is also found on the mountains of Orizaba, and near Real del Monte, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, and 100 feet high.

304

The timber is excellent, and very durable, containing a large quantity of resinous matter, and of a reddish colour.

It is tolerably hardy.

'No. 69. PINUS GORDONIANA, Hartwey, Gordon's Mexican Pine.

Leaves in fives, sixteen inches long, rather slender, threeedged, very dense, light green, and longer than any of the other kinds. Sheaths persistent, or not shedding, about one inch and a quarter in length, rather rough, and scaly. Seed-leaves on the young plants mostly seven in number, and rather short. Branches rather numerous, at regular distances, slightly elevated at the points, and not very robust. Buds very sealy, nonresinous, and of a moderate size. Male flowers rather large, oblong, in dense clusters, and very numerous. Cones pendulous, mostly solitary, slightly curved, and tapering regularly from near the base to the point, from four to five inches long, and one inch and a half broad near the base, with fourteen or fifteen rows of scales. Seales half an inch broad, slightly elevated, particularly those about the middle and towards the point, while those next the base are nearly flat, and much smaller. The cones are quite destitute of resin, and on footstalks about half an inch long. Seeds small, angular, with narrow wings about one inch and a quarter in length.

This kind forms a handsome tree from sixty to eighty feet high, and has the longest and finest foliage of any kind yet known. It was first discovered by Mr. Hartweg on the Cerro de San Juan, or Saddle Mountain, near Tepic, in Mexico, where the inhabitants call it "Ocote Hembra." or Female Pine, on account of the numerons cones which it produces.

It is very tender in England.

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No. 72. PINUS KORAIENSIS, Siebold, the Corean Pine. Syn. Pinus Strobus, Thunberg, not Linnæus.

Leaves in fives, from three to four inches long, slender, thread-shaped, glaucous, pointed, but not very acute, flat on the back, but stoutly angled or keeled on the inner part, and three-edged. Sheaths composed of long, transparent, very entire scales, which soon fall off, and leave the base of the leaves naked and jutting out. Buds linear, oblong, and composed of eight or ten scales, of which the outer ones near the base are shortest and obtuse; those of the inner and uppermost ones longer, linear, loosely spreading, membranaceous, entire, and dropping off before the leaves are fully grown. Branches spread out, horizontal, rounded and covered with a smooth, ashy-brown-coloured bark; lateral ones slender, short, and when young quite downy, and covered thickly with bright glaucous leaves, which remain on the branches for three years. Cones straight, almost sessile, ovate-cylindrical, obtuse at the ends, swelling in the middle, and from four to five inches long and two broad. Scales numerous, wedge-shaped at the base, rhomboid, reflected on the apex, leathery, smooth, woody, wrinkled lengthways, and yellowish-brown in colour, with the edges wavy and incurved. Seeds thick, obovate, a little flattened, and somewhat angular. Shell hard, smooth, and of a grayish-brown colour. Seed-leaves from eleven to thirteen in number.

A tree growing from 30 to 40 feet high, rarely found wild in China or Japan, but much cultivated in gardens, where it rarely exceeds 12 or 14 feet in height. It is found growing along the sea-coast on the peninsula of Corea, and about the bay of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Island of Koraginsk, where the seeds are eaten by the people along the coast.

The Japanese call it "Wumi-matsu" (Sea-coast Pine), and the Chinese name it "Hai-sung-tse," which also means Maritime Pine.

THE TRUE PINES.

No. 73. PINUS LAMBERTIANA, Douglas, Lambert's Pine.

Leaves in fives, four inches and a half long, rather stiff, of a dull, but not shining green colour, rather rough at the edges, and slightly glaucous when young. Sheaths very short, or nearly wanting in the old leaves. Branches in whorls, numerous, and rather pendulous towards the extremities, and densely elothed with foliage. Cones very large, from 12 to 16 inches long, and four inches in diameter; deep brown, cylindrical, tapering to the point, mostly straight, and destitute of resinous matter; pendulous when full grown, although nearly erect when young. Scales roundish on the upper part, rather flat, neither elevated nor projecting, and only loosely pressed on each other, nearly one inch and a half broad in the larger ones, which are near the middle of the cone, but much smaller in those near the extremities; those near the base being rather open, incurved, and more pointed. Seeds large, oval, seven-eighths of an inch long, and with the wings one inch and three-quarters long, and dark-brown. They require two years to ripen, are very pleasant to taste, and are used for food by the Indians, as well as the gum-resin, which is freely produced by the tree when set on fire, as a substitute for sugar.

A gigantic tree, growing from 150 to 200 feet high, and from 20 to 60 feet in girth near the ground, with a straight stem 100 feet clear of branches, and an open pyramidal head.

It is found extending over a large tract of country, but intermixed with other firs, in the northern parts of California, and in North-west America, at a distance of 100 miles from the sea, attaining its greatest diameter when growing in pure sand.

The Sugar Pine is found in almost unlimited numbers along the whole length of the Sierra Nevadas, of large size, and valued very highly for its timber; and excellent resin and turpentine are produced by the tree in the Butta Yerba and Nevada counties.

No. 74. PINUS LEIOPHYLLA, *Schiede*, the Smooth-leaved Mexican Pine.

Syn. Pinus Cedrus, Roezl.

22	>>	Comonforti, Roezl.
,11	35	Decandolleana, Roezl.
,,	33	dependens, Roezl.
		Ehrenbergii, Endlicher.
>>	22	gracilis, Roezl.
,,		Huisquilucaensis, Roezl.
33	,,	Lerdoi, Roezl.
, , ,,	,,	Monte-Allegri, Roezl.
	,,	verrueosa, Roezl.
>>		

Leaves in fives, very slender, partially three-sided, sharppointed, smooth, and drooping, of a pale glaucous green; from four to five inches long, elosely set on the ends of the branches, and frequently growing from the stem and older branches in tufts. Sheaths short, shrivelled, and almost disappearing on the older leaves. Branches numerous, slender, and pendulous towards the extremities. Buds imbricated, and non-resinous. Cones small, ovate-pointed, two inches and a half long, and one inch and a quarter broad near the base; pendulous, flattened, or depressed at the base, and on short thick foot-stalks. Seales rather flattened, half an inch across, slightly depressed, but with a projecting sharp point in the middle, unequally four-sided, and of a dark colour. Seeds small and black, with wings nearly three-quarters of an inch long, and rather broad.

A large tree, with an open but regular conical head, well elothed with its vertical branches and drooping foliage, attaining a height of from 60 to 100 feet.

It is found in many parts of the colder regions of Mexico, on the mountains of Angangueo, at an elevation of 7000 feet. where it is called "Ocote Chino," from its abundance of resin, and on account of its being used for candles. The "Ocote Chino," or Candle-wood, is also found on the mountains, in the State of Oaxaca, attaining an immense size. It produces a valuable timber, but so hard as to resist the plane.

It is rather tender.

No. 75. PINUS LINDLEYANA, Gordon, Dr. Lindley's Pine.

Syn. Pinus Montezumæ Lindleyi, Loudon.

" " rndis, Endlicher.
" " Endlicheriana longifolia, Roezl.
" " Richardiana, Roezl.
" " robusta, Roezl.
" " Decaisneana, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, very robust, and sharp-pointed, nine inches long, three-edged on the inner face, and rounded on the back; of a deep green, a little glancous when young, and very thickly placed on the young shoots; older ones spreading or pendent, younger ones ascending. Sheaths more than an inch long on the young leaves, sealy, and a little wrinkled and jagged at the ends; older ones much torn, very short, rough, and loose. Branches very robust, curved upwards at the ends, and numerous; lateral ones stout, short, and twisted. Buds large, rather obtuse, and covered with close, light-brown, non-resinous scales. Cones from six to seven inches long, and two inches in diameter near the base, regularly conical, a little curved, and tapering to a regular point. Scales numerous, small, threequarters of an inch across, regularly rhomboid, nearly flat, or slightly tuberculated on the top, or with a slightly-elevated transverse ridge across the centre, a little sunken in the middle, and furnished with a stout blunt prickle in the centre, of a dark-brown colour. Seeds small, with rather long narrow wings.

A superb tree, growing seventy or eighty feet high, with its branches and leaves in tufts, and very robust, forming a beautiful head, and one of the most elegant of Mexican Pines; found upon Monut Ajusco, in Mexico, at an elevation of 10,000 or 11,000 feet.

It is quite hardy, and very distinct from Pinus Montezunne,

No. 76. PINUS LOPHOSPERMA, *Lindley*, the Crest-seeded Pine. Syn. Pinus Torreyana, *Parry*.

Leaves in fives, from eight to ten inches long, stout, stiff, and pungent at the points, with the sides rough, three-edged, and not unlike those of Pinus Coulteri. Sheaths on the young leaves upwards of an inch long, and smooth; while those on the old ones are little more than half that length, are torn at the ends, and much wrinkled along the surface. Shoots very stout, and covered, when young, with a white powder or glaucous bloom. Cones from four and a half to five and a half inches long, and rather more than three inches in diameter, somewhat globular or obtusely egg-shaped, tapering most towards the apex, and flattened at the base, with a hard, glossy surface, and very much resembling those of the Stone Pine (Pinus Pinea), but somewhat larger. Scales very thick at the points, rather large, elevated, glossy, hard, and distinctly twoedged, or irregularly four-sided; those nearest the base of the cone being very much the smallest, more recurved, and furnished with a short, stout point, which on the larger scales is obsolete. Seeds very large, and, like those of Pinus Sabiniana. furnished with a thick crest, of a dark colour, from which proceeds a very narrow, short, oblique, membranaceous wing. which, along with the crest, separates from the seed in the form of a horse's collar.

A magnificent tree, somewhat resembling Pinus Sabiniana, with very glaucous, stout shoots, found in Lower California by Mr. William Lobb, who transmitted seeds of it to Mr. Hugh Low, of the Clapton Nursery, in the early part of the year 1860.

It is more or less tender in England.

No. 77. PINUS LOUDONIANA, Gordon, Mr. Loudon's Pine.

Syn. Pinns Ayacahuite macrocarpa, Hartweg. ,, ,, ,, colorada, Ehrenberg. ,, ,, sp. like Ayaeahuite, Loudon. ,, ,, Popocatepetli, Roezl. ,, ,, Don Pedri, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, and like those of Pinus Ayacahuite, very glaucous, but much stouter, from five to six inches long, and angular on the inner face. Sheaths composed of very long. linear, acute-pointed scales, which soon curl up and fall off. Branches in whorls, slender and horizontal, lateral ones long, very slender, little divided and drooping. Cones quite straight, and tapering to the point, from twelve to fourteen inches long, and from three to four inches in diameter a little above the Scales from one inch and three-quarters to two inches base. broad, and one inch long in the exposed part; slightly curved at the points in the upper ones, but much more so on those near the base of the cone, where they are sometimes quite reflected, and much narrower; thickest in the centre, and tapering to a broad more or less reflexed point, with several elevated Seeds very large, with broad ample lines on the surface. wings, one inch long.

A noble tree, rivalling Pinus Lambertiana, and growing 140 feet high, with a straight stem, furnished with long slender branches in regular whorls and pendent branchlets, two or three feet long.

It is found on the east side of Popoeatepetl, in Mexico, at an elevation of from 11,000 to 12,000 feet; also at "Tenango," a beautiful tree, with large pendent cones at the points of the shoots, very much resembling Pineapples, and called by the Mexicans, "Pina." It is also called "Ayacahnite colorado," or Red Ayacahuite by the inhabitants, on account of its highlyesteemed timber, which is of excellent quality.

This kind is very distinct from the Pinus Ayacahuite, of Ehrenberg, as 1 pointed out several years ago in the "Gardener's Magazine," after examining cones belonging to the late Mr. Loudon, and collected by Mr. Charles Ehrenberg, in Mexico.

It has been named in compliment to the late J. C. Loudon, Esq., author of the "Arboretum Britannicum," the most valuable book of its kind ever published.

It no doubt will be quite hardy in the West of England, coming, as it does, from so great an elevation, and a cold climate.

No. 78. PINUS MACROPHYLLA, *Lindley*, the Long-leaved Mexican Pine.

Syn. Pinns Carrieri, *Roezl.* """Leroyi, *Roezl.* """Pawlikowskiana, *Roezl.*

Leaves in fives, very stout, fourteen or fifteen inches long, deep green, and slightly reflexed when full-grown, bluntpointed and quite straight when young. Sheaths not very long, imbricated, and persistent. Branches very robust, not numerous, but rather regularly placed round the stem, and covered with a rough, scaly bark. Cones solitary, six inches long, and three inches broad at the base, very hard, elongated, straight, and regularly tapering to the point, with a thick but short foot-stalk. Scales greatly elevated, and hooked backwards, very hard and glossy, irregularly four-sided, broader than long, and one inch wide, but much narrower and more reflexed near the base, and straight-pointed near the summit.

A tree from 100 to 130 feet high, growing in the forests of Tulancingo in Mexico, at an elevation of 8000 or 9000 feet.

Mr. Hartweg found it but sparingly on the Ocotillo Mount, one of the highest points of the Augangueo Mountains in Mexico.

It is tolerably hardy in most parts, and a most beautiful kind, on account of its fine, ample foliage.

'No. 79. PINUS MONTEZUM.E, Lambert, Montezuma's Mexican Pine.

Syn. Pinus Occidentalis, Humboldt and Bonpland, not Swart:. Endlicheriana, Roczi.

>>	3.2	
23	2.0	inflexa, Roecl.
		Lowi, Roezl.
22	23	Wilsoni, Roczl.
		(The Rough-barked Pine of Mexico.)

Leaves in fives, from three to four inches in length on the wild specimens, and on young plants from four to five inches long; rather stout, rigid, three-edged, and rough at the angles, thickly set upon the young branches, and supported by long, sharp-pointed, brown scales at the base of each sheath, of a lark green on the upper surface, and slightly glaucous on the under side, on the young leaves, but on old, full-grown leaves dark green on both surfaces. Sheaths persistent, or not falling off, nearly half an inch in length, and rather rough or jagged on the ends. Seed-leaves on the young plants from six to eight in number. Branches few, very irregular, rather stout, and twisted Bark very rough, particularly on the young wood, which is covered with numerous long, broad, sharp-pointed scales. Buds few, imbrieated, non-resinous, and rather lengthened. Cones in clusters of three or four together, but frequently single, nearly horizontal, from four to five inches in length, and one inch and three-quarters in the broadest part, which is near the middle, tapering to both ends, and slightly incurved, but especially towards the point, which is rather small. Seales small, and nearly equal in size, from sixteen to eighteen rows in depth, slightly elevated, and armed with a small prickle when young. Seeds small and winged.

This Pine is very distinct, both in cones and leaves, from the West India Pine, called P. Occidentalis by Swartz, a kind found in Cuba and other West India Islands, which is quite tender, and much smaller in its cones, and foliage, than the Mexican plant.

It is plentiful in different parts of Mexico. Hartweg found it on the mountains of Mexico, near Ajusco, forming a tree forty feet high. It is also found on the Mountain of Orizaba, at an elevation of 11,000 feet, growing from forty to sixty feet high. Timber resinous, and considered very good.

A hardy kind, with a spreading head.

No. 80. PINUS MONTICOLA, Douglas, the Mountain Pine. Syn. Pinus Strobus montieola, Nuttall.

Leaves in fives, short, smooth, and blunt-pointed, from three to four inches long, rather three-sided, slender, deep glaucousgreen, and with a silvery appearance when young. Sheaths short and imbrieated. Cones long, slender, eylindrical, seven inches long, and one inch and three-quarters wide, tapering to rather a blunt point, smooth, and full of resin, generally in whorls, and on short foot-stalks. Branches rather stout, short, and densely clothed with foliage. Scales spoon-shaped, pointed, three-quarters of an inch broad at the widest part of the cone, and not closely pressed together,—the smaller ones at the base of the cone being much narrower, reflexed, pointed, and of a dark, yellowish gray. Seeds small, with rather narrow, hatehetshaped wings, one inch and a quarter long.

A tall tree, growing 100 feet or more high, and from one and a half to two feet in diameter, with very much the appearance of the Weymouth Pine, but with a more dense head, and shorter and more glaueous leaves.

It is found abundantly in Northern California, on Trinity Mountain, at an elevation of 7000 feet, growing on granite rock on a very poor, seanty soil, and on the higher mountains at the Grand Rapids of the Columbia, and on the rocky banks of Spoken River. Timber white, fine-grained, and tough.

There is a variety with red-coloured cones, found on the banks of Spoken River.

It is quite hardy.

No. 81. PINUS OCCIDENTALIS, Swartz, the West India Pine.

Leaves in fives, bright green, from five to six inches long, rather angular, sharp-pointed, slender, but stiff, rather distant on the shoots, a little rough at the edges, and with a lanceclate, sharp-pointed scale, half an inch long, growing at their base. Sheaths smooth, entire, more than half an inch long, and persistent. Coues rather pendulous, three inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad at the widest part, which is near the base; conical, and with rather a long foot-stalk, covered with sharp-pointed scales, like those growing at the base of the foliage. Scales swelled or thickened at their npper extremity, half an inch broad, and angular, with a scar on the summit, terminated by a small, straight, but very slender point; the scales are nearly all of a size, except a few near the base and the apex. Seeds very small, with short, narrow wings.

A small tree, with the appearance of the Aleppo Pine (P. Halepensis), thin of foliage.

It is a native of St. Domingo and Cuba, found plentiful in the quarter of Saint Snzanne, in St. Domingo, growing to the height of from twenty-five to thirty feet, and is easily distinguished by its lance-shaped scales at the base of each bundle of leaves on the younger shoots.

It is tender, and distinct from the Pine called "Occidentalis," from Mexico.

No. 82. PINUS OOCARPA, Schiede, the Egg-coned Pine.

Leaves in fives, from eight to ten inches long, slender, sharppointed, rather pendulous, and slightly angular, bright-green, and thickly set on the younger branches. Sheaths long, rather smooth, and persistent. Shoots rather slender, and pendulous at the extremities. Cones egg-shaped, solitary, broadest near the base, and tapering to a point, three inches and a half long, and two inches and a half broad near the base, with a very hard, shining surface of a pale, glossy, yellow colour, free from resinons matter, and with rather a long foot-stalk. Scales depressed, or bluntly pyramidal, three-quarters of an inch wide, with elevated bands from the centre to the corners, particularly

towards the apex, and irregularly four-sided. Seeds middlesized, with rather broad wings, one inch long. Seed-leaves seven or eight in number.

A small tree, growing from 40 to 50 feet high, with an ample spreading head, and rather pendulous branches, found on the volcanic mountain of Jorullo, and in other temperate parts of Mexico, in great abundance.

It is not hardy in England, and has the following variety :-

PINUS OOCARPOIDES, Bentham. Syn. Pinus Skinnerii, Hort.

This is the Guatemala form of Pinus ocearpa, and only differs from it in having smaller and more pyramidal cones, and slenderer leaves than the Mexican plant. It is found plentiful in the pine tracts in various parts of Guatemala, particularly on the low ranges of "Choacus," in the province of Vera Paz, at an elevation of about 4000 feet; and although it descends nearly to the shores of the Bay of Honduras, it never occurs on the south coast, or at a higher elevation than 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

It is a beautiful tree, 50 or 60 feet high, but quite tender in England.

No. 83. PINUS ORIZABLE, Gordon, the Orizaba Pine.

Syn. Pinus Antoineana, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, from eight to nine inches in length on the wild specimens, and rather longer on the young plants in cultivation, very slender, sharp-pointed, three-edged, thickly set on the branches, very rough at the edges, of a light but bright green eolour, and much resembling those of Pinus Pseudo-Strobus. Sheaths persistent, or not falling off, about half an inch in length, rather smooth, and entire. Seed-leaves on the young plants from seven to eight in number. Branches numerous, spreading, rather irregular, slightly incurved, and slender. Bark rough. Buds large, light brown, much imbricated, and destitute of resinous matter. Cones in clusters of four or five,

316

and pendulous, from four to five inches long, and two inches ind a half broad at the base, straight, and tapering to a point, with a foot-stalk nearly one inch in length, and with from twelve to sixteen rows of scales in each, which are much elevated, slightly hooked, and nearly all of a size, but rather smaller towards the extremities, and measure about half an inch across. Each scale contains two very small seeds, with wings nearly an inch in length.

It was first discovered by Hartweg on the eastern declivity of the Mountain of Orizaba, in Mexico, at the same elevation (10,000 feet) as P. cembroides, growing in company with that species and a bushy Juniper; forming a small tree about 30 feet high, with a very graceful foliage and habit, but not abundant. It ripens its seeds in November, and is not quite hardy, as a very severe winter in England kills it.

No. 84. PINUS PARVIFLORA, Siebold, the Small (male) Flowered Japan Pine.

Syn. Pinus Cembra, Thunberg, not Linnaus.

Leaves in fives, very glancous on both faces, stiff, pointed, slender, and mostly bent or twisted, couves, or flat on the back, with the inner face stoutly keeled, three-edged, denticulated on the back of the keel, and varying in length on the same shoot; from three-quarters of an inch to two inches in length, and remaining on the branches for three years. Sheaths composed of long membranaceous scales, which soon fall off and leave the base of the leaves naked, jutting out, and not decurrent. Male catkins very small, not more than three or four lines long, conical, or egg-shaped, and in clusters round the ends of the previous shoots. Branches spreading, horizontal, slender, and covered with smooth ashy-gray bark; lateral ones thickly covered with short, stiff, curved, glaucous leaves. Cones oval or elliptic, blunt at the ends, two inches and a quarter long, and composed of about twenty scales. Scales wedge-shaped, large, somewhat orbicular at the base, and rounded above, leathery, or almost woody, concave, and of a

grayish brown colour, each scale covering two large wingless seeds at its base. Seeds oval, or elliptic, obtuse at both ends, and resembling those of the Siberiau Stone Pine, but much larger, with a hard, bony, smooth shell, of a yellowish-brown colour. Seed-leaves from eight to ten in number.

A small tree, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, in the northern parts of Japau, on the Island of "Kuriles," on high mountains, and on the hill sides of Fakone. It is also found cultivated in the Japanese gardens, where they call it "Goyono Matsu" (Pinus pentaphylla), and distinguish different varieties, some on account of their small dimensions ("Fime-gajo-Matsu," the Dwarf Pine, with five leaves), and others on account of their longer leaves and less stunted appearance.

It is quite hardy.

No. 85. PINUS PEUCE, Griesbeck, the Rumelian Pine. Syn. Pinus Cembra futicosa, Griesbeck,

Leaves in fives, rather creet, three-edged, bright green, with slight glaucous bands on the upper surface, very narrow, stiff, and acute-pointed, with the upper side channelled, the under one sharply keeled, the margins rough, and from three and a half to four inches long. Sheaths on the young leaves five or six lines long, and composed of oblong-linear sharp-pointed scales, which soon fall off and leave the base of the leaves naked. Branches spreading, and thickly furnished with short, slender, smooth laterals, thickly covered with leaves towards the ends, and naked on the lower parts. Cones in the adult state cylindrieal, slightly tapering to the point, obtuse at both ends, nearly sessile, yellowish-brown, and from three to four inches long, and rather more than an inch in diameter, and furnished with seven or eight rows of scales. Scales an inch broad and three-fourths of an inch long, eartilaginous in the middle, thin on the edges, broadly rounded, furrowed, and wrinkled at the base and apex; loose, smooth, and shining on the back, with nearly one-third of their surface covered; umbo, or sear, smooth, and transversely lanceolate. Seeds ovate-oblong, obtuse at both ends, three lines long and two lines broad, and covered with a hard, brittle, bony shell of a yellowish-gray colour, and furnished with ample wings.

It is a native of the mountains of Macedonia and Rumelia, in European Turkey, at an elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet, and in favourable situations forms an erect tree from 30 to 40 feet high but in high and exposed situations it becomes a low. spreading bush, not more than four feet high.

This kind bears a considerable resemblance to the Californian Pinus monticola.

No. 86. PINUS PROTUBERANS, Roy 2l, the Protuberant sealed Mexican Pine.

Syn. Pinus rudis, Roezl, not Endlicher.

" " angulata, Rorzl.

, Occidentalis, Hort., not Humboldt or Swartz.

" exserta, Rocil.

,, heteromorpha, Roczl.

Leaves in fives, very slender, curved, and 10 inches long. Sheaths nearly one inch long. Cones beautifully curved towards the point, in clusters of three or four together, and sharppointed, six inches long, and from two to two inches and a half in diameter. Scales irregular shaped, more than one inch broad, and half an inch long, rounded at the top, and smooth; protuberance very elevated, with different faces or centres set straight.

A tree upwards of 100 feet high, with its branches a little raised or elevated at the ends, and curved leaves; a very handsome kind, found at an elevated place on the Contreras, in Mexico, at from 9000 to 10,000 feet of elevation. Roezl found it growing from 70 to 75 feet high, with very slender branches, and curved leaves, upon low hills on Mount Tzompoli, in Mexico, at an elevation of 9000 feet.

A fine hardy kind, somewhat resembling Pinus Montezume in foliage and general appearance, but with very much smaller cones, having very angular, glossy scales, much elevated towards their points, and quite hard.

No. 87. PINUS PSEUDO-STROBUS, Lindley, the False Strobus Pine,

Syn. Pinus Tenangaensis, Roezl.

23	>>	Boothiana, Roczl.
,,,	51	coaretata, Roezl.
27	33	elegans, Roezl.
>>	•1	grandis, Roezl.
<u>,,</u>	>>	Haageana, Roezl.
,,,	33	monstrosa, <i>Roezl</i> .
9.3	23	Nesselrodiana, Roezl.
21	*3	Northumberlandiana, Roezl.
12	23	Paxtoni, Roezl.
,,	>>	Rumeliana, Roezl.
,,,	33	San-Rafaeliana, Roezl.
32	23	Soulangeana, Roezt.
29	>>	spinosa, Roezl.
"	>3	Thelemanni, Roczl.
29	>>	Tomacocaensis, Roezl.
29	>>	Van-Houttei, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, very slender, eight or teu inches long, of a bluish-gray or glaucous colour, rather pendulous when full grown, and slightly angular. Sheaths one inch long, composed of imbrieated scales, and jagged at the ends. Branches diverging at right angles from the main stem, as in the Weymouth Pine (P. Strobus), with numerous slender branchlets. Cones from five to six inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad, of a conical shape, slightly curved, and growing in whorls round the branches in a horizontal or slightly declining direction. Scales rhomboid, a little rounded towards the top; rising in the eentre, depressed at the base, slightly keeled transversely across the middle, and terminated by a sharp point in the eentre, and three-quarters of an inch broad, and rather more than half an inch long. 'Seeds middle-sized, with dark marbled wings one inch long.

320

A magnificent tree, from 90 to 100 feet high, with a very straight stem and horizontal branches, a little elevated towards the points, and furnished with great tufts of foliage at the ends of the shoots.

It is found in Mexico on the highest mountains, particularly in the State of Angangueo, at Real del Monte, and on the mountains between the two volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl; its chief range being from S000 to 10,000 feet of elevation.

A most beautiful tree, on account of its fine long leaves, being in tufts or bundles at the ends of the shoots, and the branches being very regularly placed along the stem.

It is tender.

No. 88. PINUS REGELIANA, Roesl, Professor Regel's Pine.

Leaves in fives, slender, and from 10 to 11 inches long. Sheaths from three-quarters of an inch to one inch long, and silky. Cones five inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad, and quite straight. Scales elevated in the middle, transversely keeled, three-quarters of an inch broad, and half an inch long; protuberance depressed, with a slight mucro in the centre.

This splendid tree is unequalled by any other in Mexico, with its long tufted branches, commencing within a yard of the ground. It grows on the opposite side of the mountain west from Ixtacihuatl, at an elevation of S000 or 9000 feet.

No. 89. PINUS RUSSELLIANA, Lindley, the Duke of Bedford's Pine.

Syn. Pinus Dolleriana,	Ror	sl.
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,, horizontalis, Roczl.

, Ortgisiana, Roezl.

- " " Rinzi, Roezl.
- " " Rohani, Roczl.
- " " rubescens, Roezl.
 - ", Troubezkoiana, Roczl.

Leaves in fives, rather stout, seven or eight inches long, and of a Y

beautiful deep green colour; outer ones curved, thickly set on the branches near the extremities, and slightly angular when full grown. Sheaths nearly one inch long, persistent, rather rough, and scaly. Branches very stout, but not numerous, and rather irregularly placed round the stem, but sometimes in whorls. Cones seven inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad at the base, elongated, pointed, straight, and with a very short foot-stalk; horizontal, or slightly drooping, in whorls round the branches, and with a hard shining surface, destitute of resinous matter. Scales rhomboid at the apex, forming a small pyramid, with a straight blunt point, and of a dull grayish-brown colour, very hard, and compact. Seeds middle-sized, with rather short but broadish wings.

A beautiful tree, from 60 to 80 feet high, with few but very robust branches, loaded with fine long dark green leaves.

It is found on the highest point of the "Cumbra" and "Carmen," and on the road from San Pedro to San Pablo, near Real del Monte, in Mexico.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 90. PINUS STROBUS, Linnaus, the Weymouth Pine.

Syn. Pinus Canadensis quinquefolia, Duhamel.

Leaves in fives, very slender, three or four inches long, threesided, soft, and of a light glaneous or bluish-green colour, marked when young with silvery channels on one side. Sheaths very short, almost wanting, and soon falling off. Branches short, in whorls, thinly clothed with foliage, and having a very smooth shining bark. Cones long, narrow, slightly eurved, eylindrical, tapering to rather a sharp point, bright-green when young, pendulous, and from five to six inches long, and one inch and a half broad, with a foot-stalk three-quarters of an inch long. Scales thin, smooth, oblong, with the upper part thickened, six-eighths of an inch broad, but diminishing in size, and more pointed towards the apex, lying rather loosely over each other,

322

and full of resinous matter. Seeds small, ovate, of a dull gray colour, and with the wings one inch long.

A tall tree, with a smooth bark, growing from 100 to 150 feet high, and from four to six feet in diameter, forming a small conical head, and free from branches three-fourths of its height.

It is found on the sides of hills from Canada to Virginia, but attaining the largest size in the state of Vermont and New Hampshire, near the commencement of the River St. Lawrence.

The timber is white, light, free from knots, and easily worked, and is known as the Canadian White Pine, and Pumpkin Pine.

It derived the name of Weymouth Pine in consequence of Lord Weymouth, shortly after its introduction into England in 1705, having had a large quantity planted at Longleat, his lordship's seat in Wiltshire.

PINUS STROBUS BREVIFOLIA, Booth, the Short-leaved Weymouth Pine.

Syn. Pinus Strobus compressa, Loddiges.

This variety has much shorter and slenderer leaves than the common Weymouth Pine, and with the leaves growing closely compressed round the shoots.

A singular-looking variety.

PINUS STROBUS NANA, Knight, the Dwarf Weymouth Pine. Syn. Pinus Strobus umbraculifera, Hort.

2.5	,,,	" pumila, <i>Hort</i> .
79	33	,, tabuliformis, Hort.
,,	,,,	Brogoittii, Hort.

This variety forms a small, dense, flat-topped bush, seldom more than two or three feet high, and the same through the head. The leaves are very slender, and from one and a half to two inches long.

Mr. Loudon makes mention of a plant which, after being x 2

planted thirty years, was only 18 inches high and two feet through the head.

PINUS STROBUS NIVEA, *Knight*, the White Weymouth, or Snow Pine.

Syn. Pinus Strobus alba, Loudon.

This variety differs from the species in having the leaves erectly-spreading, more dense, and of a very dark-green colour when fully grown, but when young of a silvery white on the upper surface.

This kind bears considerable resemblance to Pinus monticola, but the leaves are less dense on the shoots, and much slenderer, and the cones narrower, and of a bright green colour when young, while those of Pinus monticola are of a dull purple.

A handsome and very hardy kind, of which there are good specimens in the Waltham Cross Nursery, and a fine tree at Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire.

No. 91. PINUS TENUIFOLIA, Bentham, the Slender-leaved Pine.

Leaves in fives, very slender, from eight to ten inches long, bright, shining green, and sharp-pointed, slightly angular, and wavy. Sheaths persistent, half an inch long, and rather jagged at the ends. Branches numerous, very slender, drooping, and vertical. Cones oval, rather small, tapering to the point, from one inch and a half to two inches long, and one inch broad, several together on the branches, in a horizontal direction, or drooping position, when full-grown, and of a dark-brown colour. Scales rather small and numerous, half an inch across, thickened at the base, uneven-sided, oval, a little angular in the middle, depressed, with a projecting blunt point in the centre, and the margin rounded and rather thick. Seeds small and black, with rather large wings, one inch long.

A large tree, found to the east of the eity of Guatemala, growing in ravines, and on the mountains of "Choacus," in the Province of Vera Paz, at an elevation of 5000 feet growing 100 feet high, and from three to five feet in diameter, forming dense forests, where scarcely any other plants can exist.

It is very tender, and unfit for the elimate of England.

No. 92. PINUS WINCESTERIANA, Gordon, the Marquis of Winchester's Pine.

Syn.	Pinus	Winehesteriana, Hort.
"	22	Backhousiana, Roezl.
	22	Chalmaensis, Roezl.
·7	2.2	Ne-plus-ultra, Roecl.
	22	retraeta, Roccl.
2.2		Verschatfelti, Roezl.

Leaves in fives, from 12 to 14 inches in length (on the wild specimens), rather stout, three-edged, thickly set on the branches, glancous-green, and much resembling those of Pinus filifolia, but broader and shorter than those of that species. Sheaths persistent, or not falling off, about one inch in length, smooth, and entire, or nearly so. Seed-leaves on the young plants mostly eight in number, and rather short. Branches few, spreading, irregular, and rather stout. Buds imbricated, nonresinons, and large. Cones pendulous, on very short foot-stalks, two or three together, but sometimes single, always much incurved, and tapering pretty regularly from the base to the point from eight to ten inches in length, and three inches and a half broad at the base, with from twenty-six to thirty rows of seales. Scales five-eighths of an inch broad, much elevated, particularly those upon the middle of the cone on the upper or outer side, where they become conical, and from three-eighths to a quarter of an inch high, while those on the under side and towards the extremities are much smaller, less elevated, and nearly all of a size; and from amongst which a large quantity of clear resin exudes, particularly on the outer side near the base. Seeds rather small, and angular, with rather broad wings one inch in length

This pine was first introduced by the Marquis of Winehester, but afterwards was obtained in abundance by Mr. Hartweg, who found it growing on the most elevated parts of the Cerro de San Juan, or Saddle Mountain, near Tepic, in Mexico, attaining a height of from 60 to 80 feet. It is very distinct from any other hitherto described, particularly in its very long, incurved, resinous cones.

It is not hardy in England.

Gen. PODOCARPUS. Heritier.

Flowers, directions, rarely monrections.

Fruit, drupaceous, inverted, and adhering.

Seeds, hard, and bony shelled.

Leaves, either opposite, alternate, or scattered, linear or oblong, and one-nerved.

Seed-leaves, in twos.

Name, derived from "movs," a foot, and " $\kappa a \rho \pi o s$," a fruit, fruit foot-stalked.

All natives of the temperate zones of Asia, Africa, and America.

Section I. EUPODOCARPUS, Endlicher, or, THE TRUE PODOCARPS.

Fruit, solitary.

Receptaele, fleshy, connected with the bracts by the axis of the short spike.

Leaves, alternate or scattered, linear, and one-nerved.

No. 1. PODOCARPUS AFFINIS, Seemann, the Related Podocarpus.

Leaves elosely arranged all round the branchlets, oblong, or oblong-lanceolate, erectly spreading, leathery, straight, tapering and somewhat twisted at the base, with the middle nerve

prominent, and from one inch and a quarter to one and a half long, and one-third of an inch broad.

A kind of which little is known; found on the Viti and Fiji Islands, by Dr. Seemann.

No. 2. PODOCARPUS AMARA, Blume, the Bitter-fruited Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus Dulcamara, Seemann.

Leaves alternate, or frequently opposite, somewhat in two rows, smooth on the margins, linear-lanceolate, closely set along the shoots, and tapering to a long point; from two to four inches long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, with a prominent rib on the under side, and channelled above; green on both sides, on short foot-stalks, slightly undulated and flexible. Branches in whorls, very spreading and slender; lateral ones somewhat in whorls, and swelled round the base. Buds small, somewhat globular, and covered with scales. Male flowers in axillary bundles, of from three to five, on short stout pednneles, from half to one inch in length, and naked at the base. Fruit globose, three-quarters of an inch long, and of a dark violet colour.

A tall tree, growing 200 feet high, with a spreading head, found on the highest parts of the volcanic mountains of Salak, Gede, &c., on the western part of the Island of Java, where the people call it "Kimerak."

It is very tender.

No. 3. PODOCARPUS ANGUSTIFOLIA, Parlatore, the Narrowleaved Podocarpus.

Leaves crowded all round the branchlets, spreading, somewhat rigid, straight, very narrow. linear, acute, and spinypointed, tapering, and somewhat twisted at the base; marked with a furrow along the middle on the upper side, flat on the edges, and two inches long, and one line broad. Male catkins four or five in a fascicle at the end of an axillary pedunele one-third of an inch long. Fruit unknown.

A kind of which little is known, found by Mr. Bridges, in Bolivia.

No. 4. PODOCARPUS ARISTULATA, Parlatore, the Awn-leaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Podoearpus Purdieana parvifolia, Grisebeck.

Leaves loosely arranged all round the branchlets, spreading, leathery in texture, straight, linear-lanceolate, bristle and spiny pointed, narrowing and somewhat twisted at the base, channelled along the middle on the upper side, revolute on the edges, and from one to two inehes long, and a quarter of an inch broad. Male catkins solitary, cylindrical, and from one-third to half an inch long. Fruit ovate-oblong, and onethird of an inch long, and about half as wide.

A small tree, found in the eastern part of the island of Cuba.

No. 5. PODOCARPUS BRACTEATA, Blume, the Bracteated Podocarpus.

Leaves scattered, but sometimes in close whorls, straight, or somewhat falcate, linear-lanceolate, and regularly tapering to the base, flat on the edges, furnished with scales at the base, slightly twisted, very acute pointed, leathery, a little glossy, and from three to five inches long, and from four to six lines broad on the adult trees, but from eight to nine inches long and from eight to ten lines broad on the young plants. Branches horizontal, cylindrical, and covered with reddishgray bark. Branchlets opposite. Male catkins collected in bundles, rarely solitary, oval, and almost sessile; females axillary, solitary, and furnished at the base with a bractiform involucre; receptacle thick. Fruit globose, half an inch long, and of a violet-brown colour.

A large tree, growing 80 feet high, with a straight stem, covered with a smooth bark, and the top much branched, found in the forests of Amboyna, on the volcanic mountains

of Burangrang, and in the western parts of Java, and called by the natives, "Ayewen," and "Essoyr."

It gets very much reduced in size and stature as it ascends the mountains, and has the following variety, according to Dr. Blume :---

PODOCARPUS BRACTEATA BREVIPES, Blume.

This variety has much shorter and narrower leaves, and shorter peduncles. Fruit elliptic, or somewhat globular, and very much smaller.

It is found on the western mountains of Java.

No. 6. PODOCARPUS CHILINA, Richard, the Chili Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus saligna, Don.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, acute-pointed, straight, rarely falcate, alternate, spreading, sessile, entire, flat, smooth, of a bright green colour, and tapering to both ends, but most towards the point; from three to four inches long, and from two to four lines broad, with a single nerve along the middle of a paler colour. Branches very numerous, scattered, alternate, very rarely opposite, or in threes. Flowers dioccious, the male ones very small, and sessile on the ends of the branchlets; the females, on one-flowered peduncles, solitary, and rising from the base of the leaves on the branches. Fruit solitary, very rarely two in number, at the extremity of the receptacle, fleshy, ovate, obtuse, dark purple, smooth, shining, and with a slight point on the apex, and from two to four lines long.

A tree from 40 to 60 feet high, found abundantly on the mountains of Chili, where it is called "Maniu Pino."

This kind is frequently misnamed Andina, in the pur-

No. 7. PODOCARPUS CHINENSIS, Wallich, the Chinese Podoearpus.

Syn. Podoearpus macrophylla Maki, Endlicher.

29	"	Makoya, Pin. Wob.
"	,,,	Maki, Siebold.
"	,,	Makayi, Lawson.
2.2	21	Makoyi, Hort.
,,	23	Vriesiana, Hort.
		Miquelia, Hort.
33	n (Parrie	
>>	Taxus	Chinensis, Roxburgh.
>>	22	Makoyi, Hort.
, ,	Junipe	erus Chinensis, Roxburgh

Leaves linear-lanceolate, reflexed on the margins, slightly pointed, closely placed, alternate, somewhat two-rowed, and reflected on the margins, green above and glaucous below on the younger ones, but the older ones are of a paler colour, with an elevated straight rib along the middle on the upper surface, terminating in an obtuse point, and from one and threequarters to three inches long, and from two to three lines wide. Branches erect, spreading, alternate, or opposite, or sometimes somewhat vertical. Branchlets short and slender. Male flowers numerous, axillary towards the extremities of the branches, frequently connected in threes on the same peduncle, and rather more than an inch long; female flowers on lateral foot-stalks, with a fleshy receptacle nearly an inch long. Fruit cylindrical, oblong, obtuse-pointed, or slightly tapering to the base when young, but when old more globular, of a shining green, tolerably intense, and eovered with a glaueous powder. The males and females are on separate plants, the male one being in general more delicate, its branches more erect, much shorter, and not so thickly furnished with leaves, which in general are more glaucous, not so long, a little broader, and more obtuse than those on the female plant.

A large bush, or small tree, with a straight stem, found abundantly in China and Japan.

The Chinese name for this species is "Sin-koja-Maki" (the

common or Wild Maki), and the Japanese one, "Inu-Maki" (false, or spurious Maki). "Maki" is the name commonly applied, both in China and Japan, to all the large-leaved, Yew-like plants—such as Podocarpus, Sciadopitys, &c.

PODOCARPUS CHINENSIS AUREA, Gordon, the Golden Variegated Chinese Podocarpus.

This variety differs from the original form of the plant, in having its leaves sometimes one half golden yellow, or furnished with yellow marginal borders, or striped down the middle like a ribbon.

It was first sent to the Royal Nursery at Bagshot, by Mr. Fortune, from Japan, in 1861.

PODOCARPUS CHINENSIS ARGENTEA, Gordon, the Silver Variegated Chineso Pedocarpus.

Another fine variegated variety, with silvery-white stripe l leaves, variously marked, sometimes with broad bands running the entire length of the leaf, like a ribbon, while other leaves are half white and half green, or all white and all green.

This handsome variety was first sent to the Royal Nursery at Bagshot, in 1861, by Mr. Fortune, from the neighbourhood of Yeddo, in Japan.

No. 8, PODOCARPUS CORIACEA, Richard, the Leathery-leaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus Yacca, Don.

» " Antillarum, R. Brown.

, Taxus tenuifolia, Wickstrom.

Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, tolerably thick, leathery, shining, sessile, or tapering to the base into a very short foot-stalk. getting narrower to the apex, and terminating in an almost obtuse point; from two to three inches long, and nearly half an inch broad in the widest part, with an elevated mid-rib running along the centre on both sides, but largest on the under surface. Branches spreading, horizontal, alternate, or

sometimes opposite, or in whorls, frequently slender, and naked on the greater part of the larger ones, and tuberculated by the fallen leaves. Fruit globose, solitary, axillary, and very small, on short foot-stalks, with a fleshy receptacle, thickened, and sloping to the top. Seeds oval, or oblong, slightly curved, and terminating on the top in a short blunt point.

A small tree, from 40 to 50 feet high, found on the Antilles, the island of Montserrat, and on the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, where it is called "Yacca."

It is not hardy.

No. 9. PODOCARPUS CORRUGATA, Gordon, the Corrugatedleaved Podocarpus.

Leaves very narrow, linear-laneeolate, acute-pointed, straight, and tapering much to the base; from three to four inches long, and two lines wide, with an uneven or corrugated surface above, and minutely streaked or irregularly marked with small bright green stripes, on a yellow ground colour, all over both faces, and furnished with an elevated rib along the middle of each leaf, both above and below.

A large evergreen bush or small tree, with delieately variegated foliage, much cultivated in the Japanese gardens about Yeddo, and sent from thence to Mr. Standish, of the Royal Nursery at Bagshot, by Mr. Fortune, in 1861.

No. 10. PODOCARPUS CURVIFOLIA, Carrière, the Curvedleaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Podoearpus Antarctica, Van Houtte.

Leaves ovate-oblong, alternate, thick, leathery, smooth, shining, stiff, revolute, and closely placed along the shoots; from two to five inches long, slightly concave on the back near the margins, flat on the upper surface, a little reflected on the edges, and with a projecting rib along the middle, on both faces,

332

tapering at the base into a short stout foot-stalk, regularly and briefly terminating in a thick obtuse point, never acute, but frequently black.

A large tree, supposed to be found on the Andes of Patagonia and Chili, but of which little is known.

No. 11. PODOCARPUS DISCOLOR, Blume, the Discoloured Podocarpus.

Leaves thickly set on, or scattered along the shoots, linearlanceolate, quite straight, leathery, stiff, and tapering to a sharp pungent point, from one inch and a half to two inches and a half long, and rather more than a quarter of an inch wide, attenuated at the base, and more or less reflected on the margins, slightly concave, and of a bright glossy green above, glaucous below, with an elevated rib on both faces, but most projecting on the under one. Branches in whorls, lateral ones ascending ; buds oval, terminal one solitary, and covered with scales. Flowers and fruit unknown.

A large tree, covered with a reddish lark; found in the vast forests on the eastern part of Java, particularly on the most elevated parts of the volcanic mountains of Tjerimai and Teribon.

It is very tender.

No. 12. PODOCARPUS DROUYNIANA, Mueller, Drouyn's Podocarpus.

Leaves thickly scattere l along the branchlets, erectly spreading, rather leathery, straight, linear, tapering to a semewhat fine spiny point and with a short and somewhat twisted footstalk, and from two to two and a half inches long and one line broad. Receptacle thick and oblong. Fruit ovate-globose, with an acute point at the apex, and three-quarters of an inch long and half an inch broad.

A small tree found along the banks of the Tom River in the south-western part of New Holland.

No. 13. PODOCARPUS ELATA, R. Brown, the Lofty Podocarpus.

Leaves alternate, spreading, linear, tapering to an obtuse point at both extremities, from three inches and a half to four inches long, and about four lines broad. Fruit axillary, solitary, and one-seeded on a slender receptacle ; receptacle cylindrical, almost club-shaped, with the seed globular.

A tree, of which little is known, found on the eastern part of New Holland at Rockingham Bay.

No. 14. PODOCARPUS ELONGATA, L'Heritier, the Elongated Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus pruinosa, Zeyher. """linearis, Van Houtte. """"nucronata, Hort. "Taxus elongata, Solander. """Capensis, Lamarck.

Leaves linear, or oblong-lanceolate, straight, rarely falcate, attenuated, stiff, tolerably thick, and rather smooth at the edges; from one inch and a quarter to one and three-quarters long, and two lines broad, of a dark green or glaucous blue colour, with a rib along the upper surface, a little elevated, but hardly visible on the under side, sessile, or regularly tapering to a short foot-stalk at the base, very bluutly and regularly rounded on the top, and terminating in a short mucro; sometimes a little pointed or obtuse, but frequently wanting. Branches opposite, or in whorls, upper ones ascending, lower ones sometimes deflected, and spreading. Branchlets short, and slightly angular. Male flowers cylindrical, with numerous spirally imbricated anthers. Peduneles axillary, solitary, and from four to five lines long, terminated by a much shorter receptacle. Receptacle frequently fleshy, thick, oblique, slightly bifid on the top, and carrying an oval or globular seed about the size of a gooseberry, which is marbled on the outside.

A large tree, from 30 to 70 feet high, covered with a grayishbrown bark when old, and glaucous on the young shoots; found

at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Abyssinia, on the mountains in the province of Goonjam, at an elevation of 6000 feet, where it is called "Sigha" by the people.

It is rather tender.

No. 15. PODOCARPUS ENDLICHERIAN, Carrière, Endlicher's Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus nobilis, Hort.

Leaves alternate, closely arranged on the branches, somewhat two-rowed, straight, or very slightly falcate, undulated, and not thickened in the margins on the adult trees; those on the branchlets are almost oval, or elliptic, with several leaves in a whorl, more rounded at both extremities, and much shorter; from four to seven inches long, and from six to eight lines broad, pale green on both sides, but frequently much yellower on the under one, and with short stout foot-stalks. Branches, mostly in whorls of three (very rarely scattered), ascending, and little divided. Branchlets very short, stout, and covered with a yellowish bark. Fruit unknown.

A tall tree, covered with a yellowish-brown bark, smooth at first, but afterwards much wrinkle I when old, and of which little is known, except that it is a very handsome and robust kind, remarkable for its large ample foliage. It is supposed to come from the northern parts of India, and most probably from Nepal.

No. 16. PODOCARPUS LASIFOLIA, R. Brown, the Sword-leaved Podocarpus.

Leaves thinly scattered along the branchlets, spreading, leathery in texture, straight or somewhat falcate, elongatelanceolate; blunt at the points, tapering and somewhat twisted at the base, with a single prominent nerve along the middle terminating in a slender acute point at the apex, and from three-fourths to an inch long and half an inch broad. Male catkins solitary, cylindrical, obtuse, closely placed, and forming

loose taper bunches on the terminal branches, accompanied by scale-like leaves of various sizes. Fruit unknown.

A small tree found in Tasmania, and on the eastern part of New Holland, particularly on the Grafton Promontory.

No. 17. PODOCARPUS EURHYNCHA, Miquel, the Well-beaked Podoearpus.

Leaves alternate, elliptic-lanceolate, acute at the base, somewhat abruptly acuminate at the apex, and with the under side pallid and furnished with stomates, and the mid-rib very prominent on both sides. Fruit unknown.

A kind of which very little is known, found by Teysmann in the western part of Sumatra, at Battang and Barus.

No. 18. PODOCARPUS FALCATA, R. Brown, the Sickle-leaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Taxus falcata, Thunberg.

Leaves somewhat in two rows, linear subfaleate, acutepointed, one-nerved, alternate, mucronate, and from two to four inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad. Flower spikes short, axillary, abortional, and single fruited. Seeds globular, tapering to the base, and without the fleshy receptacle.

A species of which little seems to be known, and said to be found at the Cape of Good Hope by Professor Thunberg.

No. 19. PODOCARPUS FALCIFORMIS, *Parlatore*, the Sickleleaved Podocarpus.

Leaves somewhat two-rowed along the branchlets, leathery in texture, falcate, tapering to the points, and mucronate, attenuating and rather twisted at the base, and with a prominent nerve along the middle, and a quarter of an inch long, and two lines broad. Fruit unknown.

A shrub or small tree, with spreading branches, of which little is known, found on the Poe and Mettang Mountains near Sarawak in Borneo.

No. 20. PODOCARPUS GLOMERATA, Don, the Round-head-fruited Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus rigida, Klotzsch. " Juniperus rigida, Pavon.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, stiff, straight or somewhat falcate, very sharp-pointed, alternate, flat, one-nerved, attenuated at the base, shining, and smooth on both surfaces; from one to one inch and three-quarters long, and from one to two lines broad. Branches numerons, cylindrical, leafy, and covered with a yellowish-brown smooth bark. Male catkins short, three-quarters of an inch long, cylindrical, united in a faseicle of five or six on an axillary foot-stalk. Fruit unknown.

A tree found in the neighbourhood of "Panno," in Peru.

No. 21. PODOCARPUS JAPONICA, Sichold, the Japan Podocarpus.

Syn. Podoearpus lanceolata, Hort.

Leaves alternate, flat, linear-lanceolate, clongated, obtusepointed, thick, leathery, and stiff'; from four to eight inches long, and about half an inch wide, with an elevated rib, almost acute along the upper surface, but rounded on the under one, and tapering into a long slender point at the apex, and into a short stont foot-stalk at the base.

A small tree, found plentiful in Japan by Dr. Siebold.

PODOCARPUS JAPONICA ELEGANTISSIMA, Hort, the Very Elegant Japan Podocarpus.

A somewhat variegated variety of the Japan Podocarpus, with long, linear, narrow, lance-pointed leaves, which are, when young, of a pale yellow, but afterwards change to a dull green, and finally, when fully matured, become of the usual colour of the species.

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No. 22. PODOCARPUS KORAIANA, Siebold, the Corean Podocarpus.

Syn. Cephalotaxus Koraiana, Hort. ,, Taxus japoniea, Loddiges. ,, ,, Fortunei, Hort.

Leaves regularly linear, somewhat falcate, alternate, or nearly spiral by their closeness along the shoots, leathery, stiff, revolute, and terminating in rather an obtuse end, furnished with a hard, acute point, from one and a quarter to two inches and a quarter long, and one line and a half broad, without, or on very short foot-stalks, of a deep glossy green, with a narrow, acute rib along the middle, on the upper surface, and glaucous on the under side, except on the centre nerve and raised margins, which are of a bright glossy green, and all terminating at the apex in a short spiny point, more or less acute. Buds eovered with numerous persistent, oval, imbricated scales, keeled on the back, and pointed. Branches strictly erect, twiggy, stiff, and thinly furnished with laterals; branchlets very short, and with the branches channelled along their surface by the long decurrent base of the leaves, which, after they fall off, cause the branches and stems to become more or less tuberculated along the surface. Fruit unknown.

A small fastigiate bush, full of erect branches, thickly clothed with leaves, and not growing more than two or three feet high, found on the Chinese peninsula of Corea, and in Japan, where it is abundantly grown in the town gardens, and found wild on the mountains of Nagasaki.

It is quite hardy, and a very desirable little evergreen for small gardens.

No. 23. PODOCARPUS L.ETA, Hoibrenk, the Red-nerved Podocarpus.

Leaves spreading out, or deflected, linear-falcate, sessile, or tapering to a very short foot-stalk, from one inch and a half to one inch and three-quarters long, and a quarter of an inch wide,

with a sharp, rigid mucro at the point, slightly thickened and convex on the upper surface, with a slight furrow, or little concave glaucous bands on the under part, on each side, of a reddish mid-rib. Branches verticillate, very rarely alternate, spread out, or declining, and not numerous or branching. Branchlets few in number, spreading, opposite, or in threes, very rarely scattered singly, but slightly channelled. Fruit unknown.

A tall tree, with a straight cylindrical stem, found on the east coast of New Holland.

No. 24. PODOCARPUS LAMBERTI, Klotzsch. Lambert's Podocarpus.

Leaves regularly linear, sharp-pointed, and tapering to the base, straight or falcate, without any foot-stalks, slender, and loosely scattered, smooth, or nearly so, on the upper surface, and flat, from one inch and a quarter to one inch and three-quarters long, and two lines broad. Male catkins short, in fascicules, on axillary foot-stalks, scaly at the base, foot-stalks of the fruit much longer than those of the receptacle, which is one-fruited. Fruit globular or oblong, shining, small, and about a quarter of an inch long.

A robust tree, found on the mountains of Brazil.

No. 25. PODOCARPUS LEPTOSTACHYA, Blume, the Slenderspiked Podocarpus.

Leaves somewhat in whorls, linear-lanceolate, alternate, straight, or sometimes slightly falcate, leathery, and closely placed on the shoots, from two to five inches long, and from three to six lines broad, tolerably thick, acute, with a pungent point, flat, shining, and tapering to the base, which is frequently a little twisted, of a dull green colour on the upper surface, but much paler below. Branches and branchlets much divided, somewhat in whorls, cylindrical, and with the stem and principal branches covered with a rough bark, full of cracks. Male catkins sometimes solitary, or in pairs, or in threes, furnished

at the base with thin, shrivelled scales, two or three in number, and more or less deciduous. Fruit unknown.

A tree fifty or sixty feet high, found on the mountains in the Island of Borneo.

No. 26. PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLA, Don, the Long-leaved Podocarpus.

Syn,	Podocarpus verticillata, Hort.
33	" longifolia, <i>Hort</i> .
23	Taxus macrophylla, <i>Thunberg</i> .
3.9	" longifolia, <i>Hort</i> .
	Maki-fœtens, Kæmpfer.

Leaves alternate or scattered, linear-laneeolate, or somewhat oblong, flat on the edges, distant, spread out, and of a dry, leathery texture, from two to four inches long, and about half an inch wide, with an elevated rib on both sides, but principally on the upper one, very rarely falcate, mostly straight, of a pale, shining green, and tapering to a short, round foot-stalk at the base, and obtuse point at the apex, sometimes withered, or furnished with a stiff, blackish point. Branches numerous, mostly in whorls; branchlets slightly angular, and rough from the fallen leaves. Male catkins furnished at the base with scales; female peduncles axillary, solitary, one-fruited, and furnished with two bracteas on the top. Fruit oval, smooth, and about the size of a pea.

A tree growing from forty to fifty feet high, with vertical branches, and an ample head, found abundantly in Japan, and much cultivated by the Japanese in their gardens.

The Chinese names for this species are "Fon-Maki" (true Maki), and "Sin-Maki" (common Maki); and those of the Japanese, "Inu-Maki" (wild Maki), and "Ksa-Maki" (fœtid Maki).

The timber is white, light, excellent, and free from the attacks of insects.

No. 27. PODOCARPUS MACROSTACHYA, Parlatore, the Longspiked Podocarpus.

Leaves thickly seattered along the branchlets, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at the points, spreading, very leathery in texture, revolute on the edges, shining, and channelled along the upper surface, on short and rather twisted foot-stalks, and from one to two inches long, and one-third of an inch broad. Male catkins solitary, sessile, cylindrical, and bractcated at the base. Fruit ovate-globose, with a short, blunt, oblique point, and four lines long, and nearly three lines wide.

A tree found on the Columbia mountains, and Sierra Nevada, in California.

No. 28. PODOCARPUS MANNII, Hooker, Mr. Mann's Podocarpus.

Leaves somewhat two-rowed, elongate-lanceolate, slightly falcate, narrow, acuminate, bristle-pointed, on somewhat terete foot-stalks, shining on the upper surface, broadly nerved along both sides, and from three to five inches long, and from two to four lines broad. Branches angular and slender. Fruit unknown.

A kind of which little is known, found on the Island of St. Thomas, in Western Africa.

No. 29. PODOCARPUS MEYERIANA, Endlicher, Meyer's Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus elongata, E. Meyer.

Leaves thickly scattered along the branches, broadly-linear, or elliptie-lanceolate, straight, or very slightly falcate, stiff, thick, and leathery in texture, rather flat on the margins, somewhat acute and slightly pungent at the apex, tapering and somewhat twisted at the base, with the upper surface of a dark green or glancous blue, and but slightly marked by the longitudinal furrow along the middle, and from one and a

quarter to two inches long on the principal branches, but generally only from three-quarters to an inch long, and from one and three-quarters to three lines broad on the other parts of the tree. Branches in whorls and spreading; branchlets angular and glaucous. Male catkins cylindrical, solitary, or two or three together, in short, erectly-spreading, axillary, bracteate fascieles, and from three to four lines long; receptaele thick, fleshy, oblique, and slightly bilobed. Frnit globular, half an ineh long, and about the same wide, and covered with a glaucous bloom.

A large tree, with a spreading head, and verticillate branches, and angular glaucous branchlets, found at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is tender.

No. 30. PODOCARPUS NEGLECTA, *Blume*, the Negleeted Podoearpus.

Syn. Podoearpus Junghuhniana, Miquel.

Leaves somewhat in two rows, or scattered, linear-laneeolate, acute-pointed, and more or less reflected on the margins, from two to four inches long, and from half to three-quarters of an inch broad, with an elevated rib on both sides, but most on the under side, and tapering into a very short twisted foot-stalk. Branches opposite, or in whorls, cylindrical, and reddishbrown; branchlets opposite, two-rowed, and almost augular; buds covered with scales. Male eatkins eylindrical, in bundles, on short, axillary peduneles, surrounded at the base with coneave membranaceous scales, which soon fall off:

A tall tree, growing upwards of 100 feet high, found in forests on the western part of the Island of Java, at an elevation of 5000 feet, particularly at "Karang," in the province of Bantam, and about "Pangaranghu."

It is very tender.

No. 31. PODOCARPUS NERHFOLIA, R. Brown, the Neriumleaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus macrophylla, Wallich, not Don.

Leaves alternate, but mostly very closely placed on the branchlets, erect or spreading, lanceolate, and acute-pointed, frequently reflected on the under side, and regularly attenuated to the base with a stout petiole, very thick, flat, and leathery from three to six inches long, and from a quarter to threequarters of an inch broad, of a bright green on the upper surface, but much paler below, and traversed along the middle by a very elevated rib, almost acute on the upper side, but less elevated and more enlarged on the under one. Branches in whorls, slender, and provided with bracts at the base. Male catkins long, axillary, and solitary; females on axillary, oneflowered peduncles, longer than the receptacles; receptacle oblong, and obliquely lobed. Fruit eatable, with a sweetish taste.

A large tree, found in Nepal, Sikkim, Sincapore, and Penang, growing forty feet high, with horizontal branches in whorls.

This tree is called "Goonsi," in Nepal, and affords an article of food; the peduncles of the fruit, not the fruit itself, are edible.

It is not hardy.

No. 32. PODOCARPUS NOV.E-CALEDONLE, Vieillard, the New Caledonia Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus rivularis, Pancher.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, straight or slightly curved, perceptibly narrowing to the base, acute, but not spiny-pointed, revolute on the margins, and marked on both sides with a longitudinal nerve, and from one and three-quarters to three inches long, and one line and a half broad. Male catkins in twos, axillary, and nearly sessile. Fruit oval, smooth, shining, and one-third of an inch long, and one line and a half broad.

A somewhat pyramidal bush, with fastigiate branches, found along the banks of streams in New Caledonia.

No. 33. PODOCARPUS NUBIGÆNA, Lindley, the Cloud-born Podocarpus.

> Syn. Saxe-Gothæa gracilis, Hort. "Podocarpus nubicola, Makoy.

Leaves linear-lanecolate, straight or somewhat falcate, thick, flat, rigid, and attenuated at the base, with a short, stout footstalk, and terminating in a short, acute, spiny point at the apex ; from three-quarters of an inch to one inch and three-quarters long, and one-eighth of an inch broad, with a single nerve along the middle; green above, and marked on the under side, on each side of the rib by a broad band, more or less glaucous. Fruit oblong, growing singly in the axil of the leaves, on very short stalks, with the receptacle two-lobed, obovate, and unequal-sided. Seeds oblong, slightly bossed, and curved inwards at the point.

A large tree, found on the colder parts of Chili, the Andes of Patagonia, in the province of Valdivia, and the Island of Chiloe, where it is called "Pino." The fruit is pleasant to the taste, and eatable, and is used by the natives for food.

No. 34. PODOCARPUS OLEIFOLIA, Don, the Olive-leaved Podoearpus.

Syn. Podocarpus Chilena, Lechler.

Leaves lanceolate, acute, very entire, leathery, smooth on both sides, one-nerved, with a sunken channel on the upper surface, along the middle nerve, reflected on the edges, and tapering a little to the base; from one to one inch and a half long, and from two to three lines broad. Branches crowded, smooth, and thickly furnished with leaves. Male catkins without foot-stalks, cylindrical, solitary, and about one inch long; foot-stalks of the fruit filiform, two-lobed, smooth, about three quarters of an inch long, and two-flowered, one always abortive. Fruit oval, solitary, very smooth, reflected, and one-third of an inch long.

A tufted tree, with close branches, and covered with a yellowish-brown bark, found on the mountains of Chili and Peru.

It is not hardy.

No. 35. PODOCARPUS PARVIFOLIA, Parlatore the Small-leaved Podocarpus.

Leaves small, and thickly scattered along the branches, linear-oblong, acute, uncronate, and somewhat pungent, tapering to a short petiole, and somewhat twisted at the base; upper surface smooth and marked with a longitudinal furrow, margin hardly revolute. Fruit ovate, pointed.

A kind of which little is known, found in New Holland by the late Allan Cunningham.

No. 36. PODOCARPUS POLYSTACHYA, R. Brown, the Manyspiked Podocarpus.

Leaves lanceolate, sharp-pointed, leathery in texture, eurved at the margins, and from one and three-quarters to three inches long, and from two and a half to four lines broad. Male flowers axillary, somewhat in threes, and provided at the base with a scale-formed involuere. Fruit on axillary foot-stalks, and solitary.

A large tree, with a straight stem, and very branching ample head; found at Sincapore, in Borneo at Sarawaek, and on the Prince of Wales Island, where it is called the Wax-Danumara. This species is very like Podocarpus bracteata, but differs in having the leaves and catkins much shorter but stouter, and in the receptacle being much thicker, and the fruit more globular.

No. 37. PODOCARPUS PURDIEANA, Hooker, Purdie's Jamaica Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus Jamaicensis, Hort.

Leaves elliptic, or oblong-lanceolate, thick, leathery, very smooth, and shining on the upper surface, flat, straight, very

rarely falcate, and slightly recurved on the margins; from three to five inches long, and from three quarters of an inch to one inch broad, of a bright green, regularly tapering into a short stout foot-stalk at the base, and from the middle of the leaf on each side to the point, which is terminated by a stout, short, mostly black, obtuse point, but sometimes variable, those of the young plants being acute and spiny. Branches spreading, horizontal, and marked by the scars eansed by the falling off of the old leaves. Fruit with the foot-stalks much shorter than the receptacle, which is bifid, and one-fruited. Seeds somewhat globose, terminating on the upper part in an oblique little flexible point.

A large tree, growing upwards [of 100 feet high, found on the eastern side of the Island of Jamaica, at an elevation of from 2500 to 3500feet.

It is very tender.

No. 38. PODOCARPUS RUMPHH, Blume, Rumphius's Podocarpus.

Syn. Lignum Emanum, Rumphius.

Leaves sometimes in whorls of from three to four on the young shoot, but seattered, or somewhat in two rows on the more adult trees, linear-laneeolate, spreading, acute-pointed, very rarely bluut at the ends, straight, or somewhat falcate, leathery, and on very short foot-stalks; from five to nine inches long, and from three-quarters of an inch to one inch broad, with an acute rib on the under side, but hardly prominent, and somewhat keeled above, and of a bright shining green on the upper surface. Branches long and smooth; buds small, ovate, and covered with scales; foot-stalks axillary, solitary, and about one inch long, furnished on the top with from one to three flowers; receptacle turban-shaped, obliquely truncated on the ends, fleshy, of a dark violet colour, and containing one, but sometimes two seeds. Fruit elliptic, or somewhat globular, covered when ripe with a glaueous bloom.

A tall tree, growing from eighty to a hundred feet high,

with a straight stem, covered with a reddish-brown bark, slightly wrinkled, and found in the most elevated forests in the Moluccas, and New Guinea.

No. 39. PODOCARPUS SALICIFOLIA, Klotzsch, the Willow-leaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Purdieana, Hort., not Hooker.

Leaves somewhat falcate, very long, and tapering to the point, leathery, stiff, of a pale green, and shining on the upper surface; from three to five inches long, and very rarely more than half an inch broad. Male catkins axillary, solitary, cylindrical, obtuse, a little incurved, and three-quarters of an inch long, with angular foot-stalks; foot-stalks of the fruit, from threequarters of an inch to one inch long, and much thicker than that of the receptacle, which is two-lobed, but only one-fruited. Fruit oblong, or globular, smooth, and furnished with a shortish point on the apex.

A small tree, found on the mountains of Colombia, and in the North-western part of South America.

It is very tender.

No. 40. PODOCARPUS SELLOWH, Klot:sch. Sellow's Podocarpus.

Leaves long, lanceolate, acute-pointed, and tapering to the base; from two to three inches long, and from three to six lines broad in the widest part. Male flowers axillary, elongated, and solitary; foot-stalks of the fruit slender, with the upper part two-flowered, but only one-fruited, the other being always abortive. Fruit smooth.

A tree, from twenty to thirty feet high, found on the mountains of Brazil, by Sellow, but not hardy.

No. 41. PODOCARPUS SPINULOSA, R. Brown, the Spiny-leaved Podocarpus.

> Syn. Podocarpus exeelsa, Loddiges. ", ", pungens, Don. ", Taxus spinulosa, Smith.

Leaves alternate, or opposite, or in whorls, linear-falcate.

leathery, spreading in all directions, pungent, smooth, and thick, from one to one inch and three-quarters long, and one line broad, tapering to a very sharp point, thickened on the edges, and with an elevated rib along the middle. Branches slender and spreading. Male flowers in clusters, and axillary. Fruit on axillary foot-stalks, much longer than those of the receptacles, which are somewhat club-shaped, and one-fruited. Seed globular, solitary, and about as large as a pea.

A tree, found growing about Port Jackson, and in the eastern part of New Holland.

It is not hardy.

No. 42. PODOCARPUS SPRUCEI, Parlatore, Spruce's Podoearpus.

Leaves thickly crowded along the branches, erectly-spreading, linear-lanceolate, acute, and somewhat spiny-pointed, leathery in texture, tapering to a short petiolc, somewhat twisted at the base, very slightly revolute on the margins, and marked along the upper surface by the sunken mid-rib, and from one to two inches long, and two lines wide. Fruit small, solitary, and globular.

A tree, found on the Andes of Peru, of which little at present is known.

No. 43. PODOCARPUS TEYSMANNI, Miquel, Teysmann's Podoearpus.

Leaves scattered or subverticillate, broadly-laneeolate, leathery in texture, straight or somewhat falcate, tapering to the foot-stalk, and somewhat twisted at the base, with the midrib on the upper side very prominent, and on the under one but slightly so, and from four to five inches long, and threefourths of an inch broad. Fruit unknown.

A kind found along the sea-shore, in the western part of Sumatra, and on Mount Poe, and at the base of the mountains of Gunang and Mattang, near Sarawak in the Island of Borneo.

No. 44. PODOCARPUS THEVETLEFOLIA, Blume, the Thevetialeaved Podocarpus.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, or sometimes spoon-shaped on the shorter branchlets, very straight, without foot-stalks, acute or obtuse pointed, tapering to the base, and frequently a little twisted, from one and a half to three inches long, and from a quarter to half an inch broad, leathery, flat, concolor, and shining, with a prominent rib on the under side, a little elevated also on the upper one. Branches straggling, mostly forked, the younger ones angled, and channelled along the surface; peduncles axillary, filiform, and solitary, from three to four lines long, with a turban-shaped receptacle, obliquely truncated, furrowed on the back, fleshy, and of a dark-green colour, double the size of the seed, which is about half an inch long, and elliptic.

A very branching tree, growing from forty to fifty feet high, found amongst the rocks, along the coast of New Guiuea, and probably on other islands in the South Pacific.

It is very tender.

No. 45. PODOCARPUS THUNBERGH, Hooker, Thunberg's Podocarpus.

Syn. Taxus latifolia, *Thanberg.* " Podocarpus latifolia, *R. Brown.*

Leaves oblong-lanceolate, straight, or very slightly falcate, obtuse at the extremities, or with a dry, blunt point at the apex, and regularly attenuating into a very short foot-stalk at the base, one-nerved, the same colour on both sides, and of a leathery texture; from one and a half to two inches and a half long, and half an inch broad, sometimes acute or blunt-pointed; peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered, from two to three lines long, and about the same length as the receptacle; receptacle thick, angular, bidented on the top, and containing a single seed. Seeds elliptic, or frequently nearly round, with a little eurved point on the top.

A large evergreen tree, found at the Cape of Good Hope, where the colonists call it "Geelhout" (yellow wood). It is not hardy.

No. 46. PODOCARPUS TOTARA, Don, the Totarra Pine.

Syn. Podocarpus pungens, Van Houtte.

- " Daerydium spicatum, Hort.
- " Podocarpus spinulosa, Makoy.
- " " Bidwilli, Hoibrenk.

Leaves spreading in all directions, alternate, distant, linearlanceolate, pungent, rigid, and very sharp-pointed, slightly tapering to the base, of a yellowish-green colour on the upper surface, very pale, and glaucous below, with a single nerve, very little projecting along the middle, and slightly bent round the margins, from three-quarters to one inch and a half long. and about one line broad. Branches slender, rounded, and long; branchlets forked, but sometimes in threes, twiggy, rounded, and of a pale yellowish-green colour; male and female on separate plants; male flowers solitary, axillary, without foot-stalks, cylindrical, and longer than the leaves; female ones on solitary foot-stalks, with one or two flowers on each, axillary, and hardly one line long, thickening into a very ample, fleshy receptacle. Seeds, when young, oblong; when mature, oval, and solitary, very rarely in twos on the same foot-stalk.

A tall tree, growing from eighty to ninety feet high, and twenty feet in circumference, found on the northern island of New Zealand, where it is called "Totarra" by the natives.

This is one of the best timber trees in New Zealand, growing sometimes 120 feet high. Its timber is in great repute among the colonists for its durability and freedom from the ravages of insects.

Section II. STACHYCARPUS, Endlicher, OR THE SPIKE-FRUITED PODOCARPUS.

Flowers, in spikes, provided with bracts, and frequently all abortive except the upper ones.

Fleshy receptacle, wanting.

Leaves, alternate, or more frequently in two rows, linear, and one-nerved.

All trees or bushes, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, and the temperate parts of South America.

No. 47. PODOCARPUS ALPINA, Hooker, the Alpine Podocarpus.

Leaves thickly scattered, or somewhat two-rowed, along the branches, linear, obtuse, with a small spine at the apex, straight, or slightly falcate, and flat, with a slight furrow along the middle, and deep green above, pale green with a prominent rib on the under side, decurrent, and somewhat twisted at the base, and from three to four lines long, and nearly one line broad. Branches long, slender, and very spreading. Branchlets very slender, and of various lengths, mostly in distinct whorls, and bright green. Male catkins solitary, or in fascicles, cylindrical, sessile, and one-third of an inch long. Fruit small, with a fleshy peduncle, unequal sided, oblique, and bifid at the top.

A spreading bush, from ten to twelve feet high, femid on the Alpine mountains, in the south-eastern part of New Holland, and on Mount Wellington, and the elevated plains of Marlborough in Tasmania, at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet.

No. 48. PODOCARPUS ANDINA, Pappig, the Andes Podocarpus, for Plum Fir.

Syn. Podocarpus spicata, Purppig, not Brown.

" Taxus spicata, Dombey.

, Prunnopitys elegans, Philippi.

Leaves regularly linear, tapering to both ends, and either thickly scattered or two-rowed along the branchlets, those on

the lower parts being scattered, while those on the upper ones are mostly in two rows, with very short foot-stalks, and from three-quarters to one inch and a half long, and about one line broad, of a dark glossy green colour above, more or less rusty on the edges, without any rib, and glaucous below, leathery, stiff, very smooth, and dense. Branches numerous, and erectly spreading; branchlets short, stout, spreading, and scattered, but frequently alternate and angular near the top. Flower-spike axillary and alternate; peduncle two or three-flowered, but one-fruited from abortion; bracts small and sessile; receptacle oval, on the end of a long neck, obscurely three-lobed, and oblique, smooth, plump, purple, and persistent after the fruit is ripe. Fruit globular, smooth, fleshy, succulent, without any foot-stalk, dark purple, and about the size of a common cherry. Seeds with a hard, bony shell.

An evergreen pyramidal tree, from forty to fifty feet high, with a cylindrical stem, covered with a smooth reddish-brown bark, found in the shaded valleys of Quillai Leuvu in the neighbourhood of Antuco, and on the colder Alpine regions of South Chili. Professor Philippi describes it as a rather large tree inhabiting the inner Andes of the province of Colchagua, and the banks of the River Traijuen in the Province of Valdivia, in the extreme south of Chili. The native name of the tree is "Lleuque," and the drupes or plums are eaten when ripe as well as the kernels they contain.

Timber hard, yellow, and beautifully veined, and in much request among the eabinet-makers in Chili.

It is quite hardy.

No. 49. PODOCARPUS FERRUGINEA, Don, the Rusty-coloured Podocarpus.

Leaves in two rows, narrow, linear, somewhat falcate, very dense, and acute-pointed, from three-quarters to one inch and a quarter long, and one line broad; those on the branches and

larger branchlets are needle or awl-shaped, orseale-formed, and disposed all round, somewhat depressed, and, like the others, of a brownish tint. Rib very prominent on the upper part, but very slightly so on the under one, and of a rusty-brown colour, tapering to a fine acute point, sometimes, but very rarely, to an obtuse one. Branches spreading, frequently alternate, lateral ones and branchlets two-rowed, slender, spreading, horizontal, or bent downwards, and covered with a reddish-brown bark. Male catkins eylindrical, or oblong, axillary, and solitary; female flower-spikes one-flowered, axillary, or ereet on the ends of the branchlets, with numerous bracteas. Fruit oval or globular, about the size of a hazel-nut, soft, and of a fine red colour, and when ripe covered with a glaucous powder, and with the odour of turpentine.

A tree from forty to sixty feet high, and three feet in diameter, found on the northern island of New Zealand, where it is called Miro, or Mairo, by the New Zealanders. Timber durable, and of a fine red tint.

It is not hardy.

No. 50. PODOCARPUS LAWRENCH, Hooker, Lawrence's Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus Alpina Lawrencii, Parlatore.

Leaves somewhat in two rows, spreading, linear, narrow, and tapering to both ends, of a pale-green colour above, glancous below, and furnished with a very sharp, rigid point. Branches slender. Flowers and fruit unknown.

A small tree, found by Gunn, in Tasmania, of which little further is known.

No. 51. PODOCARPUS NIVALIS, Hooker, the Snowy Podocarpus.

Leaves oblong, or elliptic, obtuse, recurved, and spreading, tapering to the base and apex, very closely placed, thick on the edges, sessile, or on very shert foot-stalks, and with a single nerve along the middle of the leaf, scarcely visible or almost

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wanting on the upper surface, but rather projecting on the under one; from three to four lines long, and from one to one line and a half broad in the widest part. Male flowers small, cylindrical, obtuse, and united in threes on the top of the axillary peduncle. Fruit unknown.

A very small bush, found near the limits of perpetual snow, on the mountain of Tongariro, in the northern part of New Zealand.

It is not yet introduced.

No. 52. PODOCARPUS SPICATA, R. Brown, the Spike-flowered Podocarpus.

Syn.	Dacrydium	Mai, Cunningham.
,,,	33	taxifolium, Banks.
"	,,	Mayi, Van Houtte.

Leaves mostly in two rows, but sometimes those on the larger branches are alternate and seattered; from a quarter to one inch and a quarter long, and one line broad, needle-shaped, imbrieated, placed all round, and glaueous below, while those on the small lateral ones and branchlets are regularly linear, acutepointed, mostly falcate, and of a dull green, or reddish-brown on the upper surface, and with two glaucous bands below, recurved at the edges, oblique at the base, rounded at the ends, sometimes spoon-shaped, and furnished with a very fine and short muero, and placed on very short slender foot-stalks. Branches and branchlets numerous, flexuose, ascending, or spreading horizontal, or sometimes deflected, and covered with a reddish bark. Male eatkins from ten to twenty in number. sessile, and disposed in creet axillary spikes, those of the female ones in loose, many-fruited spikes. Fruit globular, nearly sessile, and from four to seven on each spike.

An enormous tree, growing from 150 to 200 feet high, with a straight stem, found growing in swampy places on the Northern Island of New Zealand, where the natives call it "Mai."

It is quite tender.

No. 53. PODOCARPUS TANIFOLIA, *Humboldt*, the Yew-leaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Taxus montana, Willdenow not Nottall.

" Pedocarpus montana, Loddiges.

" Ifumboldti, Hort.

" Torreya Humboldti, Knight.

" Daerydium distichum, Don.

Leaves somewhat in two rows, or scattered, broadly linear, frequently more or less siekle shaped, bluntly rounded at the ends, rarely pointed, but mostly furnished with a very short mnero, entire, leathery, smooth, flat, or a little convex, of a bright glossy green above, and much paler below; from half an inch to an inch long, and one line and a half broad, with a slight rib along the upper surface, but hardly visible on the under one except by its colour. Branches ascending or spreading, but sometimes, on old trees, drooping. Branchlets in two rows, and alternate. Flower spikes branching, axillary, and terminating in two or three flowers, but abortive, and only one-fruited. Seeds ovate, or globular.

A tree about sixty feet high, with a spreading head, found on the mountains of Saragura, in Pern, and between Ona and Loxa, at an elevation of from 6000 to 8000 feet.

There is the following variety :--

PODOCARPUS TAXIFOLIA DENSIFOLIA Kundh.

Syn. Taxus montana, Var. Willdenow,

Leaves much denser, and not more than half the length of those of the species, but in other respects the same.

It is found on the mountains of Quindin, between Moral and Passo-del-Machin, in Peru, at an elevation of from 6000 to 8000 feet.

Section III. DACRYCARPUS. Endlicher, or the DACRY-DIUM-FRUITED PODOCARPS.

Flowers solitary and terminal.

Receptacle fleshy with the axis of the short spike, without bracts.

Leaves many-formed, either three-sided, needle-shaped, and in five rows, or in two rows, spreading, linear, and flat.

Large trees, natives of Java and New Zealand.

No. 54. PODOCARPUS CUPRESSINA, R. Brown, the Cypress-like Podocarpus.

Syn. Podocarpus imbricata, Blume.

- ,, Horsfieldii, Wallich.
- " Taxodium Horsfieldii, Knight.
- " Glyptostrobus Horsfieldii, Knight.

Leaves opposite, linear-falcate, and spreading, in two rows on the lesser branchlets, but arranged in five rows, loosely imbricated, needle-shaped, three-sided or awl-shaped, acute, and spiny-pointed on the principal and lateral branches; from three to eight lines long, and from one half to three-quarters of a line broad, of a bright glossy green colour on both faces, very slender, soft, slightly concave, tapering to each end, but least to the base, and very acute at the point on the adult ones. Branches slender, reflected, or pendent, but sometimes with the upper ones ascending, regularly divided, very numerous, and covered with scale-formed leaves of various lengths, closely adhering at the base; lateral ones much divided, very slender, alternate, in two rows, and more or less distant. Branchlets very short, slender, two-rowed, and thickly covered with spreading leaves, until they almost touch each other. Fruit solitary, terminal, on short pendent branchlets, surrounded by leaves, a little longer, and more spreading than the others. Receptacle fleshy, almost the length of the fruit, and a little thickened.

A fine tall tree, growing 180 feet high, well furnished with spreading branches, clothed with vivid green foliage, found in Java where it is called "Chomoro'), and in the Pulo-Penang, and the Philippine Islands, where the natives call it "Kimerak" and "Kiputrie." It constitutes one of the best timber trees on the island of Java.

No. 55. PODOCARPUS CUMINGH, Parlatore, Cuming's Podoearpus.

Leaves on the young branchlets in two rows, linear laneeolate, falcate, somewhat four-sided, mucronate, spreading, and from a quarter to one-third of an inch long, and half a line broad, while those on the adult parts are linear-subulate, decurrent at the base, and shorter and flatter. Fruit solitary, ovate-globose, pale yellow, shining, mucronate at the apex, and two lines long, and about the same broad. Receptacle broader and longer, and sessile.

A tree very full of branches and crowded branchlets, found in the Philippino Islands by Cuming, and of which but little is known.

No. 56. PODOCARPUS DACRYDIOIDES, Richard, the Dacrydiumlike Podocarpus.

Syn. Daerydinn thuieides, Solander. " " excelsum, Don. " " ferrugineum, Van Houtte. " Podocarpus thuioides, R. Brown.

Leaves generally awl-shaped, decurrent, spiny-pointed, often loosely imbricated, and from one to two lines long; those on the larger branches and lateral ones scale-formed, scattered all round, adhering at the base, more or less spreading, and very acute-pointed, while those on the branchlets are flat, horizontal, linear, curved backwards, siekle-shaped, and elosely placed in two rows; from two to three lines long, and about one-third of a line broad, and all more or less of a justy-brown or copper-

eolour, somewhat glaueous when young. Branches spreading, or bent downwards, rarely ascending, very slender, long, and scattered at irregular distances along the stem; lateral ones rounded, spreading, or drooping, frequently abortive, but producing numerous short ramules, full of leaves, which sometimes are so plentiful as to entirely hide the branches, while at other times they are very distant. Female flowers solitary, terminal, and without, or on very short, foot-stalks. Receptacle fleshy, cennected at the base, and open only on the top, which is obtuse. Fruit inversely egg-shaped, almost drupaceous, about the size of a pea, and furnished on the apex with a little flexible point.

A large tree, growing 200 feet high in swampy places, with a grayish-white bark; found on the Northern Island of New Zealand.

The aborigines of New Zealand call this tree "Kaki-Katea" (Water-pine), on account of the tree only growing in marshy places, or probably from its large and soft white timber being principally used by them in making canoes of large dimensions.

The colonists call it "White Wood," and cat its little succulent fruit, which is sweetish, and produced in great abundance.

It is quite tender.

No. 57. PODOCARPUS USTA, Brongniart, the whitehed Podoearpus.

Syn. Daerydium ustum, Vieillard.

Leaves in alternate pairs, scale-formed, acute-pointed, decurrent at the base, and somewhat remotely placed, and always imbricated on the young fastigiate branchlets. Branches and branchlets short, divaricate, and somewhat four-sided by the imbricated, small, scale-formed leaves. Male catkins axillary on the erect branchlets, solitary, and oblong-cylindrical. Fruit globose, sessile, and about one line long.

A diffuse shrub, with numerous divaricate branchlets, a little tortuose, found in the mountain woods of Poila and Diane in New Caledonia.

UNCERTAIN AND LITTLE KNOWN KINDS.

No. 58. PODOCARPUS TENUIFOLIA, Palatore, the Slenderleaved Podocarpus.

Syn. Daerydium clatum tenuifolium, *Carrière*. """tenuifolium, *Parlatore*.

Leaves on the young branchlets alternate, very slender, linear-falcate, compressed, closely placed in two rows, and nearly half an inch long and half a line broad, while those on the adult parts are linear-subulate, and convexly-keeled on the back; all of them are decurrent at the base, and mucronate at the apex.

A tree with crect, euryed branches, and slender branchlets; found on the wooded mountains in New Caledonia.

No. 59. PODOCARPUS VIEILLARDII, Parlatore, Vieillard's Podocarpus.

Syn. Daerydium elatum compacta, Carrière. """Vieillardii, Parlatore.

Leaves on the young shoots scattered, or somewhat tworowed, spreading, glaucescent, and from a quarter to half an inch long, and very narrow; while those on the adult parts are scattered, adpressed, and convexly-keeled on the back; all of them are decurrent at the base, and mucronately-subulate at the apex. Male catkins solitary, erect, linear, and terminal, and from a quarter to half an inch long. Fruit unknown.

A tree found growing among the rocks, along the banks of running streams at Poila, in New Caledonia.

PSEUDO-LARIX, OR

Gen. PSEUDO-LARIX. Gordon. The False or Chinese Larch.

Flowers monœeious, or male and female separate, but on the same plant.

Cones oblong, pendent, brittle, and, like the head of the common Artichoke, covered with divergent seales.

Scales very deciduous, extended at the points, heart-shaped at the base, and enclosing at the bottom two soft-coated seeds.

Seeds irregularly shaped, with a soft, thin, whitish, skin-like covering, more or less enclosed by the wing, but free, and full of turpentine.

Wings oval-laneeolate on the outer side, but quite straight on the inner one, and entirely covering the inner face of the scale.

Leaves deciduous, soft, linear, flat, and collected in bundles on the adult plants, but scattered singly along the young shoots, and very long on the young plants.

Seed-leaves from five to seven in number.

Name derived from "Pseudo," false, and "larix," the Larchthe false or Chinese Larch.

A noble hardy tree, found by Mr. Fortune in the Central and North-east provinces of China, and very distinct from the European Larches, in the cones having deciduous scales, with divergent points.

PSEUDO-LARIX KÆMPFERI, Gordon, the Golden or Chinese Larch.

Syn. Larix Kæmpferi, Fortune.

" Abies Kæmpferi, Lindley.

" Pinus Kæmpferi, Lambert.

Leaves in bundles on the adult branches, and singly on the leading shoots and young plants, very slim, linear-laneeolate, tapering to the point, and quite deciduous; from one inch and a half to two inches and a half long, and rather more than one

line broad, of a beautiful light green when young, but before falling off in the autumn, of a fine golden yellow. Branches exactly similar to those of the common Lurch. Cones pendulous, three inches long, and two inches and a half wide near the base, conical, with deciduous scales, diverging out at the points like those on the head of the common Artichoke, and very brittle when young, excessively deciduous when ripe, falling asunder from the least pressure, but adhering very loosely in bunches by long woody threads, one of which passes out of the base of each scale to the axis of the cone, round which the scales originally grew. Scales heart-shaped, flat, woody, entire on the margins, tapering gradually to an obtuse point, and rather more than an inch long, with a very small sharp-pointed braet at the base of each seale on the outer side, keeled on the back. Seeds in twos at the base of each scale, rather irregularly shaped, with a soft membranaceous covering, of a whitish colour, full of turpentine, and enveloped on the outer side by the wings. Wings more than an inch long, broadest at the base, regularly tapering to a rounded point, and of a glossy light brown colom.

A splendid tree, from 120 to 130 feet high, with a pyramidal head, found by Fortune in the Northern, Eastern, and Central provinces of China.

The Chinese call this tree "Kara-mats" (Pine full of buds), and "Kin-le-sung" (common golden Pine); and the Japanese, "Fnsi," or "Fnsji" (buds crowned with leaves), and "Seosamats" (deciduons Fir).

It is quite hardy.

Gen. RETINOSPORA.* Siebold.

Flowers monceeious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate, and terminal, the males cylindrical, females solitary, very small, and on the same branchlets as the males.

Cones very small, globular, ligneous, and solitary.

Scales ovate, in alternate cross pairs, ten or twelve in number, wedge-shaped at the base, peltated on the top, and woody.

Seeds in channels, coated with resin, and two at the base of each seale, with lateral membranaeeous wing, marked with resinous bands.

Leaves persistent, in threes, or opposite pairs, linear, or scale-formed, and mostly spreading.

Seed-leaves in twos.

Name derived from "rhetine," resin, and "spore," seed,—the seeds being coated with resin.

All evergreen trees or shrubs, natives of Japan.

No. 1. RETINOSPORA ELWANGERIANA, Barry, the American Tom Thumb, Arbor Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Occidentalis erieoides, Hort.

" " Elwangeriana, Hort.

" " hybrida, Hort.

The leaves on this plant are of two kinds; the primordial ones being linear, acute, rather distant, spreading, somewhat decussate, and from two to three lines long, while those on the more mature parts are small, scale-formed, very acute, and closely imbricated in four rows, with mostly a transparent gland on the back, and of a bright green colour. Branches numerous and creetly spreading. Branchlets very numerous, slender, and either open and heath-like, or flat and closely imbricated like an Arbor Vitæ.

* I have retained the original name Retinospora, as it is now so generally used in garden literature, in preference to Chamaeyparis, to which Retinospora is so very closely related, to prevent any further confusion. This kind forms a very neat, dwarf, dense, round bush, and is said to be a hybrid production, raised in America, but in all probability a Japanese plant.

No. 2. RETINOSPORA ERICHDES, Zucc., the Heath-like Retinospora.

Syn. Chamaeyparis eriebides, Carrière.

- " Widdringtonia ericoiles, Knight.
- " Cupressus ericoides, Hort.
- " Juniperus ericoides, Hort.

Leaves in threes, but sometimes in opposite pairs, spread out or bent downwards, linear, flat, a quarter of an inch long, frequently slightly convex; markel on the under side with two little glaucous ban ls, and tapering regularly to the point, decurrent at the base, and mucronate.

This kind forms a regular, conical, compact, pyramidal bush, from four to six feet high, with numerous horizontal branchlets. which are very slender and compact. It is cultivated by the Japanese in pots, under the name of "Nezu" (dwarf), and the whole plant turns to a deep, purpli h-brown colour in winter.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 3. RETINOSPORA FILICOIDES, Veitch, the Fern-like Japan Cypress.

Syn. Retinospora obtusa filicoides. Hort.

Leaves small, oval, curved, thick in texture, and somewhat obtusely-pointed, keeled on the back, thickly and rather loosely imbricated in four rows, and of a deep glossy green colour. Branches long, narrow, flat, and regularly and thickly furnished, on both sides, with very short, compound branchlets, of the same size along their whole length. Branchlets very short, quadrangular, and of a deep green colour on the upper surface, und more or less glaucous beneath.

A handsome free-growing tree, resembling Retinospora obtusa, found in the Japanese gardens near Yeddo in Japan.

It is quite hardy, and probably only a fine variety of Retinospora obtusa.

No. 4. RETINOSPORA FILIFERA, Standish, the Thread-branchletted Japan Cypress.

Leaves ovate, very acute, and spiny-pointed, loosely imbrieated, open and spreading at the points, keeled on the back, decurrent at the base, and of a bright green colour, more or less glaucous beneath. Branches open and spreading, with the secondary ones alternate, long, somewhat distant, and furnished principally on one side with numerous branchlets of various lengths; the terminal branchlets are long, slender, undivided, filiform, and frequently eight or ten inches long, with tufts of small spray at their points; while the lateral ones are rather short, somewhat flattened, and bright green on the upper side, and more or less glaucous on the under one.

This kind forms a beautiful tree, fifty feet high, pyramidal in outline, and peculiarly graceful on account of its drooping branches and long pendulous spray.

It is a native of Japan, and is much planted in the gardens about Yeddo, on account of its very elegant appearance.

It is quite hardy.

No. 5. RETINOSPORA JUNIPEROIDES, Carrière, the Juniper-like Retinospora.

Syn. Retinospora dubia, Makoy.
,, ,, decussata, Hort.
,, Chamæcyparis decussata, Hort.
,, Thuja ericoides, Hort.

Leaves heath-like, erectly-spreading, distantly decussate, acute pointed, flat on the upper side, slightly rounded on the back, of a light glaucous green in summer, changing to a purplish-brown in winter, and from two to four lines long. Branches erectly-spreading, much divided and compact. Branchlets slender, flexible, more or less erect, dense, and very numerous.

A small, dense, and very compact pyramidal bush, seldom growing more than three or four feet high, and of a fine glaucous green in summer, but changing to a violet or

purplish-brown in winter, and quite distinct from Retinospora ericoides.

It is a native of Japan, and hardy.

No. 6. RETINOSPORA LEPTOCLADA, Zuccurini, the Slender or Flat-branchletted Retinospora.

Syn. Retinospora s quarros a leptochada, Siebold. "Chama cyparis squarrosa leptochada, Ludlicher. """Andelyensis, Hort.

Leaves of two kinds, the primordial ones being in whorls of three, spreading, and curved more or less backwards; linear, flat on the upper surface, and awl-shaped at the points; thickly placed somewhat spirally all round the shoots, one fourth of an inch long, bright green above, and furnished with two glaucous white bands on the under side, which separate the thickened margins and green mid-rib. The foliage on the mature two-edged branchlets of adult plants are small scaleformed bodies, closely imbricated in four rows, in opposite pairs, the marginal ones being keeled on the back, overlapping on both sides, mucronate, and sometimes a little inenrved, and more or less extended at the points, while those along the centre, on the upper and lower sides of the branchlets, are flatly placed in straight rows, of an ovate-rhomboid figure, and glossy-green towards the points, with a transparent gland on the back, and two glancous white marginal bands, which only extend along the lower half of the leaf, and are partially covered by the points and sides of the hinder leaves. Branches thickly placed along the stem, spreading and horizontal, lateral ones compact, very dense, more or less irregularly clustered towards the points of the branches, and composed of slender, closely imbricated, two-edged, strap-shaped branchlets, little forked, but thickly placed laterally on the fan-shaped spray, in irregularly arranged clusters, especially towards the outer parts of the principal branches. Cones globular, solitary, about the size of a pea, and terminal on the points of the pre-

eeding year's branches. Seeds in twos at the base of each scale, with lateral membranaceous wings.

This kind forms a dense compact pyramidal evergreen bush, growing from three to six feet high, furnished with short branches down to the ground, and thickly covered with numerous horizontal branchlets and small spray, closely eovered with imbricated, more or less glaucous foliage, which gives the plant quite a silvery-gray appearance.

It is a native of the mountains of Japan, and is much cultivated in the Japanese gardens about Yeddo, where it is called "Nezu" (dwarf), on account of its low, compact, pyramidal appearance.

A very desirable plant for small gardens, as it is quite hardy.

No. 7. RETINOSPORA LYCOPODIOIDES, Standish, the Clubmosslike Retinospora.

Syn. Retinospora monstrosa, Hort.

Leaves variously shaped, and densely arranged all round the shoots, those on the upper parts of the principal branchlets being more or less terete-pointed, or bluntly awl-shaped, or slightly flattened on the sides, keeled on the back, and densely arranged more or less spirally all round the branchlets, while those near the base of the principal shoots, and on the lesser spray, are more or less scale-formed, adpressed in opposite pairs, keeled on the back, oval-shaped, closely imbricated, and all of a deep glossy green colour. Branches spreading, and rather slender, with the branchlets and lesser spray scattered irregularly all round, and very dense, especially towards the ends of the branches. Branchlets numerous, short, linear, and thickly placed irregularly along the sides of the lateral branches, with the leading ones frequently confused, and ending in a flattened kind of monstrosity, more or less contorted near the points, and densely covered with small pointed scalelike leaves, sometimes more or less glaucous on the under side.

A fine evergreen tree, resembling Retinospora obtusa, found in the gardens near Yeddo, in Japan.

It was first imported by Mr. Standish, of the Royal Nursery, near Bagshot, in the early part of 1861, through the valuable exertions of his friend, Mr. Robert Fortune.

No. 8. RETINOSPORA OBTUSA, Siebold, the Obtuse-Paved Japan Cypress.

- Syn. Champeyparis obtusa, Endlicher
 - " Chamapence obtusa, Zuccarini.
 - " Retinospora Fusinoki, Zuccarini.

Leaves mostly in whorls of four, ovate-rhomboil, blunt, seldom pointed, decussate, all seale-formed, elosely pressed along the branchlets, and a lhering almost as far as the points. the lower part only being visible; those along the upper and under rows are ovate-rhomboid, obtuse, and seldoin acute, while the side or lateral ones are keeled, and lap over at the edges, are somewhat pointed, and almost sickle-shaped; those on the younger plants are more open, longer, and remain on for several years. Branches spreading, lateral ones in two rows, very dense, spreading out like a fun, and of a light shining green colour. Cones solitary on the ends of the branchlets, globular, about the size of a small grape, with eight or ten scales, in alternate opposite pairs. Scales wedge-shaped at the base, widest at the apex, with a plain surface, seldom wrinkled, and of a rich brown colour, with two short-winged seeds at the base of each scale.

A tall evergreen tree, growing from seventy to one hundred feet high, and from three to five feet in diameter, with an creet straight stem.

It constitutes a large portion of the forests in the mountains on the Island of Nippon, in Japan. Its timber is white, finegrained, compact, and acquires, when worked, the brilliancy of silk; and in consequence of its valuable properties, the Japanese dedicate it to the God of the Sun, and construct

chapels and small temples out of its timber, for divine purposes.

This beantiful tree is called "Hen-hak" by the Chinese, and "Fu-si-no-ki" (tree of the Sun) by the Japanese, and is the glory of Eastern forests. There are the following varieties, viz.:—

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA AUREA, Fortune, the Golden Variegated Japan Cypress.

This variety differs from the ordinary form of the tree in having a portion of the smaller spray and leaves of a golden colour, intermixed with the usual glossy-green ones, all over the plant.

A nice variegated variety, found by Mr. Fortune, eultivated in the Japanese gardens about Yeddo, in Japan, where it is ealled "Kwa-furi-hak" (variegated tree of life). It has been introduced by Mr. Standish, of the Royal Nursery, Bagshot, along with the following variety.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA ARGENTEA, Fortune, the Silver Variegated Japan Cypress.

This variety has a portion of its leaves and lesser branchlets of a silvery white, intermixed throughout the branches. It is much cultivated in the gardens about Yeddo, and other parts of the Island of Nippon, in Japan.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA COMPACTA, Hort., the compact Japan Cypress.

The leaves and branchlets of this variety resemble those of the species in every way, except that they are much smaller, and the plant has a very dense and compact habit.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA KETELEERI, Standish, Keteleer's Variegated Japan Cypress.

This variety resembles the species in every respect, except that about half the branchlets are of a yellow colour; and, when in proper condition, forms a very striking object.

RETINOSPORA.

RETINOSFORA OBTUSA PYGM.EA, Gordon, the Pigmy Japan Cypress.

Syn. Thuja pygmæa, Veitch. Retinospora obtusa nana, Hort.

This very singular variety forms a dwarf, cushion-shaped, little bush, which seldom grows more than a foot or two high, but spreads ont in a horizontal direction all round, to more than double that distance, and forms a large, dense, flat tuft of glossy-green spray when old, with branchlets and leaves exactly like those of the species.

A very curious miniature evergreen bush, much cultivated in the Japanese gardens about Yeddo, on account of its very dwarf habit, dense, compact appearance, and glossy deep green colour. It is quite hardy, and forms an interesting object for rock-work or miniature gardens.

No. 9. RETINOSPORA PISIFERA, Siebold, the Pea-fruited Retinospora.

Syn. Chamaeyparis pisifera, Endlicher.

Leaves in four rows, decussate, all scale-formed on the adult plants, and remaining on the plant for five years, those growing over the axis of the branchlets almost adnate even to the apex, but those on the sides adhere only by the lower face; the upper and lower ones are ovate-lanceolate, tapering to a hard point, keeled on the lack, and smooth, the lateral ones compressed at the edges on both sides, almost sickle-shaped, equally long, acute-pointed, and marked on the under side with two white glaucous bands. Branches numerons, thickly covered with branchlets, the lateral ones in two rows, and very thickly covered with leaves; male and female flowers on the same plant; the male catkins terminal on the upper branchlets, cylindrical, obtuse, and numerous; female ones terminal in the same manner as the males. Cones ovateglobose, about the size of a large pea, and composed of ten or twelve scales in epocsite cross pairs, regularly imbricated. Scales ovate-rhomboid, a little pointed, crenulate, wedge-

369

shaped, and resinous at the base, attenuated, and spread out horizontal at the apex, dilated, raised in the centre, woody, and of a yellowish-brown colour, with a smooth surface. Seeds in twos at the base of each seale, with large membranaceous brownish wings, frequently much broader than the seeds.

A much smaller tree, and slenderer than Retinospora obtusa, with its stem much less elevated, and darker-coloured bark, found on the monutains of Yokohama and Karagan, in the Island of Niphon, in Japan, where it is called "Sawara."

No. 10. RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA, *Hort.*, the Plume-like Japan Cypress.

Syn. Retinospora pisifera plumosa, Hort.

Leaves small, awl-shaped, stiff, erectly spreading, in opposite cross pairs, very acute and spiny pointed, concave and glaucous on the upper surface, rounded and deep green on the back, decurrent and glaucous at the base, and about one line long. Branches numerous, erectly spreading, and thickly furnished with branchlets. Branchlets slender, very numerous, short, dense, compact, and thickly clothed with small, acute leaves, more or less glaucous when young.

A very dense, erect, and elegant shrub or small tree, with a plume-like appearance, found in the neighbourhood of Yeddo, in Japan, where it is much cultivated by the Japanese in their gardens.

It is quite hardy, and has the following varieties.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA, Hort., the Golden Plume-like Japan Cypress.

Syn. Retinospora pisifera aurea, Hort.

This is a very elegant variety, with all the leading points of the branchlets and lesser spray of a fine golden colour, which they retain all the year round.

It was found by Mr. Fortune enltivated in the gardens

370

about Yeddo, where it is called Kwa-hak (il)wering tree of life) by the Japanese.

RETINGSPORA PLUMOSA ARGENTEA, Hort., the Silvery Plumelike Japan Cypress.

The points of the young shoots of this variety are quite white when first they appear, and remain so for about three months, when they gradually change to the usual deep green colour of the species.

It is a very nice and striking variety.

No. 11. RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA, Sichold, the Squarroseleaved Retinospora.

Syn. Chamaeyparis squarrosa, Endlicher. "Cupressus squarrosa, Lawson.

Leaves spiral, or in alternate whorls, spreading, linear, sharp-pointed, decurrent, dense, smooth, and frequently bent, or curved backwards, but somewhat seale-formed, and slightly adpressed on the male and cons-bearing branchlets; those on the young plants are long r, lin ar, harp-point d, spreading, reflexed, and bright glaucous green above, and furnished with two white glaucous bands on the under side, and from three to four lines long, and half a line broad. Branches slender, and gracefully enryed towards the extremities. Branchlets numerous, spreading in every direction, and thickly furnished with extended leaves. Male and female flowers separate, but on the same plant. Cones globular, solitary, about the size of a small pea, and terminal on the ends of the preceding year's branches. Scales, ten or twelve in number, in opposite decussate pairs, at first close, afterwards, when mature, irregularly separated, and spread out, wedge-shaped at the base, extended at the summit, and of a brown colour, with two seeds at the base of each scale, surrounded by a large, membranaceous, brown wing, much broader than the seeds, and irregularly marked with numerous tittle resinous bands.

A large bush or small tree, inhabiting the Island of Kiusiu, B B 2

SAXE-GOTH.EA.

in the province of Figo, and the wooded mountains of Yokohama, in Japan. It is also found cultivated in the Japanese gardens about Yeddo as a bush, from four to six feet high, where they have the following variety also in eultivation. It is tender, and called "Sinobu-hiba" in Japan.

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VARIEGATA, Siebold.

Syn. Chamæcyparis squarrosa variegata, Endlicher.

This variety differs in having some of its branchlets and leaves of a white colour, intermixed with the ordinary green ones in a variegated manuer.

Gen. SAXE-GOTHEA. Lindley. Prince Albert's Yew.

Flowers monocious, or male and female separate, but on the same plant; male flowers in spikes, female ones in globular heads.

Fruit composed of several consolidated free scales, formed into a solid fleshy cone.

Seeds a pale brown, glossy, oval nut, with a short, thin, jagged membrane, enveloping the base of the seed only.

Leaves alternate, seattered, or somewhat two-rowed, leathery, and flat.

Named in compliment to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

A large bush or small tree, found on the mountains of Patagonia.

SAXE-GOTHEA CONSPICUA, Lindley, the Remarkable Saxe-Gothea.

Syn. Taxus Patagonica, Hort.

Leaves alternate, and seattered, or somewhat in two rows on the branchlets, leathery, stiff, linear, or oblong-laneeolate, somewhat sickle-shaped, slightly twisted and reflected, from half to one inch and a half long, and from one to two lines broad, slightly convex on the upper surface, and with a toler

SALISBURIA.

ably elevated rib, marked on each side with glaucous bands on the under one, furnished with a very short fort-stalk at the base, and terminating at the summit in an acute point, sometimes a little rounded. Male catkins in terminal spikes or racemes; female flowers in spherical heads in the form of a little ene, on long, slender, terminal foot-stalks, sometimes drooping. Fruit composed of several consolidated free scales, formed into a solid fleshy ene, of a depressed form, with a very irregular surface, owing to many of the scales being abortive, while the ends of the whole retain their original form, are free, rather spiny, and constitute so many tough, sharp tubercles, pointing in all directions. Seeds, a pale brown, glossy, ovate nut, with a short, thin, jagged membranc, enveloping the base of the scale only.

A small tree or bush, growing thirty feet high on the mountains of Patagonia, with very much the appearance of the common yew, but wanting its fine sombre green.

It is called "Maniu" and "Pino" by the Chilians, and is more or less tender.

Gen. SALISBURIA. Smith. The Maiden-hair or Ginkgo Tree.

Flowers diocious, or male and female on different plants; the males in spikes, axillary, and without foot-stalks; the females in terminal clusters, on long petioles.

Fruit drupaceous, or covered with a fleshy pulp, and smooth externally, mostly single from abortion, and enclosed at the base in a small fleshy cup.

Souds solitary in each fruit, and covered with a smooth, hard, bouy shell.

Leaves fan-shaped, on long foot-stalks, lobed, and jagged on the outer margins, and covered on both sides with minute fanshaped, straight nerves.

SALISBURIA.

Seed-leaves in twos.

Named in honour of R. A. Salisbury, F.R.S., an eminent English botanist.

A large deciduous tree, native of China and Japan.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA, Smith, the Maiden-hair Tree.

Syn. Ginkgo biloba, *Linnœus*, " Salisburia Ginkgo, *Salisbury*.

Leaves decidnous, broadly fan-shaped, flat, leathery, thick rounded on the upper margins, and the same colour and texture on both sides, closely clustered on the short spur-like branchlets, but distant and alternate on the young shoots, fan-like, wedge-shaped at the base, somewhat triangular, and with from two to four lobes, more or less deeply divided, the lobes again irregularly toothed or jagged, and somewhat undulated at the edges, with numerous minute parallel ribs, elevated on both sides, and tapering to the base, where they are united with the foot-stalk, which is as long as the blade of the leaf, of a fine light or yellowish-green, pliant, smooth, and glossy. Branches alternate, mostly ascending, or horizontal, but sometimes declining on the lower part of the tree, lateral ones spreading; branchlets very short, spur-like, and producing each year a cluster of from three to five leaves on the top of each, very elosely placed, somewhat vertical. The male eatkins appear with the leaves in May, on the wood of the preceding year, or on old spurs, are without foot-stalks, of a yellow colour, and one inch and a half long. The female flowers are produced in (more or less) elusters, on very long foot-stalks, each in part enclosed in small cups at the base, formed by the enlargement of the pedancle. Fruit globular or ovate, one inch in diameter, drupaceous, or fleshy outside, on very long, slender foot-stalks, each containing a single bony uut or seed of a whitish colour. Seeds somewhat globular, tolerably large, covered with a hard, bony shell, smooth externally, and tapering to both ends, and enveloped in a light green, or yellowish fleshy pulp, covered with a smooth, glossy, yellowish skin outside. Seed-leaves in twos.

A large, decidnous tree, with rather a conical-shaped head, and straight stem, covered with a grayish, rough bark when old, and with the sexes on separate trees.

It is found abundantly in China and Japan, growing from 80 to 100 feet high and from six to twelve feet in diameter.

Professor Bunge, who accompanied the Russian Mission to Pekin, states that he saw, near a pagoda, an immense "Ginkgo," with a trunk nearly 40 feet in circumference, and of prodigious height, but still in perfect vigour.

The Japanese names for this tree are "Ginan" (deciduous tree), and "Fusi-kin-go" (buds crowned with leaves in summer). The Chinese call it "Ginkgo" full of leafless buds in winter), in addition to "Ginan," "Quachow," and "Gin-ki-go" (a tree without leaves in winter).

It is quite hardy, and has the following varieties :---

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA MACROPHYLLA, Hort.

Syn. Salisburia adiantifolia laciniata, Carrière.

- " " macrophylla, Reynier.
- " Ginkgo biloba laciniata, Hort.

This variety differs from the species, in its leaves being very much larger, some of them measuring ten inches in circumference, and divided in two, three, or five lobes—the principal lobes being again subdivided, and undulated, and irregularly laciniated, or dentated on the edges; a very fine variety, of French origin.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA VARIEGATA, Currière.

This variety differs from the ordinary form, by its leaves being variegated and striped with pale yellow. It is a very nice variety.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA PENDULA, Van Geert. This variety only differs in having the branches pendulous.

Gen. SCIADOPITYS. Siebold. The Parasol Pine.

Flowers monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate, the male ones terminal, the female solitary, and growing from among the scaly buds.

Cones elliptic or cylindrical, obtuse at the ends, large, and solitary.

Scales persistent, leathery, thin, regularly imbricated, wedgeshaped, half-rounded on the upper part, and with a short braetea adhering.

Seeds elliptie, compressed, seven under each scale, with a leathery eovering, tapering into a membranaceous wing, attenuating to the base and apex.

Leaves in whorls like an umbrella, persistent, without any foot-stalks, linear, flat, and obtuse-pointed.

Name, derived from 'skidos,' shade, and 'pitys,' pine, the Parasol Pine.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA, Siebold, the Whorl-leaved Sciadopitys, or Parasol Fir.

Syn. Pinus verticillata, Siebold. " Taxus verticillata, Thunberg.

Leaves long, linear, or somewhat faleate, smooth, entire, alternate, persistent, without any foot-stalks, and tapering to an obtuse point, concave and ribbed on the under side, in close tufts of from thirty to forty in number on the ends of the shoots in a sort of whorl in the form of an extended parasol, and remaining on the branches for three or four years. Branches alternate, or in whorls, with the young shoot cylindrical, and without leaves, except towards the top, but covered with persistent scales, which when old fall off, and leave the adult branches marked by their scars; buds terminal, vertically numerous, and sealy, at first imbricated, but afterwards seattered. Male and female flowers on the same plant; the male catkins terminal, somewhat globular; female, solitary, and growing from among the sealy buds, Cones elliptic, cylindrical, obtuse at the ends, solitary, two inches and a half long, and one inch and a half in diameter, and somewhat resembling those of the Pinus cembra. Scales regularly imbricated, wedge-shaped, half-rounded on the outer part, leathery, irregularly reflexed round the edges, rather thin, persistent, and of a grayish-brown colour, bracteas adhering to the scale, and shorter. Seeds elliptic, compressed, seven in number under each scale near the upper parts, with a coriaceous covering, tapering into membranaceous wings, attenuating to the base and apex.

A handsome and very singular evergreen tree, from 80 to 120 feet high, with a straight stem and horizontal spreading branches, and flowering in the spring.

It is found in the eastern part of the island of Niphon, upon the mountains of "Koja-San," in the province of "Kii," and probably on other of the Japan Islands.

The Parasol Fir, according to Mr. Fortune (who first sent living plants of it to Mr. Standish of the Royal Nursery at Bagshot, in 1861), is a large pyramidal tree with horizontal spreading branches, which attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet, and from 10 to 11 feet in circumference, three feet from the ground, and not a large bush or small tree from 12 to 15 feet high, as originally stated by Dr. Sielold, in his "Flora Japonica." The Japanese, however, have several varieties, among which some are dwarf bushes, others beautifully variegated, and others with leaves varying from two to four inches or more in length, and two lines broad : but all linear, a little sickle-shaped, blunt, or slightly notched at the points, leathery, double-ribbed, with a shallow channel running through them, and all spreading out horizontally like the ribs of a parasol, and so closely clustered alternately as to bok as if they stood in whorls of from 30 to 40 together at the ends of all the branchlets. Mr. Fortune says they are of a deep green colour, while, according to Dr. Siebold, they must be of a yellowish-green, and remain on the tree for about three years, by which time each branch has from one to three para-

SCIADOPITYS.

sols on it, according to its age; but in the fourth year they fall off. The cones are elliptic or eylindrical, obtuse at the ends, and from two and a half to three inches long, and one inch and a half in diameter, and not unlike those of Pinus Cembra, but longer, and require two years to ripen. The seed leaves are in twos, and very similar to those of the common Yew.

Dr. Siebold considers the Parasol Fir the finest conifer of Japan, and one which presents an appearance as strange as elegant, in consequence of its innumerable ramifications, which always end in a parasol-like tuft of leaves. Dr. Lindley says the Sciadopitys is nearly related to the Genus Wellingtonia, a statement which, from all appearances, seems very questionable.

Its Japanese names are "Koja-Maki"* (the wild or Mount Kojasan Maki), and "Inu-Maki" (the spurious or false Maki); while those of the Chinese are "Kin-sung-Maki" (the pale yellow Maki), and "Kin-sjo" (common yellow) on account of the leaves being of a pale or yellowish-green colour when young.

It is quite hardy, and has several varieties, besides the following one-

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA VARIEGATA, Fortune, the Variegated Parasol Fir.

This variety differs in having some of its leaves of a pale vellow colour, intermixed in the parasol-like whorls.

It forms a striking object, and is much grown in the gardens belonging to the wealthy Japanese, especially in the eastern part of the island of Nippon, where it is also much planted around temples and other sacred places of worship.

Mr. Fortune first sent it to the Royal Nursery at Bagshot in 1861, from the neighbourhood of Yeddo, in Japan.

* Maki is the name commonly applied, both in China and Japan, to all the large-leaved Yew-like plants, such as Podocarpus, Sciadopitys, &c. Gen. SEQUOIA. Endlicher. The Californian Redwood.

Flowers monce ious, or mule and femule separate, but on the same plant, solitory and terminal.

Cones small, sub-globular, or obtusely oval, and ligneous.

Seeds from three to five under each scale, variously-shaped, and winged.

Loves two-rowed, flat, and evergreen.

Name probably from "sequence," separated, or following in order of succession, after Taxalium, from which Professor Endlicher separated it.

A lofty tree, found in California and North-west America.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS, Endlin' r, the Californian Redwood or Bastard Cedar.

Syn. Taxodium semp vvirens, Lambert.

- " Nutkaense, Lambert.
- " Schubertia sempervirens, Spach.
- " Condylocarpus sempervirens, Salisbury.

Leaves on the lateral branches and branchlets, linear, bluntpointed, two-rowed, spread out, flat, alternate, straight, rarely falcate, leathery, persistent, shining, dark green, and smooth above, more or less glaucous, and channelled below; from half an inch to an inch long, but much shorter and smaller near the extremities of the shoots; those on the principal branches and terminal points of the flower-bearing branchlets are very short, narrow, sharp-pointed, or scale-formed, somewhat imbricated, or closely spiral, decurrent at the base, ribbed, and glaucous below, those on the leading shoots distant and very acute. Branches spreading, horizontal, rather distant, irregularly scattered alternately along the stem, and furnished with numerous lateral ones in two rows, those nearest the base frequently bent downwards, while those towards the extremity are more elevated. Branchlets very numerous, in two rows, and frequently drooping. Male flowers globular, solitary at the extremities of the branchlets, on slender foot-stalks, thickly

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SEQUOIA.

covered with very small scale-like leaves. Cones solitary, terminal, somewhat globular, or egg-shaped, rather blunt at the ends, and one inch long. Scales numerous, wedge-shaped, from sixteen to twenty in number, smallest near the base, transversely keeled, very much sunken in the middle, irregularly shaped, wrinkled on the summit, and furnished in the middle of the hollow centre with a stout, horn-shaped, blunt point directed outwards. Seeds from three to five under each scale, variously-shaped, and winged.

The seed-leaves are mostly in twos, but sometimes in threes, ovate-lanceolate, obtuse at the ends, slightly convex, and pale green on the under-side, but of a much darker colour, and somewhat glossy, above.

A lofty evergreen tree, growing from 200 to 300 feet high, and from twenty to thirty feet in circumference. One tree, called by the American settlers "the Giant of the Forest," measures 270 feet high, and fifty-five feet in circumference, six feet from the ground; and there is at St. Petersburgh a horizontal slab of the wood, received by the late Dr. Fischer from the North-west coast of America, which measures fifteen feet in diameter, and 1008 annual rings marks its age. The timber is of a beautiful red colour, fine, and close-grained, but light and brittle, and never attacked by insects. It is the Californian Redwood or Bastard Cedar of the settlers, and was first discovered by Menzies in 1796, on the North-west coast of America; afterwards by Douglas, in 1836; and by the Russians (who first introduced it to Europe in a living state), in 1843; but since which time it has been found growing abundantly on the mountains of Santa Cruz, about 60 miles from Monterey, in California, where Mr. Hartweg found that it averaged 200 feet in height, with trunks from 18 to 24 feet in circumference, quite straight, and clear of branches to a height of 60 feet.

It is quite hardy, but the leaves turn to a purplish-brown in the winter.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS GLAUCA, Hort., the Glaucous Redwood Tree.

Leaves linear, acute-pointed, three lines long, and of a fine glaucons blue tint, particularly on the under side, and either loosely imbricated, or openly disposed round the branchlets, or arranged in two rows laterally. Branchlets long, undivided, narrow, slonder, and, when young, pale yellow at the points.

This variety differs from the species in having very much narrower and slenderer branchlets, and very much smaller leaves, and altogether a more thin and open appearance.

Gen. TAXODIUM. Richard. The Deciduous Cypress.

Flowers monocious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male ones in compound pyramidal spikes, the females two or three together, near the base of the spike of male flowers.

Conce globular, ligneous, and with an uneven surface.

Scales imbricated spirally, thick, and raised in the centre.

Seeds irregularly-shaped, woody, and two at the base of each scale.

Leaves in two rows, flat, linear, and deciduous,

Sud-leaves from five to nine in number.

Name derived from tákos (Yew) and cicos (like), from its supposed resemblance to the common Yew.

All deciduous trees, found in North America, Mexico, and China.

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No. 1. TAXODIUM DISTICHUM, Richard, the Deciduous Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Virginiana, Plukenett. Tradescanti, Ray. ,, ,, Americana, Catesby. 2.2 37 disticha, Linnaus, Schubertia disticha, Mirbel. 3.3 Taxodium distichum patens, Endlicher. ,, nigrum, Hort, 22 3.2 Cupressus disticha patens, Aiton. ...

Leaves in two rows, flat, rather distant, peetinate, spread out horizontal, and twisted at the base; linear, tapering to a sharp point, bright green, and thin at the margins, half an inch long, and one line broad, somewhat arched, with the convex side outwards, and changing in the autumn from a light green to a dull red, and soon after falling off. Branches stout, stiff, horizontal, or rising upwards at the ends, lateral ones rather pendulous. Branchlets very slender, and elegantly pinnated. Male and female flowers on the same plant. The male catkins are produced in flexible pendulous aments, and the female ones in very small bunches. Cones somewhat rounded, or roundish-ovate, from one to one inch and a half in diameter, and about the size of a pigeon's egg, hard, and uneven on the surface. Scales thick, slightly striated, dull brown, raised in the middle, with a small mucro in the centre, which soon disappears after maturity. Seeds compressed. This tree is rather pyramidal when young, but when old and full grown has flat, horizontal branches, and becomes a lofty tree, 120 feet high, and from twenty-five to forty feet in circumference at the base, covering large tracts of country in the swamps of the Southern States of North America.

The Deciduous Cypress is found growing along the banks of rivers, and in swamps from the Delaware, which may be considered its northern boundary, to Florida; in Maryland and Virginia it is confined to within view of the sea, where the winters are milder, and the summer more intense. In Carolina

382

and Georgia, it occupies a great part of the swamps which border the rivers in the lowlands, and in East Florida, Louisiana; and those parts of the marshes, where the deciduous Cypress almost alone occupy, are called Cypress swamps, and cover thousands of acres. The Americans call it the "Bald Cypress," the "Black Cypress," and the "White Cypress," as it varies very much in appearance according to soil and situation. The roots of large trees, particularly in very moist situations, produce conical protuberances above ground, frequently from one to two feet high, and sometimes three or four feet in thickness, but always hollow in the centre, smooth on the outside, and covered with a reddish bark, and called Cypress knees by the Indians.

There are the following varieties :----

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM DENUDATUM, Leroy.

Branches slender, long, horizontal, or drooping towards the ends, irregularly, and little divided. Branchlets fringed, with scattered, variable, and unequally-distant leaves.

This variety was raised by M. Leroy, nurseryman, at Angiers, in the South of France.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM FASTIGIATUM, Knight.

Syn. Taxodium fastigiatum, Hort.

, " adscendens, Brongniart.

". Schubertia disticha imbricata, Spuch.

, Cupressus imbrienta, Nuthall,

Branches short, erect, slightly spreading at the top. Leaves two-rowed, and resembling those of the species. This very distinct variety is a much smaller and a more compact tree, with the form of a regular conical pyramid, or fastigiated head. It is found in the marshy grounds along the sea-shore, in Florida and Carolina, forming a small tree.

A very distinct-looking small tree, but certainly not a distinct species.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM MEXICANUM, Gordon, the Montezuma Cypress.

Syn.	Taxodium	pinnatum, Hort.
27	31	virens, Knight.
,,,	,,	Montezumæ, Dunal.
3.2	,,,	Hugeli, Lawson.
"	,,	Mexicanum, Carrière.
"	,,	distichum pinnatum, Hort.
,,	>>	" excelsum, Booth.
23	>>	" sempervirens, Rinz.
22	,,	nucronatum, Tenore.

Leaves linear, pointed, evergreen, or nearly so, in two rows, straight, flat, and tapering to a point, with the leaves slenderer, and more persistent than those of the common deciduous Cypress. Branches spread out and slender. Cones rather large, with the scales strongly mucronated.

This variety differs from the species in being nearly evergreen, and much tenderer. It is found growing in Mexico, forming large trees, 120 feet high, and sometimes ninety feet in circumference, close to the ground. It forms large forests between Chapultepee and Tescoco, near Popotla, in Mexico.

The great Montezuma Cypress at Chapultepee, near Mexico, is of this kind, and measures ninety-nine feet in eircumference near the ground.

This tree is called "Sabino" by the Mexicans, and yields excellent timber, but is too tender for the climate of England.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM NANUM, Carrière.

Branches numerous, almost horizontal, short, and resembling the species, but easily distinguished by its very small dimensions, forming a very compact bush, ten or twelve feet high.

It was raised by a nurseryman, near Tours, in France.

No. 2. TAXODIUM MICROPHYLLUM, Brongniart, the Smallleaved Deciduous Cypress.

Syn. Taxodium distichum microphyllum, Spach.

Leaves very variable, in some linear, or ovate-lanecolate,

alternate, in two rows, or scattered, those at the base of the shoots, from four to six lines long, tapering to a point, but becoming very much smaller towards the extremities of the branchlets, where they are hardly more than one or two lines long; oval, blunt-ended, and having the appearance of being imbricated.

Nothing is known of this kind beyond the description given by M. Brongniart, who states that it is found in North America. It in all probability is nothing more than a mountain form of the common deciduous Cypress, as no collector or traveller in the United States has discovered it since his time and the circumstance of the leaves becoming much smaller towards the ends of the shoots, is quite a common occurrence in the deciduous Cypress in dry seasons.

No. 3 TAXODIUM SINENSE, Noisette, the Chinese Deciduous Cypress.

Syn.	Taxodium	Sinense pe	enduhim, Forbes.
3 2		distichum	pendulum, Loudon.
33	23	3.3	nutans, London.
3 .9	,,	31	Sinense, Loudon,
B	Glyptostro	bus pendu	lus, Endlicher.
22	Cupressns	disticha m	atans, Aiton.

Leaves alternate, linear-lanceolate, distant, and decidnons; from three to six lines long, without any foot-stalks at the base, and tapering into a sharp point at the apex; those on the young shoots in the early part of the season, are twisted, and compressed round the stem, but more expanded and spread out, like those of the common deciduous Cypress, by the autumn. Branches horizontal, spread out straight, or slightly bent downwards towards the extremities, with the young shoots slender, pendulous, and closely covered with light green leaves, which fall off during winter, and frequently the ends of the young shoots get killed at the same time by the cold. C C

TAXUS, OR.

Cones ovate, or somewhat globular, woody, and light brown. Seales mucronate, and peltate, with two seeds at their base.

A very elegant small tree, growing from twelve to twenty feet high; found in the northern parts of China, and probably in Japan, growing in swampy places.

It is quite hardy.

Gen. TAXUS. Tournefort. The Yew.

Flowers diceious, or male and female on different plants, and axillary.

Fruit solitary, and one-seeded.

Disk a fleshy open cup, and viseid.

Seeds nut-like, with a bony shell, free, and exposed on the upper part.

Leaves linear, decurrent, and alternate.

Seed-leaves in twos, and short.

Name derived either from "taxis," arrangement, from the leaves being placed on the branchlets like the teeth of a comb, or from "toxieum," poison, the common Yew being considered poisonous, or from "toxon," a bow, the wood being much used for that purpose.

The word Taxus, however, like the Greek word "Toxen," a bow, is derived from "Tazo," or "tasso," to draw, to pull; man having learned the arts of war and hunting before his language was perfected. The English name Yew is said to come from the Celtie "iw," green.

All evergreen trees, or bushes, found in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

386

No. 1. TAXUS ADPRESSA, Knight, the Short-leaved Japan Yew.

Syn.	Taxus	tardiva	, Lawson.
39	23	Sinensi	is tardiva, Knight.
12	78	baecata	adpressa, Carrière.
53		brevifo	lia, Hort., not Nuttall.
>>	Cephal	lotaxus	adpressa, Hort.
93		5 3	tardiva, Sicbold.
33		22	brevifolia, Hort.

Leaves oblong, or bluntly oval, rounded at both ends on the lesser branchlets, but much longer and more pointed on those of the leading shoots; more or less two-rowed, flat, rather distant, on very short foot-stalks, decurrent, and terminating at the apex in a very short spiny point, sometimes wanting on the adult ones; from two to four lines long, and one line and a half broad, of a dark glossy green above, and glaneous below on both sides of the middle nerve, the margins and mid-rib being of a glossy light green colour; buds very small, oval, and covered with a few blunt persistent scales. Branches numerous, much divided, horizontally spreading, and sometimes in whorls; lateral ones and branchlets, in two rows, flat, slender, closely placed in clusters towards the extremities, frequently confused, short, and spreading. Fruit like that of the common Yew, but much smaller, and with the seed more exposed.

A dense, spreading, depressed bush, with numerons flat spreading branchlets, thickly covered with flat, sombre green leaves, seldom growing more than six or eight feet high, and found on the mountains of Japan.

It is quite hardy, but of slow growth.

TAXUS ADPRESSA STRICTA, Standish.

A seedling variety, raised in the Royal Nursery, Ascot, with upright leading shoots, and a more robust habit.

C C 2

TAXUS, OR

No. 2. TAXUS BACCATA, Linneus, the Common Yew,

Syn. Taxus baeeata vulgaris, Endlicher.

Leaves in two rows, crowded, linear, slightly curved, or falcate, pointed, flat, entire, and slightly revolute on the margins; from three quarters of an ineh to an ineh and a quarter long, and one line and a half broad, of a dark shining green above, much paler below, with a prominent mid-rib, terminating in a small point at the apex. Branches spreading, much divided, and dense; branchlets long, slender, and drooping. Male flowers axillary. Berries rounded, glutinous, drooping, open at the top, and enclosing a brown oval partially naked nut, unconnected with the fleshy disk, which is of a scarlet colour and sweet. Seed-leaves in twos.

A small tree, or large bush, but when fully grown thirty or forty feet high, with a short stem, and ample spreading head, thickly elothed with branches, densely set with drooping branchlets and sombre-green leaves.

It is found in most parts of Europe, at elevations of from 1000 to 4000 fect, is frequent on the Appenines, the Alps, Greeee, Spain, Piedmont, Great Britain, the Pyrenees, the Caucasus, and even in Scandinavia, but is wanting in the Russian empire, except on the mountains of the Crimea and Caucasus. There are numerous varieties, of which the following are some of the most distinct.

TAXUS BACCATA ARGENTEA, Loudon, the Silver Variegated Yew.

Syn.	Taxus	baeeata, foliis variegatis, Hort.
,,	>>	elegantissima, Hort.
,,	<u>55</u>	marginata, Hort,
"	3 3	baccata variegata alba, Carrière.

This very handsome variety differs, in having silvery white striped leaves, sometimes changing to straw colour.

THE YEW.

TAXUS BACCATA CHESHUNTENSIS, W. Paul, the Cheshunt Yew.

A nice variety, with rather a pyramidal habit of growth, in the way of Taxus baccata sparsifolia, but with the leaves smaller and more closely disposed all round the shoots; the spray is also much slenderer and more twiggy, with the leaves of a bright glossy green.

It was raised by Mr. William Paul, of the Cheshunt Nursery, from a seed of the Irish Yew, and appears to stand midway between the common and Irish Yews, but less formal than the latter, and grows twice as fast.

TAXUS BACCATA DOVASTONI, Loudon, Dovaston's Yew.

Syn. Taxus Dovastoni, Hort. """, pendula, Hort. """, baccata horizontalis, Hort. """, umbraculifera, Hort.

This variety only differs from the ordinary kind in having its principal branches growing horizontal or pendent, and its branchlets quite drooping; a very striking and handsome variety.

TAXUS BACCATA DOVASTONI VARIEGATA, Hort.

A handsome, pendulous, variegated variety of the Shropshire Yew, with all the leaves when young broadly edged with golden yellow; but which, when fully matured, change to a bright green, edged with silvery white.

TANUS BACCATA EPACHOIDES, W. Paul, the Epacris-like Yew.

This is a rather dwarf and somewhat spreading variety, with small light green leaves. A pretty and distinct variety.

TANUS BACCATA ERECTA, Loudon, the Erect Common Yew.

Syn. Taxus stricta, Hort.

» " erecta, Hort. " " pyramidalis, Knight. This is a slender variety, with smaller foliage than the eommon kind, but with a much stiffer and more erect habit, and is called in some collections the Fulham Yew, or Upright Common Yew. A very nice variety, not unfrequently obtained from seeds of the common kind. The Taxus baccata Crowderi is a slight variety of this.

TAXUS BACCATA ERICOIDES, Hort., the Heath-like Yew.

Syn.	Taxus	erieoides, Hort.
22	,,,	empetrifolia, Hort.
,,	22	microphylla, Hort.
"	>>	baccata microphylla, Hort.

A small slender, slow-growing variety, with very small dark green foliage, and rather short, ereet, slender twigs, very distinct in appearance, and only from one to two feet high.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA, Loudon, the Irish Yew.

Syn. Taxus baecata Hibernica, Hort.

37	"	Hibernica, Hooker.
33	"	fastigiata, Lindley.
>>	"	pyramidalis, Hort., not Knight.

This very distinct and singular variety has its leaves in tufts, or scattered along the branchlets, and not two-rowed as in the common Yew, with a fastigiata or broom-shaped head, having all the branches erect, and elosely compressed, like those of the Lombardy Poplar. It also differs in having oblong berries, and not rounded ones, as in the common kind. There are the following varieties of it :---

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA VARIEGATA, Carrière.

Syn. Taxus baccata Hibernica variegata, Hort.

" fastigiata argentea, Knight.

This variety only differs from the Irish Yew, in having a portion of its foliage striped and margined with silvery white or pale straw-coloured blotches. A very striking variety, of the Florence Court, or Irish Yew, when well variegated.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA AUREA VARIEGATA, Fisher.

A handsome, golden variegated form of the Irish Yew, raised in the nursery of Messrs. Fisher and Holmes of Sheffield.

TAXUS BACCATA FOXH, Knight, Fox's Dwarf Yew.

Syn. Taxus baccata nana, Hort.

A very dwarf kind, with much smaller and darker leaves than the species. It grows little more than one or two feet high, and rather spreading.

TAXUS BACCATA FRUCTU-LUTEO, Loudon, the Yellow-berried Yew.

This only differs from the common Yew in the colour of its berries, which are of a beautiful golden yellow, and very handsome.

TAXUS BACCATA GLAUCA, Carrière, the Glaucous Yew.

Syn. Taxus baccata sub-glaucescens, Jacques.

" " " nigra, W. Paul.

This is a very vigorous kind, with the leaves dark green above, and bluish or glaucous gray on the under part, and with the bark on the young shoots of a rusty brown colour.

TAXUS BACCATA JACKSONII, W. Paul, Jackson's Weeping Common Yew.

Syn. Jackson's Weeping Yew, Hort.

A nice pendulous kind, with broad light-green foliage, all more or less incurved, falcate, and thickly covering the upper part of the branches, with the branchlets reddish-brown, numerous, short, obliquely placed, and more or less curved.

TAXUS, OR

TAXUS BACCATA NANA, W. Paul, the Dwarf conical Yew.

This variety forms a nice dwarf, compact, conical bush, with the leaves longer, and of a darker and more glossy green than those of the common Yew. A very desirable kind on account of its dwarf, dense, and compact habit.

TAXUS BACCATA NIDPATHENSIS, W. Paul, the Nidpath Castle Yew.

This is a nice variety, with rather a columnar than pyramidal habit of growth, and with a tendency to spread at the top.

TAXUS BACCATA RECURVATA, Carrière.

Syn. Taxus recurvata, Lawson.

This kind has long straggling branches spread out and little divided, but very frequently reflected. Leaves longer and straighter than the common kind, with the margins involute.

TAXUS BACCATA SPARSIFOLIA, Loudon, the Scattered-leaved Yew.

Syn. Taxus baeeata monstrosa, Hort.

" " monstrosa, Hort.

", Mitchelli, Hort.

...

This variety has its leaves disposed round the branches as in the Irish Yew, but with its branches spreading like the common Yew.

TAXUS BACCATA VARIEGATA, Loudon, the Variegated Yew.

Syn. Taxus baccata variegata aurea, Carrière.

This is a very handsome variety, with its leaves mostly edged with a golden yellow colour.

No. 3. TAXUS BREVIFOLIA, Nuttall, the Western or Californian Yew.

Syn. Taxus Boursieri, Carrière.

- " baceata Americana, Douglas.
- " " Lindleyana, Murray.

" " Oecidentalis, Nuttall.

Leaves arranged in two rows, flat, narrow, acute-pointed, and somewhat curved on the branchlets, but more or less seattered on the leading shoots and principal branches, from threequarters to an inch long, and nearly a line broad, linear-falcate, rarely straight, of a glossy yellowish green, with a projecting rib down the middle on the upper surface, and glaucous below, except on the margins and mid-rib, which are of a glossy green, with a yellowish foot-stalk one line long, a little enlarged at the base, and decurrent. Branches slender, very long, pendulous, and -covered with a yellowish bark. Fruit solitary on the nuclei side of the branches, and exactly like those of the Irish Yew (Taxus baccata fastigiata'. Seeds nearly globular, and yellowish brown. Wood very elastic, and used by the In lians to make bows.

This kind, according to Murray, is a handsome tree, growing thirty or forty feet high, and from four to five feet in girth, five feet from the ground, and found growing on the sides of glens, under the shade of large trees, in Northern California. M. Boursier, the French traveller, discovered this species in 1854, growing along the banks of running streams on the higher mountains of Northern California, in company with large trees of Abies Douglasii and Pinus Lumbertiana. Douglas found it abundantly at the confluence of the Columbia, in 1825, and to the northwards, but slightly differing in appearance from the common Yew.

It is called "Wa-wa-meéns" (fighting-wood, by the Indians along the north-west coast of America, on account of its wood being used by them for making bows.

No. 4. TAXUS CANADLINSIS, Wildenow, the Canadian Yew.

Syn. Taxus baccata Canadensis, Loudon. """, minor, Michaux. "", procumbens, Loddiges. ", ", Canadensis major, Knight.

Leaves linear, crowded, rather narrow, mostly straight, but sometimes slightly curved, extended, somewhat in two rows, revolute on the edges, decurrent at the base, on very short footstalks, abruptly tapering to the apex, terminating in a spiny acute point, and from three-quarters to one inch long, and one line broad, of a pale yellowish glossy green above, and a little rusty below; buds covered with blunt, ovate, persistent scales, which remain on for a long time at the base of each successive growth, in a withered state. Branches slender, rather numerous, and spreading out horizontally, seldom ascending, but sometimes more or less bent down at the extremities; branchlets arranged in two rows, and somewhat pendent. Male catkins globular, always solitary, and at the base of the leaf on the under side of the branchlets. Fruit like those of the common Yew, but very much smaller. Seed-leaves in twos.

A low, spreading bush, growing three or four feet high, and readily distinguished from the Taxus baccata by the brownish appearance both of its leaves and bark, found in North America, particularly in Canada, and along the banks of the Antictem River, in Maryland, and in shady rocky places along the Columbia River.

It is quite hardy.

TAXUS CANADENSIS WASHINGTONI, Hort., Washington's Canadian Yew.

Syn. Taxus Washingtoni, Hort. """Canadensis aurea, Hort.

This is a strong-growing variety, with large curved leaves more or less tinted with a rich golden hue. A very fine variety, of American origin.

No. 5. TAXUS CUSPIDATA, Siebold, the Abrupt-pointed Yew.

Leaves linear, all more or less curved npwards, alternate, stiff, leathery, and scattered along the principal leading shoots, but somewhat two-rowed, and denser on the branchlets, from three-quarters to one inch long, and one line broad, on rather long foot-stalks, broadly decurrent at the base, abruptly pointed, with a short, rigid, spiny point at the apex, deep glossy green above, and pale yellowish green below, but not glaucous, and with the thickened margins and mid-rih of a glossy green; buds covered with oval, acute-pointed, imbricated scales, keeled on the back. Branches numerous and spreading. Branchlets rather stiff and angular, on account of the wide decurrent base of the leaves. Fruit unknown.

A large, handsome bush, densely clothed with somewhat ascending branches, and dark-green foliage, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high, found on the Island of Jezo, in Japan, where it is much cultivated in the town gardens, and called by the Japanese "Araraji."

It is quite hardy.

No. 6. TAXUS GLOBDSA, Soldechtendahl, the Mexican Yew.

Syn. Taxus baccata Mexicana, Hartweg.

Leaves linear, slightly curved or falcate, narrow, rather closely placed in two rows along the shoots, tapering to both ends, and furnished with an acute, spiny point, from threequarters to one inch long, and one line broad, on rather long, twisted foot-stalks, decurrent at the base, dark glossy green, with an elevated n rve along the middle on the upper surface, but very much paler below, with the mid-rib and margins of a dark green colour; buds furnished with persistent bluntpointed scales, keeled on the back. Branches long, spreading, much divided, and thickly furnished with extended branchlets. Brauchlets very slender, more or less drooping at the points, scattered irregularly in two flat horizontal rows, mostly forked, and very extended. Male and female flowers on separate trees, lateral and solitary on the under side of the branchlets. Fruit about the size of those of the common yew, but with the cup more cylindrical and bell shaped, and the nut or seed flattened, globular, and more exposed. Seed-leaves in twos.

A handsome, large bush, or small tree, with quite the appearance of the common Yew, furnished with numerous branches to the ground, found plentiful on the mountains of Guajolota and Real del Monte, in Mexico.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 7. TAXUS WALLICHIANA, Zuccarini, Dr. Wallich's Yew. Syn. Taxus virgata, Wallich.

Leaves linear, tapering to an acute point, rather distant, slightly curved or falcate, regularly two-rowed, alternate, convex above, and revolute on the margins, from one inch to one inch and a half long, and one line broad, with rather a long, twisted foot-stalk, decurrent at the base, of a deep glossy green, with an elevated nerve along the middle on the upper surface, much paler and not glossy below; buds small, with persistent, ovate, blunt-pointed scales. Branches long, slender, much spreading, and of a light-brown colour. Branchlets very slender, long, undivided, more or less pendent, and nearly the same size all their length. Male flowers lateral on the under side of the branchlets, and consisting of a number of scales, out of which eight or ten connected anthers grow, like minute clusters of primroses; the female ones, which are on a separate plant, are enveloped in scales, from which they gradually emerge, and when ripe, are open at the top, displaying the nut or bony-shelled seed seated in a red, fleshy cup. Seed-leaves in twos.

A fine evergreen tree, forming beautiful forests in Northern India, some trees measuring fifteen feet in girth four feet from the ground. It is common on the Mountains of Nepal, between 8,000 and 10,000 feet of elevation, and in Kamaon, Gurhwal, Kedarkanta, Sirmore, on the Mountains of Tibet, and between Moulmein and Northern Siam, as well as in Sikkim, where it does not descend below 9,000 feet.

This species is common in the British Himalayas and Bhotan, flourishing best between 8,000 and 9,000 feet of elevation,

396

but ascending in a dwarfish form to 11,800 feet. In Kunawur and Gurhwal it is called "Rikaling," "Ikaling," and very commonly "Sung-cha" (Yew-tree), or "Pung-cha" (Tea-tree), and from the leaves and smaller twigs of which, according to Captain Strachey, the people of Ladakh make an inferior kind of black tea, under the name of "Zang-cha," the first infusion of which, if used, would heat the blood, and occasion pains in the limbs. In the damp climate of Sikkim it does not descend below 9,000 feet, and is very rare on the inner ranges, and unknown on the rearward ones, but attains to a large size in Kooloo, and on the Chumba ranges, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, where it forms large forests; but of all the places in the Himalayas where it is met with in greatest perfection, is at Toughnath, at an elevation of 9,000 feet, where it occurs in company with Abies Smithiana.

The leaves and bark are used for tea by the hill people, and is called "Thoona," or "Thooner-Birmee," in the British Himalayas; "Loosah," by the mountain people in Kamaon; "Tingshi," in Sikkim; "Pung-cha," in Kunawur; and "Dheyri," or "Lolsi," in Nepal. The people of Ludakh import the leaves and bark of the "Pung-cha" (Tea-tree) from Kunawur, not only for tea, but also as yielding a red dye, under its Cashmere name of "Chatoong." The leaves, when gathered for tea, are first exposed in the sum for two days, and afterwards, when dry, mixed with gum, to give them the appearance of tea.

Most writers on Indian Coniferate unaccountably confound this kind with the Japan Taxus nucifera of Thunberg (now Torreya nucltera), an error which Professor Zuccarini pointed out in his Morphology of the Coniferate, pp. 52, 53, after examining Dr. Wallich's specimens; and, ascertaining that the Indian plant was a true Yew, and not a Torreya, gave it the name of Taxus Wallichiana, in compliment to Dr. Wallich.

It is quite hardy, and worthy of being tried, along with the common Yew, as a substitute for Tea, in the same way as used by the hill people of India; for it is very well known that cattle, eating the fresh green leaves and shoots of the common

THUIOPSIS,

Yew, are poisoned, while if eaten in a dried state, they are perfectly harmless.

Gen. THUIOPSIS. Siebold. The Broad leaved Arbor-Vitæ.

Flowers monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate, solitary, and terminal, the male ones cylindrical eatkins, the females somewhat globular.

Cones ligneous, sub-globular, and composed of eight or ten valvated, opposite, imbricated scales.

Seales wedge-shaped, leathery, valvate, more or less orbicular, concave, smooth, and persistent.

Seeds five at the base of each seale, orbicular, compressed, and free, with a membranaceous wing on each side.

Leaves scale-formed, in opposite cross pairs, regularly and closely imbricated in four rows, flattened on the upper and under surfaces.

Name derived from "Thuia," the Arbor-vitæ, and "opsis," like, resemblance to the Arbor-Vitæ.

A majestie evergreen tree, found in moist situations in Japan.

No. 1. THUIOPSIS DOLABRATA, Siebold, the Hatchet-leaved Arbor-Vitæ.

> Syn. Thuja dolabrata, *Thunberg*. "Platyeladus dolabrata, *Spach*.

Leaves in four rows, scale-formed, decussate, broad, thick, ovate, rounded at the points, and imbricated, convex above, furrowed along the middle, and of a beautiful shining deep green, concave-margined, and silvery white beneath, with the marginal ones clasping over on each side, and connected at the base with the adpressed flat upper and lower ones to such an extent as to appear on the under side of the branchlet, as one

398

leaf surrounding the branchlet, and three-rowed on both sides, with the two outer ones narrowest and slightly eurved inwards at the points, while the centre one is very broad, and quite rounded. Branches vertical, open, and pendulous at the ends, lesser or lateral ones flattened, with the branchlets placed in two rows; branchlets two-edged, very numerous, alternate, flattened, and irregularly divided. Cones small, ovate, without any foot-stalks, squarrose and consisting of eight or ten woody seales, reflexed at the apex, and covering five twowinged seeds.

A tall evergreen tree, from forty to fifty feet high and from one to two feet in diameter, with a pyramidal-shaped head, and vertical branches drooping towards the points, and according to Professor Thunberg, "a lofty, vast, and beautiful tree, of all evergreens the fairest."

It is found on the moist slopes of valleys in the Island of Niphon, in Japan, and at Fakonia, where, after passing over the mountains of that name on the road to Yeddo, it is planted by the road sides between Miaco and Yeddo. It is also cultivated in pots by the Japanese.

Its Japanese names are "Asufi," and "Asu-naro" (white or silvery beneath), and that of the Chinese, "Gan-si-hak" (white on the under side—tree of life). The term "Hak" (tree of life) is applied to all the Arbor-Vitæs in China, on account of their being green at all seasons of the year.

leaved Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuiopsis lætevirens, Lindley. """"dolabrata lætevirens, Hort.

This variety forms a very neat, erect, dense bush, seldom execeding four or five feet in height, with very small leaves and branchlets, of a light shining green colour, like an erect Lycopod.

It is extensively cultivated in the gardens about Yeddo, in Japan, particularly in pots, and called "Nezu" by the Japanese.

It is perfectly hardy, and a very desirable little shrub for rockwork and small gardens.

THUIOPSIS DOLABRATA VARIEGATA, Fortune, the Variegated Hatchet-leaved Arbor-Vito.

This variety differs from the original form of the tree in having a portion of its lesser spray and leaves of a pale yellow colour, intermixed on the branches, all over the plant.

A pretty variegated variety, first introduced to the Royal Nursery at Bagshot by Mr. Fortune, in 1861, from the gardens near Yeddo, in Japan.

Gen. THUJA. Linnavs. The American Arbor Vitæ,

Flowers monœcious, or male and female on the same plant, but separate; the male eatkins oval, the female ones solitary and terminal.

Cones ovate-oblong, solitary, terminal, leathery, and smooth, with a projecting tuberele below the apex of each scale.

Scales valvate, from six to ten in number, in opposite pairs, and mostly unequal in size.

Seeds in twos at the base of each seale, and furnished with a transparent wing, emarginate at the end.

Seed-leaves in twos.

Leaves in opposite pairs, very small, seale-like, imbricated, ecompressed, and in four rows.

The name *Thuja* is derived from "Thyon," sacrifice, in consequence of the twigs and resin being formerly used in the East instead of incense in sacrifices. The common English name, Arbor-Vite (tree of life), is deduced from its China and

400

Japan ones. In Japan it is called "Hiba" (tree of life), and in China "Hak" (everlasting life), on account of the plants being evergreen, and of a lively or bright green at all seasons of the year. But as the Genus *Thuja* is now defined, only one of the China or Japan kinds belong to it, all the others being transferred to that of *Biota*.

No. 1. THUJA DUMOSA, Gordon, the Bush Arbor-Vitae.

Syn.	Thuja	Occidentalis dumosa, Hort.
	"	" nana, Carrière.
<i>)</i>)	>>	minor, Wm. Paul.
13	22	pygmæa, Hort.
	23	nana, Hort.
23	"	prostrata, Hort.
,,,	>>	plicata Llaveana, Hort.
••	22	" dumosa, <i>Hort</i> .
33	>)	recurva nana, Hort.
22	23	Autaretica, Hort.
	Biota J	prostrata, Hort.

A spreading little bush, densely clothed with numerous short, tufted, flat, fan-shaped branches, growing in all directions, and thickly set with short, forked, two-edged branchlets, of a glossy light-green above, but much paler below, and furnished on the back rib with an elevated transparent gland.

This kind forms a dense, dwarf, little, confused bush, with numerous short, fan-shaped branchlets, seldom growing more than two or three feet high, somewhat resembling in its branchlets the Nootka Sound Arbor-Vitæ (Thuja plicata), but of a much lighter colour.

It is said to be found in the Antarctic regions, and is quite hardy.

D D

No. 2. THUJA GIGANTEA, Nuttall, the Gigantie Arbor Vitæ.

Syn.	Thuja	plicata, Lambert, not Donn.
>>	>>	Lobii, Veitch.
"	22	Lobbiana. Hort.
"	>>	Douglasii, Nuttall.
"	33	Menziesii, Douglas.

Leaves in alternate opposite pairs, closely imbrieated, and without any gland on the back ; those on the branches are more distant, enlarged at the base, decurrent, and tapering to an acute point, while those on the branchlets are very flat, closely placed, regularly imbrieated in four rows, much shorter, more rounded, and furnished with a short spiny point; the marginal ones being more or less lanecolate, bristle-pointed, and lapping over on each side, but extended at the points. Branches spreading flat, more or less horizontal, irregularly scattered along the stem, slender, and of a deep brown colour. Branchlets flattened, short, slender, flexible, alternately two-rowed, and nearly all on the inner side, quite straight, linear, and undivided. Cones small, oval, tapering to both ends, nodding, and solitary at the extremities of the short branchlets, and very much resemble those of the common American Arbor-Vitæ, but much more swelled in the middle, and more regularly attenuated, or tapering to both ends, and with the scales much larger, more tapering, and much rounder or obtuse at the apex.

A fine graceful tree, found on the North-west coast of America and California, growing from 50 to 150 feet high, with long flexible branches, thickly clothed with branchlets. It is the yellow eypress of the colonists, and the Indians on the N. W. coast of America call it "Noo-wy-as" (Cedar), and, according to Sir E. Belcher (in his voyage round the world), its timber is very fine grained, bright yellow, very valuable, and much used at the Russian settlement of Sitcha for building purposes; and that the natives at Nootka Sound manufacture their cloaks of its inner bark, which turns the rain, is very pliable and soft, and is in use for mats, sails, ropes, elothing, &c.;

the bark, which is rather thin, is also used in covering the roofs of houses and other buildings.

THUJA GIGANTEA ERECTA, R. Smith, the Erect Giant Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Lobbii erecta, Hort.

This is a much closer and a more upright growing kind than the species, and of a brighter green; it is a nice and distinct kind.

THUJA GIGANTEA VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Giant Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Lobbii variegata, Hort.

This is a handsome, variegated variety, with a considerable portion of the branchlets of a pale yellow colour, distributed irregularly all over the plant.

No. 3. THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, Linnœus, the American Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Theophrasti, Bauhin.

" " obtusa, Marnch.

" Cupressus Arbor-Vite, Targioui.

Leaves very small, in opposite pairs, ovate-rhomboid, bluntpointed, closely imbricated and flattened, thickly pressed along the branchlets, in four rows, and with an elevated gland on the back of the upper and under ones, which are the broadest, while the marginal ones lap over on both sides; those on the older branches are more distant, acute, extended at the points, decurrent, and of a dull yellowish green, strongly seented when bruised. Branches distant, horizontal, and irregularly scattered along the stem; smaller ones drooping, and twisted in various directions; branchlets spread out laterally, numerous, twoedged, alternate, short, flattened, ramified, and covered with numerous small leaves of a bright shining green colour. Cones obovate, four lines long, solitary, on short foot-stalks, covered D D 2 with small, scale-like leaves. Scales mostly six in number, oblong, and spreading at the points, the centre one truncate, and divided to the base, and each containing two seeds. Seeds very small, surmounted by a short wing, emarginate at the end.

A large bush or tree, growing in its native country from forty to fifty feet high, furnished to the ground with loose, spreading branches, and found in most parts of North America, from Canada to the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, but rather scaree in the Southern States, and only on the banks of mountain streams. It is found abundantly on the Hudson, and very common in Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Vermont, and the district of Maine. There are the following varieties :---

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ARGENTEA, Carrière.

This has some of the branchlets of a silvery white colour, intermixed with the ordinary ones on the plant.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA, R. Smith, the Compact American Arbor-Vitæ.

This variety is conical in outline, very compact in its growth, and appears to be intermediate between the American and Siberian Arbor Vitæs. It originated in the nursery of Mr. Richard Smith, of Worcester.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS CRISTATA, Cripps, the Crested Arbor-Vitæ.

A distinct variety with small, deep green, closely arranged, spreading branchlets of various sizes, frequently recurved, and eock's-comb shaped, towards the ends of the branches.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS DENSA, Gordon, the Bagshot Park Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja compacta, Standish, not Smith.

A fine, dense, conical bush, with short, stout, compact branches, and horizontal, flat, fan-shaped branchlets of a rich glossy colour, regularly imbricated with ovate, compressed, glossy-green leaves, arranged in four rows.

THUJA.

This kind forms a large, compact, pyramidal bush, growing from twenty to thirty feet high, and nearly as dense as the Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. It somewhat resembles the Thuja plicata, but is of a much brighter green, and less coarse in its branchlets.

Some fine old plants of this kind are to be seen in the pleasure-grounds at Bagshot Park, the former residence of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, in Surrey.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA, Hort., the Globular Arbor-Vita.

This variety forms a dwarf, dense, globular bush, which, except in stature and outline, is very similar to the common form of the American Arbor-Vite.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI, Hort., Hovey's American. Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Hoveyi, Hort.

This variety forms a round, compact bush, with numerous flat branchlets, and strap-shaped spray, closely imbricated with ovate, bright green leaves, mostly furnished on the back with a transparent gland. It is slenderer, smaller, and of a much lighter green than the species, and of American origin.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PENDULA, Gordon, the Reverted-

This variety differs in having the principal branches along the main stem in a reverted position, and in the branchlets being more densely clustered or tufted towards the ends of the branches, and in a more declining position.

The original plant is in Mr. Standish's Nursery at Bagshot.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS VARIEGATA, London. Syn. Thuja variegata, Marsh.

This only differs in having some of the branchlets of a pale yellow colour, intermixed with the ordinary light green ones on the plant.

THUJA.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS VERVAENEANA, Hort., the New Belgian Variegated Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Vervaeneana, Van-Geert.

This is a pretty golden-tinted variety, with very slender branchlets, raised, by M. Vervaene, of Ghent, from the common American Arbor-Vitæ.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WALTHAMENSIS, Wm. Paul, the Waltham Cross seedling Arbor-Vitæ.

This kind forms a handsome, dense, pyramidal bush, from six to eight feet high, and appears to be intermediate between the American and Tartarian Arbor-Vitæs.

It is a fine hardy kind, raised in the Waltham Cross Nursery, in Hertfordshire.

No. 4. THUJA PLICATA, Donn, the Nootka Sound Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Occidentalis plicata, Loudon.

"	25	" eompaeta, Knight.
"	13	" asplenifolia, <i>Hort</i> .
"	,,	Orientalis flagelliformis, Hort.
,,	,,,	Wareana, <i>Booth</i> , not of others.
,,	"	flagelliformis, Hort.
"	"	odorata, Marshall.

Leaves, on the adult plants, ovate, blunt-pointed, regularly imbricated in four rows, quite flat, entire, smooth, shining bright green above, and dull glaueous green below; those on the upper and under sides of the branches and branchlets having a conspicuous elevated gland on the back rib towards the point, and are much broader and less pointed than the side or marginal ones, which lap over on both sides, and appear shorter, more pointed, and regularly jointed, while those on the young plants are very much pointed, particularly the marginal ones, which appear nearly lanceolate, and extended at the points, decurrent at the base, loosely imbricated, and

rarely showing the gland on the back; but as the plant matures, they gradually develop, and the leaves become ovate, more closely flattened along the stems, blunt-pointed, and the branches more rounded along the edges, jointed, and twoedged. Branches horizontal, rather short, flattened lengthways, spreading, rather compact, and seattered along the stem, with the smaller or lateral ones alternate, regularly tworowed, straight, quite flat, and pointing outwards at an acute angle. Branchlets long, straight, linear, flat and two-edged, regularly jointed, and entirely covered with ovate, bluntpointed, closely flattened leaves, in opposite pairs, as if plaited, with a row of transparent glands along both sides on the back of the leaves. Cones small, solitary, nodding, scattered, and ovate-oblong. Scales elliptic, blunt at the ends, flat, partially turrowed, and mostly six in number, each containing two seeds, inversely heart-shaped, and surrounded by a transparent wing. emarginated at the apex.

A small tree, resembling the American Arbor-Vitæ, thickly clothed with spreading, light green branches, found along the western shores of North America at Nootka Sound, and, according to some writers, extending into Northern Mexico.

It is quite hardy, and differs from the common American Arbor-Vitæ in having the branches very much shorter, more compact, stouter, and densely covered with small ovate, flattened leaves, bluntly pointed, and in four rows, with a plaited or jointed appearance.

THUJA PLICATA VARIEGATA, Carrière, the Variegated Nootka Sound Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Wareana variegata, Hort.

A pretty variety, only differing from the original form in having a portion of its leaves and lesser spray of a pale yellow, intermixed all over the plant in a variegated manner, and in its less robust habit.

It is of French origin.

THUJA PLICATA MINIMA, R. Smith, the Miniature Plicatebranched Arbor-Vitæ.

This is a very compact, miniature variety, so slow in growth, that its average annual growth does not exceed an inch in length.

No. 5. THUJA STANDISHI, Gordon, Standish's Japan Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuiopsis Standishi, Gordon.
" Thuya Japonica, Maximo, not Siebold.
" " gigantea Standishi, Parlatore.

Leaves ovate, blunt-pointed, in opposite pairs, and closely imbricated in four rows along the branchlets, the marginal ones elasping over on each side, and overlapping the adpressed upper and lower ones, so as to have the appearance of being arranged in three rows on each side of the flat two-edged branchlets, with the two outer ones the narrowest, and slightly curved inwards at the points, while the central or flattened ones above and below are broad, blunt-pointed, more or less enclosed by the marginal ones, and all of a deep glossy green above, and dull glaucous white below, except the midrib and thickened margins, which are of a bright glossy green and glandless, but thickened at the points. Branches scattered all round the stem, distantly placed, spreading, and more or less horizontal or declining towards the ends. Branchlets and smaller spray two-edged, flat, alternate, quite straight, linear, elosely imbricated in four rows, and of a deep glossy green above, and dull glaucous white below. Cones small, and like those of the American Arbor-Vitæ, composed of valvate seales.

A tree, somewhat resembling Thuiopsis dolabrata in general appearance, but with slenderer branches, and smaller leaves, much less silvery below.

This kind was first introduced by Mr. Standish, of the Royal

Nursery at Bagshot, in the early part of 1861, through his friend, Mr. Robert Fortune, who discovered it near Yeddo, in Japan. It has been named in compliment to Mr. John Standish, who has been the means of introducing and disseminating so many beautiful and valuable Eastern plants throughout Europe and America. It is quite hardy and very distinct.

No. 6. THUJA TATARICA, Loddiges, the Tartarian Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Tatarica Wareana, Hort.

,,,	,,,	Sibirica, Linnæus.
,,,	,,,	" compacta, Knight.
,,	23	" Wareana, Hort.
,,	,,	Occidentalis Wareana, Knight.
22	23	Wareana, Hort.
,,))	pyramidalis, Tenore.
,,	,,	Australis, Hort.
		Orientalis Tatarica, Lauson.
		Tatarica, Loudon.
>>		
,,	,,,	" Wareana, <i>Hort</i> .
.,,	,,,	Wareana, Hort.
,,	,,,	pyramidalis, Carrière.
22	,,,	Orientalis Tatarica, Endlicher.

Leaves in opposite alternate pairs, closely imbricated in four rows, bluntly oval, thick at the points, somewhat flattened, and furnished with a transparent gland on the back. Branches thickly set on the main stem, somewhat horizontal, rather flat, dense, compact, fan-shaped, and thickly placed in two horizontal rows along the lesser spray. Cones identical with those of the American Arbor-Vitæ.

The Tartarian, or, as it is sometimes ealled, the Siberian Arbor-Vitæ, has been misplaced in the Genus Biota by Mr. Loudon and nearly all modern writers, although it strictly belongs to the Genus Thuja, as now defined, it having cones exactly similar to those of the American Arbor-Vitæ, with

TORREYA.

valvate seales, containing two emarginate winged seeds at the base of each.

This kind was originally raised many years ago by Mr. Ware, a nurseryman at Coventry, and forms a dense conical bush, furnished with branches down to the ground, and from eight to ten feet high.

Gen. TORREYA. Arnott. The Stinking Yews.

Flowers directions, or male and female on different plants. Males solitary; females in twos or threes, and creet, and all axillary.

Fruit one-seeded, drupaceous, or fleshy on the outside like the common plum.

Seeds singly in each fruit, with the albumen ruminated like the inside of the common nutmeg, and covered with a hard bony shell.

Leaves linear, or lanceolate, decurrent at the base, and either opposite or alternate.

Seed-leaves in twos.

Named in compliment to Dr. Torrey, the celebrated American botanist, and one of the authors of the North American Flora.

All small evergreen trees, found either in North America, China, or Japan, and emitting a strong disagreeable smell from all parts when bruised.

No. 1. TORREYA CALIFORNICA, *Torrey*, the Californian Nutmeg.

Syn. Torreya myristica, Hooker.

Leaves in two rows, long, narrow, and opposite on the branchlets, but somewhat alternate and seattered round the stems and principal shoots, linear-lanceolate, mostly quite

TORREYA.

straight, but sometimes slightly faleate, tapering to a long acute spiny point, somewhat lanceolate at the summit, and tapering into a very short twisted foot-stalk, decurrent at the base; from two to two inches and a half long, and one line and a half broad, of a pale yellowish green, without any mid-rib, and slightly convex on the upper surface, but much paler on the under one, and marked longitudinally on each side of the centre nerve, with a narrow sunken band, whitish when young, but afterwards assuming a brown colour. Buds covered with persistent oval scales. Male catkins axillary, and solitary; female flowers in twos or threes on short peduncles, and axillary. Fruit elliptic, and from one inch and a quarter to one inch and a half long, with a thin fleshy or leathery green covering, quite smooth when ripe outside, and very similar to that of 'Torrey a taxifolia. Seeds with a hard bony shell. Seed-leaves in twos.

A small bushy-headed tree, growing from twenty to forty feet high, with spreading more or less horizontal branches; found growing on the Sierra Nevada Monntains in California.

Timber yellowish, heavy, and fine-grained; but all parts of the tree emit a very disagreeable odour, when either bruised or burned, and is called by the Californian emigrants the Stinking Yew, or Californian Nutmeg.

It is quite hardy.

No. 2. TORREYA NUCIFERA, Zuccarini, the Nut-bearing Torreya.

Syn. Taxus nucifera,

{ Thunberg, not Wallich, and other Indian writers.

" Caryotaxus nucifera, Zuccarini.

" Podocurpus nueifera, Persoon.

" " Coreana, Van Houtte.

Leaves linear, rounded at the base, and somewhat two-rowed on the branchlets, but more or less distant, and scattered round the leading shoots, quite straight, flat, leathery, and tapering to rather a long, spiny acute point, mostly curved downwards; from one to one inch and three-quarters long, and one line and

a half broad, on very short foot-stalks, of a deep glossy green. and convex on both sides of the mid-rib, which is a little sunk on the upper surface, and glaucous white below, except on the centre nerve and margins, which are of a deep glossy green, and rather elevated. Buds furnished with persistent, extended, acute-pointed scales. Branches numerous, either in whorls, alternate, or scattered along the stem, spread out, horizontal, and covered with sealy bark. Branchlets two-rowed, spreading, and rather short. Male eatkins oval, or cylindrical; female flowers in pairs, or in threes in close heads on short peduneles. Fruit the size of a large nut, three-quarters of an inch long, and half an inch broad, oval, or ovate-oblong, largest at the base, slightly tapering to a small point at the apex, and eovered with a firm, fleshy, thin, green tissue, very smooth, and glossy ontside. Seed oval, with a hard bony shell. Seed-leaves in twos.

A small tree, growing from twenty to thirty feet high on the mountains on the Islands of Nippon and Sikok, in Japan, but cultivated all over Japan, where an oil is made from the kernels of the nuts, which is said to be used for culinary purposes, though the kernel itself is too astringent to be eaten, and all parts of the plant when bruised emit a disagreeable odonr. Its Japanese names are Kaja-Ksa (strong-seented yew) and "Fi-Koja" (slender Yew) and, according to Kæmpfer, it is very frequent in the northern provinces of Japan, where it forms a tree twenty feet high, with many opposite scaly branches. Dr. Royle erroneously (as pointed out by Major Madden) extends its habitat to the Choor and Kedarkanta Monntains in Sirmore and Gurwhal, in India.

It is tolerably hardy.

No. 3. TORREYA TAXIFOLIA, Arnott, the Yew-leaved Torreya. Syn. Taxus Montana, Nuttall. "Torreya Montana, Hort.

Leaves, on the stems and principal shoots, alternate, spreading, or reflected, and rather distant, those on the branchlets

TORREYA.

closely placed in two rows, nearly or quite opposite, rounded at the base, and somewhat recurved at the extremity, linear, frequently falcate, stiff, of a leathery texture, on very short foot-stalks, twisted, and decurrent at the base, and tapering to a long acute spiny point at the apex, somewhat lanecolate; from one to one inch and three-quarters long, and one line and a half broad, of a light green, glossy, and convex on the upper surface, but without any nerve along the middle, while the under one is slightly concave near the edges, pale glaueous gray, and marked on each side of the mid-rib with two reddish narrow sunken bands. Branches numerous, mostly in whorls, spreading, smooth, and two or three forked at each division. Branchlets somewhat two-rowed, and horizontal. Male eatkins linear; female flowers without foot-stalks, and erect. Fruit, when ripe, oval, a little pointed, nearly as large as an ordinary walnut, with the external coat fleshy or rather leathery, and covering the whole surface of the seed, except a minute perforation at the top. Seed solitary, and when deprived of its succulent external covering, very much resembling a large acorn, with a beautiful runniated albumen, resembling the inside of a nutmeg and covered with a hard bony shell. Seed-leaves in twos.

A handsome pyramidal-shaped evergreen tree, with numerous spreading branches, growing from forty to fifty feet high, and eighteen inches in diameter; found in the middle and Northern parts of Florida, growing abundantly about Aspalaga, on Calcarous Rocks, and along the banks of rivers near Flat Creek. The whole plant has a strong and particularly disagreeable smell, especially when bruised or burned, and is called by the Americans "Stinking Cedar," and by the people in the country where it grows, " wild nutmeg."

Timber dense, close-grained, heavy, and of a reddish colour. It is not quite hardy in some parts.

WELLINGTONIA.

Gen. WELLINGTONIA. Lindley. The Mammoth Tree.

Flowers monœcious, or male and female, separate, but on the same plant.

Cones large, solitary, obtusely oval, and woody.

Scales placed at right angles upon the axis of the cone, wedge-shaped, persistent, and peltated.

Seeds from three to five under each scale, but mostly five.

Seed-leaves from three to six, but mostly in fours.

Leaves needle-shaped, spiral, and persistent, or seale-formed, and imbricated on adult trees.

Named in compliment to the late Duke of Wellington.

A gigantie tree from California.

The Genus Wellingtonia is considered by most systematic botanists as untenable, it not being sufficiently distinct from Professor Endlicher's Genus *Sequoia*; nevertheless, as the name has now been universally adopted in Garden Literature, it had much better be allowed to stand, as its alteration would eause great inconvenience and much confusion in practical Botany.

The seed-leaves (cotyledons) are from three to six in number, but mostly in fours in Wellingtonia, while those of the *Sequoia* are mostly in twos, but sometimes in threes.

The leaves on matured plants of Wellingtonia are also scaleformed, elosely imbrieated, and attached to the branch by a broad base; and when, as happens in the more vigorous shoots, the leaves acquire unusual development; they still are sessile, with a triangular section, and no tendency whatever to form a flat leaf; while the leaves of the Sequoia always acquire the form and expansion of a Taxus, and are two-rowed.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA, Lindley, the Mammoth Tree.

Syn. Sequoia gigantea, Endlicher.

- " Wellingtonia, Secmann.
- " Washingtonia gigantea, of the Americans.
 - " Californica, Winslow.
- " Americanus giganteus, Hort. Amer.
- " Taxodii, sp., Douglas.

15

" Taxodium Washingtonianum, Winslow.

Leaves needle-shaped, spirally alternate, spreading, persistent, and of a light green colour on the young plants; those on the adult trees scale-formed, closely inlaid, rounded on the back, and concave on the inner face; those on the branchlets much shorter, very close, and regularly imbricated; those on the larger branches longer, looser, decurrent at the base, and tapering to an acute point, but sometimes rather obtuse. Branches spread out horizontal, much divided, and furnished with numerous laterals. Branchlets evlindrical, frequently pendulous, and thickly covered with light-green glaucous foliage, cone-bearing ones slightly thickened, and entirely covered with scale-formed leaves closely imbricated, the upper ones oval, and broadest at the base. Cones solitary on the ends of the branchlets, two inches long, and more than one inch in diameter, ovate, blunt-ended, and slightly tapering towards both extremities. Scales in series, placed nearly at right angles upon the axis of the cone, stipitate, thickened, and enlarged from the point of insertion as far as the summit, which is depressed and wrinkled on the external face, and furnished with a small prickle in the centre of the little hollow. Seeds from three to five under each scale, but mostly five. Seedleaves from three to six in number, but mostly in fours.

This magnificent evergreen tree was first discovered by Donglas in 1831, and on account of its extraordinary height and dimensions, is called by the American settlers in California the "Mammoth Tree;" and, according to Mr. G. L. Trask, who formerly exhibited a portion of the bark set up in the Crystal Palaee, to show the great size this tree attains in its native state, gives the following as the dimensions of one of the largest of eighty trees, growing in a grove at San Antonio, viz. :--height, 363 feet; eircumference near the ground, 93 feet; eircumference 100 feet from the ground, 45 feet; bark, 18 inches thick; age according to annual rings, from 3000 to 4000 years.

It is found growing on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, near the sources of the Stanislaus and San Antonio, in Upper California, in sheltered valleys, at an elevation of about 5000 feet. It is quite hardy and grows rapidly.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Wellingtonia.

A very striking variety, with about one-fourth of the branchlets of a delicate straw colour.

Gen. WIDDRINGTONIA. Endlicher. The African Cypress.

Flowers diccious, or male and female on separate plants, and terminal; the male eatkins oblong or eylindrical; the female ones globular, and without foot-stalks.

Cones globular, either solitary or two or three together, and composed of four valves or scales.

Scales, or valves, four in number, oval, mucronate, somewhat in whorls round a depressed axis, with the edges converging.

Seeds frequently few from abortion, but with from five to ten ovules at the base of each scale, in one or two series, and eovered with a somewhat erustaceous tegument, spreading on each side into a membranaceous wing.

Seed-leaves in twos.

Leaves thickly set, alternately or in whorls, linear or needleshaped, spreading, but sometimes very small, seale-formed, and approaching imbricate, with a gland on the back.

Named in compliment to Captain Widdrington (formerly Cook), who travelled in Spain.

All evergreen bushes or small trees, found at the Cape of Good Hope and Madagascar.

No. 1. WIDDRINGTONIA COMMERSONII, Endlicher.

Syn. Thuja quadrangularis, Ventenat. " Pachylepis Commersonii, Brongniart.

Leaves very short, acute, and distant on the branches, obtuse, elosely set together, and disposed in four rows on the branchlets. Branches numerous, spread out, and close together along the stem. Branchlets slender, numerous, and rather pendent. Cones globular, almost the size of a walnut, and quite smooth. Valves very thick, without any points, but rounded in the centre, slightly swelling towards the summit on the outer side, keeled on the inner one, and huddled together at the points.

A species of which little is known beyond its being found in Madagascar, and was formerly in the Botanic Garden of the Mauritius, but not yet introduced into England, and, no doubt, very tender.

No. 2. WIDDRINGTONIA CUPRESSOIDES, Endlicher,

Syn. Thuja cupressoides, Linnaus.

- " " aphylla, Burmann.
- " Callitris Capensis, Schrader.
- " " stricta, Schrader.
- " " cupressoides, Schrader.
- " Pachylepis cupressoides, Brongniart.
- " Widdringtonia glauca, Carrière.

Leaves on the branches, acute, somewhat spreading at the points; those on the branchlets, four-rowed, much shorter, and imbricated. Branches clougated, erect, and pyramidal. Branchlets slender, bent downwards, or pendent at the ends, and covered with leaves. Cones ovate-obtuse, from nine to ten lines long, and much larger than those of Widdringtonia juniperoides. Valves woody, slightly convex, pointed,

417

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WIDDRINGTONIA.

erect, huddled together at the points, terminated by a little conical point, sharply keeled on the inner face, and enclosing two seeds.

A bush, from four to ten feet high, found in the southern parts of the Cape of Good Hope, at elevations of from 1000 to 3000 feet, and called Saprehout by the Dutch settlers.

It is quite tender.

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No. 3. WIDDRINGTONIA JUNIPEROIDES, Endlicher.

Syn. Cupressus juniperoides, Linnæus.

y and the court	>>	Africana, Miller.	
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- " Juniperus Capensis, Lamarck.
- " Taxodium juniperoides, Hort.
 - ,, Capense, Hort.
- " Schubertia Capensis, Schrader.
- " Pachylepis juniperoides, Brongniart.
- " Callitris arborea, Schrader.
- " Parolinia juniperoides, Endlicher.

Leaves without any foot-stalks, but adhering at the base, and running down the stem, leathery, and glaucous-green, the younger ones mostly linear, or needle-shaped, smooth, sharppointed, and slightly three-nerved, spreading, slightly curved, opposite, or in whorls of three, and from three-quarters to an inch long, and three-quarters of a line broad at the base; the adult ones are scattered; those on the branchlets are sometimes ovatclanceolate, or rhomboid-obtuse, or sharp-pointed, terminating . in a small bristle-point, or creet and loosely imbricated, with a slightly sunken gland on the back. Branches spreading, and pointing upwards at the ends. Branchlets erect, or sometimes spreading, angular, frequently very short, and covered with needle-shaped leaves. Male flowers oblong-eyliudrical and terminal. Cones on the laterals, in clusters of three or four together, rounded, and slightly depressed. Valves oval, woody, reddish brown, shining, and closing upwards to the top, level on the interior face, and with two seeds under each.

WIDDRINGTONIA.

A middle-sized tree, with a straight stem, and ample head, found in the western parts of the Cape of Good Hope, on the Mountains of Blauwberg, at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet, and plentiful on Cedernberg (Cedar Mount). It is the Cedar-boom of the Dutch scatters.

It is quite tender.

No. 4. WIDDRINGTONIA NATALENSIS, Endlicher.

This kind is said to resemble Widdringtonia cupressoides, but with numerous more slender branchlets, and with the leaves all acute, having a gland upon the back, and with the female flowers in twins, in loose terminal spikes.

A kind of which little further is known beyond its being found at Port Natal in South Africa.

It is not yet introduced, and certainly tender.

No. 5. WIDDRINGTONIA WALLICHH, Endlicher.

This species is closely related to Widdringtonia cupressoides, but certainly different, according to Sir Wm. Hooker in his Journal of Botany.

It forms a middle-sized tree, with a stem from 15 to 18 inches in diameter, and was first discovered by Dr. Wallich, in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope, but has not yet been introduced into England.

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ABIES CANADENSIS ALBA SPICA, Barron, the Variegated Hemlock Spruce.

This variety differs from the ordinary form, in having the leaves on the ends of the young growth of a whitish colour.

A rather pretty variety.

ABIES CANADENSIS MILFORDENSIS, Young, the Milford Dwarf Hemlock Spruce.

This is a dwarf variety, globular in form, with the shoots sheader and drooping, and the leaves much smaller than those of the common Hemlock Spruce. It is quite distinct from the Canadensis gracilis, and originated in the nursery of Mr. Maurice Young, at Milford, in Surrey.

The Abies Hanburyana, in some collections, is the same as Abies Tsuga, and in others as the Abies Pattoniana, of which there are two forms, one with the leaves much more glaucous than the other, and it is to the least glaucous form of Abies Pattoniana, that the name Hanburyana is applied; both forms are in the nurseries of Messrs. Veitch and Mr. Barron.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, SPECIOSISSIMA, Hort.-Paris, the very showy Norfolk Island Pine.

This variety of the Norfolk Island Pine, according to the

Revue Horticole, is one of the prettiest kinds produced, and is remarkable for its hardiness, as well as for its appearance, which somewhat resembles the Araucaria Cunninghamii, but is of larger size. The distinguishing characteristic of this variety, independent of its appearance and hardiness, is the length of the leaves, which are very large and eurved, or curled up, and reach a length of four centimetres, and then terminate in a sharp point. This eurling up of the leaves gives the boughs exactly the appearance of the Araucaria Cunninghamii, and appears to be an intermediate link between the two kinds. It is in the establishment of Mr. Rougier-Chanvier, near Paris.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS ASCOTENSIS, *Hort.*, the Variegated Aseot Arbor Vite.

This is a very nice variegated variety, with slender, upright branchlets, a good portion of which are of a bright golden colour.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS MACROCARPA, Hort., the Large-fruited Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Biota Maeroearpa, Hort.

" " Japonica laxa, J. Scott.

This is a dwarf, loose-growing variety of the Japoniea type, with slender, drooping branches, and rather distant, alternate, tlattened branchlets, regularly furnished laterally with small, bright-green spray.

It is a nice slender kind.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS SEMPER-AURESCENS, Lemoine, the Ever Golden-Tinted Arbor Vitæ.

This variety has a dwarf, dense, conical habit of growth, very similar to that of the Biota Orientalis aurea, but differs from it in retaining its golden hue throughout the year. It is a very desirable variety, originally obtained from France.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS ZUCCARINIANA, Hort., the Dwarf Green Japan Arbor Vitæ.

This is a neat, compact, dwarf variety, globular in form, and

of a fine bright green colour, which it retains well through the winter.

A nice dwarf variety, from Japan, which is said to come true from seed.

CEDRUS DEODARA ALBA SPICA, Hort., the White Variegated Deodar Cedar.

Syn. Cedrus Deodara variegata, Hort.

This is a variegated form, with some of the leaves on the side spurs and leading shoots of a whitish colour.

It is not a very attractive variety.

CHAMLECYPARIS SPREROIDEA AUREA, Hort., the Golden Variegated White Cedar.

This variety differs from the old variegated one in having a good part of the lesser branchlets of a rich golden colour.

It is a continental production, and particularly attractive in the spring.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA SPIRALIS, Hort., the Spiral-leaved Japan Cedar.

This is a very singular variety, with the leaves closely arranged, more or less spirally all round the branchlets, or with some of them closely incurved and twi ted in the lower parts, and abruptly extended horizontally at the points and pungent.

It is a slender-growing kind, with cord-like branchlets of a bright green colour.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA VERA, Sichold.

This is considered to be the original form of the Japan Cedar, found in the north of Japan. It differs from the one originally introduced from the north of China by Mr. Fortune, in its more compact habit of growth, much stiffer and crecter branches, and in its not turning near so brown in the winter.

It has recently been introduced by Mr. Young, of Milford.

CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA GLAUCESCENS, Hort., the Glaueeseent Gowen's Cypress.

This remarkable variety was raised by M. Sahut, of Montpelier, and is distinguished from the original bright-green form of the species by its more robust habit and grosser branchlets, and by the characteristic glaucescence of all parts of the plant, which has a hoary-blue tint very rare in cypresses.

It is in the nursery of Mr. Smith, at Worcester.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ALBA SPICA (Young's Variety).

This is a fine free-growing variety, of a bright green eolour, with the lesser spray thickly speekled all over with white leaves, which have the appearance of countless white specks, and which renders the plant very attractive during the spring and summer months.

It was raised in Mr. Young's nursery, at Milford, and is a very different kind from the one generally known under the name of alba spica.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ALBA SPICA NANA, Hort., the Dwarf Silvery White Lawson's Cypress.

Syn. Cupressus Lawsoniana alba nana, Hort.

This is a dwarf, compact-growing variety, with the points of the young wood of a beautiful silvery white colour.

A very elegant and distinct variety, of continental origin.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA CŒRULEA, Hort., the Blue Lawson's Cypress.

This is a fine, compact, close growing variety, with the foliage of a bluish-green colour, shaded with gray. It is a distinct, continental production, which always retains the blue tint.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ELEGANTISSIMA, Barron, the Very Elegant Lawson's Cypress.

This is a remarkable fine variety, raised by Mr. Barron, of the Elvaston Nursery, which has not only the young leaves, but the young wood of a beautiful canary colour, and which colour is

not impaired, either by the sun's rays in summer, or the frost in winter.

It is a very desirable kind, on account of the fine canary colour, which is diffused all over the branchlets.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ERECTA VIRIDIS, A. Waterer, the Bright-Green Erect Lawson's Cypress.

This is a very fine and distinct kind with a dense, compact, fastigiate head, and very close, ereet, slender branchlets of a beantiful bright-green colour. It was raised in the Nursery of Mr. Anthony Waterer, at Knaphill, Surrey, and is very superior to either the Upright Cypress, Irish Yew, or Swedish Juniper, for planting singly on terraces or in formal Flower Gardens, on account of its upright and very compact habit, and fine bright green colour.

This variety of Lawson's Cypress must not be confounded with the one known under the names of *erceta* and *viridis* (see p, 87), as it is more upright and compact in its habit, and of a more beautiful green tint.

CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS AUREA VARIEGATA, M. Young, the Golden Variegated Nootka Sound Cypress.

Syn. Thuiopsis Borealis aurea variegata, Hort.

This is a fine and constant variegated form, with a good portion of the lesser branchlets of a light bronzy-yellow colour, which becomes much brighter in the summer.

It originated in the nursery of Mr. Maurice Young, at Milford, in a leading shoot on the common form of the species.

CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS COMPACTA, Hort., the Compact Nootka Sound Cypress.

Syn. Thuiopsis Borealis compacta, Hort.

This is a Belgian variety, somewhat pyramidal in shape, with the branches and branchlets more compact, slenderer, and of a brighter green than the species.

It is tolerably distinct, and forms a close, bushy head, without a leading shoot.

CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS GLAUCA, Hort., the Glaueous Nootka Sound Cypress.

This variety only differs from the ordinary form of the species in its glaucous colour.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS AUREA, Young's Variety, Mr. Young's Golden Chinese Juniper.

This is a very beautiful and constant variety of the male form of the plant, with all the more prominent portions and exposed parts suffused with a rich golden colour. It is not what is strictly called variegated, but self-coloured, and retains its rich tint through the winter as well as the summer, and is one of the very finest golden conifers at present in cultivation.

It originated in a sport, of the male form, of the Chinese Juniper, in the nursery of Mr. Maurice Young, at Milford, in Surrey.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS LEEANA, Hort., Lee's Chinese Juniper. Syn. Juniperus Leeana, Hort.

This is an upright and densely-branched variety, of the male form, which has the leaves mostly open, all over the plant, and about half an inch long.

It was raised in the Hammersmith nursery.

The JUNIPERUS SHEPPARDH, *Hort.*, is the same as Juniperus sphæriea glauca, Fortune, and the Juniperus venusta, of some collections, is the same as Juniperus Occidentalis, Hooker.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURREUS DEPRESSA, J. Scott, the Depressed Liboeedrus.

This is a distinct dwarf variety, very dense, compact, and globular in form, and which grows as wide as it does high.

It originated in Mr. Scott's nursery, at Merriott, in Somersetshire, and where the original plant, after being planted ten years, has formed a globular head not more than three feet in diameter, and the same in height.

PICEA PINSAPO GLAUCA, Hort, the Glaucous Pinsapo Fir.

This is a very handsome variety, with the leaves, equal in length and thickly placed at right angles round the shoots. The leaves are very rigid, half an inch long, blunt-pointed, somewhat rounded, and quite glaucous on the upper surface, and with two conspicuous glaucous white bands beneath, separated by the mid-rib, which is, as well as the margins, of a bright-green colour.

It is a very fine variety on account of its silvery appearance, and is in the nurseries of Mr. Smith, of Worcester, and Mr. Scott, at Merriott, in Somersetshire.

PINUS STROBUS COMPACTA, Hort., the Compact or Bushy Weymonth Pine.

This variety forms a dense, compact, round-headed bush, from four to six feet high, and is very distinct from the *Strobus nana*, with which it is sometimes confounded in the Nurseries.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA GRACILIS, *Hort.*, the Slender, Threadbranched Japan Cypress.

This variety differs from the original form, in being much slenderer in all its parts, and of a much brighter green colour. It produces numerous long, slender, drooping shoots, which are frequently from five to six inches in length, before they produce any branchlets, and the branchlets, which are mostly produced in tufts near the ends of the branches, have quite a tasselled appearance.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA ALBA SPICA, Barron, the White Speckled, Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress.

This variety is similar in general character to the ordinary form of the species, but rather more compact in habit. The young shoots are pure white when first they appear in the spring, and remain so for about three months, when they gradually change, and finally become green.

A nice, distinct variety.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA GRACILIS AUREA, Veitch, the Slender Golden Japan Cypress.

This is a fine free-growing kind, very similar in habit to the ordinary form of the species, but with the lower parts of the lateral branchlets and lesser spray on the upper surface of the branches of a light yellow colour, and the tips bright green.

It is a very striking variety, particularly in the spring and summer-time, and was raised in the nursery of Messrs. Veitch and Sons, at Coombe Wood, in Surrey.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA AUREA, Veitch, the Dwarf Golden Japan Cypress.

This kind forms a dwarf dense bush, with numerous small, spreading, thickly-placed, flat variegated branchlets. It is one of the finest and most constant of the light-yellow variegated varieties, and was introduced from Japan by the late Mr. John Gould Veitch.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA ERECTA, *Hort.*, the Erect, Pea-fruited Japan Cypress.

Syn. Retinospora strieta, Hort.

This is a compact, free-growing variety, of upright habit, and foliage of a pale green colour.

A nice, distinct variety.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA GRACILIS, Hort., the Slender, Pea-fruited Japan Cypress.

This variety very much resembles the ordinary form of the species, but differs in having the branchlets and smaller spray much slenderer, and of a brighter green colour.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA NANA AUREA, Hort., the Dwarf Golden, Pea-fruited Japan Cypress.

This kind forms a dense, little, miniature bush, with a bluishgrey aspect, and a portion of the lesser branchlets of a pale yellow colour. It is a singular little plant, of slow growth, with the green branchlets on the under side quite glaucous.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA ALBA VARIEGATA, Hort., the White Variegated Plume Japan Cypress.

This is a charming variety, with bluish-gray foliage, distinctly and beautifully variegated with clear white spots, which gives the plant the appearance of being covered with small snow-flakes throughout the year.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA PUMILA, Hort., the Little Golden Plume Japan Cypress.

This is a very neat, dwarf variety, which differs principally from the plumosa aurea, in being very much dwarfer and smaller in all its parts.

It is an elegant little plant, with all the ends of the young growth of a beautiful golden colour, during the spring and summer months.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA PLAVESCENS, Cripps, the Yellowish Plume Japan Cypress.

This is a nice pale form of the plumosa aurea, with the ends of the young shoots of a greenish-yellow colour.

RETINOSPORA TETRAGONA, Barron, the Square-branchletted Japan Cypress.

Syn. Chamaeyparis thujæformis, R. Smith.

This kind forms a dwarf, compact, slow-growing shrub, of a remarkably bright-green colour; the secondary branchlets and small spray are short, crowded, four-sided, and of a very bright green; the leaves are ovate, a little pointed, closely and regularly imbricated, in four rows, and of a beautiful bright glossy green colour.

A very distinct kind, recently obtained from Japan by Mr. Barron, of the Elvaston Nursery, and Mr. R. Smith, of Worcester, and of which Mr. Barron has a nice variegated form, with a portion of the lesser branchlets of a rich golden colour.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS LAWSONIANA, Hort., Lawson's Californian Redwood.

This is a distinct variety, with much shorter and stouter leaves, and a more rigid habit of growth than the original species.

It originated in Messrs. Lawson's nursery, at Edinburgh.

TAXUS BACCATA ELVASTONENSIS, Barron, the Golden Elvaston Yew.

This is a distinct variety, with the leaves on the younger parts of the plant of a bright orange colour. It is not a variegated form, but a self-coloured one, and by far the most brilliant of any of the golden varieties in the winter time. It originated at Elvaston Castle, in Derbyshire.

TAXUS BACCATA VARIEGATA BARRONI, Barron, Mr. Barron's Variegated Yew.

This is a female variety, raised at Elvaston Castle from a seed of the old golden yew. It is very symmetrical in habit, forming a perfect pyramid, and is of much freer growth and brighter in colour than the parent plant, and, being a fruitbearing variety, is very desirable.

TAXUS CANADENSIS VARIEGATA, Hort., the Variegated Canadian Yew.

This variety has all the leaves at the ends of the young shoots, of a whitish colour, and those lower down more or less margined with white; but when the leaves are fully matured, they assume the usual dull green of the speeies.

THUJA GIGANTEA ATROVIRENS, Hort., the Dark Green Giant Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Lobbii atrovirens, R. Smith.

This is a fine robust variety, of a very dark, glossy, green

colour, with spreading branches, and open, broad, flat, branchlets.

A fine distinct variety.

THUJA GIGANTEA PUMILA, Hort., the Smaller Giant Arbor-Vitæ.

Syn. Thuja Lobbii pumila, R. Smith.

This variety is more diffuse in its habit than the species, and much smaller in all its parts; the branchlets also are much closer set along the branches, and of a brighter green.

A nice distinct variety.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ALBA, Maswell, the Queen Victoria, American Arbor-Vita.

This is a pretty variety, with the tips of the young branchlets of a silvery-white colour in the spring and early part of summer.

It is an American production.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS AUREA, Maxwell, the George Peabody, American Arbor-Vitae.

This is a very nice, bright, golden, self-coloured variety, recently introduced from the nursery of Messis. Maxwell of Geneva, New York.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GRACILIS, Jno. Scott.

This is a tall, loose-growing variety, with long, slender branches, which droop regularly on all sides, the branchlets are open, rather thinly placed, and furnished with longish, slender bright-green laterals.

A nice distinct kind which originated in Mr. Scott's nursery, at Merriott.

The THUJA PLICATA PENDULA of the nurseries, is the same as Thuja Occidentalis pendula.

ERRATA.

Page

4 for Alcocsciana, read Alcoquiana. 11 and 27 for Jessoensis, read Jezoensis. ,,

15 line 5 from the top, for beak, read back. ,,

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18 in e 's from the top, for beak, read back. 18 ,, 9 ,, ,, for excluia, read cœrulea. 103 ,, 13 ,, ,, for Arthrotaxus, read Arthrotaxis. 113 ,, 18 ,, ,, for dusky, read wide. 137 top line for oblongata, read oblonga. 183 line 24 from the top, for adpressed, read placed. ,,

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SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

GENERA are indicated by Capitals, SPECIES by small Roman type, SYNONYMS by Italics. The names appended either to Genera or Species denote the authorities for them ; and where the word Hort. occurs as an authority, it signifies that the name is one conventionally adopted by Horticulturists.

I LOK	
ABIES, Linnaus 1	ABIES.
Ajunensis, Lindley 18	Canadensis, taxifolia, Go
alba, Miller 2 9	don
alba, Michaux 3	camlicans, Fischer
" argentea, Hort 4	Carpatica, Hort.
., echinoformis, Hert 4	ce lroides, Griffith
" glauca, Plumbly 4	Cedrus, Poiret
" minima, Knight 4	Cephalor i 7, Loudon
" nana, London 1	" Arcalice, Henk
2. prostrata, Hort 1	Parna sice Her
Albertiana, Murray 2)	Chilrowersis, Hort
Alcoquiana, Veitch 4	Cilirica, C. rriere
amabilis, Lindley 213	Claubrasilian , Loudon.
Apollinis, Link 197	corulea, Loddiges
Araraqi, Louden	Columbaria, Desfont
Araucana, Poiret	communis. Hort.
Arctica, Cunningham 17	" per lula, Bo ti
argenten, De Chambr :09	commutata, Purlat
Atlantica, Lindley	concolor, Lindley
Lieborensis, Cosson	curvifolia, Booth
balsamea, Miller 200	Dammora, Poiret
" Frus ri, Spach. 205	deciduo, Wallich
" longifolia, End-	d nsa, Gritlith
licher 201	denticulata. Poiret
. prostrata, Knicht 206	De Liri, Lindley
" varie lata, Hort. 201	dir if at, Hort.
balsamifero, Michaux 200 1	Dot lasii L dl j
bifida, Siebold 201	" breakracte ita
brachyphylla, Maximo 201	" Autoine
bracteata, Hooker 202	" fa ti rinta, K in
Bridgesii, Kellogg 29	: Maicana, He
Brunoniana, Lindley 21	weg
Californi a, Don 24	» pendula, Parlo
Canadensis, Michone 22	tor
n abla spice,	" St irii, Hort
Barrow 421	" St. udishiana,
" gracilis, Was-	(Sor 1 1
terer	" taxifolia, Lou
» microphylla,	den
Hort 20	Drummondii, Hort
» Milferdensis,	dumosa, Loudon
Young	elegans, Smith
n naue, Knight 23	Engelmannii, Parry

SI JAS

29 .. 208 -6 21 65 .. 203 .. 197 k 197

> 211 7 18

> > G

216

> 27 27

21

r-

INDEX:

		•		
BIES.		PAGE	ABIES.	PAGE
exeels	D.C	6		20.4
	attenuata, Hort	11	homolepis, Siebold	204
33		8	Hookeriana, Murray	30
23	brevifolia, Cripps.	0	Hudsonia, Bose.	
33	Clanbrasiliana,	-	inverta, R. Smith	
	Loudon	7	Jezoensis, Siebold	11
32	conica, Keteleer	11	Jezoensis, Lindley	27
>>	Cranstoni, Hort	10	Kampferi, Lindley	360
>>	denudata, <i>Hort</i>	8	Kamtschatica, Ruprecht .	172
32	dumosa, Hort	8	Khutrow, Loudon	19
93	elegans, Loudon	8	lasiocarpa, Lindley	213
22	eremita, Knight	8	lanceolata, Desfont	77
93	Finedonensis, Paul	9	Larix, Lamarek	169 -
33	foliis variegatis,		Ledebourii, Ruprecht	173 -
	Loudon	11	leioclada, Steven	208
>>	gigantea, Hort	10°	Lemoniana, Booth	10
>>	Gregoryana, Paul.	9		203
22	horizontalis, Hort.	10	Mariana, Miller	13
"	inverta, R. Smith .	9	Maximowiezii, Newmann.	33
22	monstrosa, Loudon	10	Menziesii, Loudon	12
22	mueronata, Loudon	10	" erispa, Antoine	13
>>	nigra, Loudon	10	Mertensiana, Lindley	29
>>	pendula, Loudon	10		211
	pygmæa, Loudon.	7	microcarpa, Lindley	175
22	pyramidalis, Hort.	10	microphylla, Hort.	11
32	strieta, Loudon	ii	microsperma, Lindley	ii -
33	tenuifolia, Loudon	ii	miniata, Knight	8
>>	virgata, Jaeques	8	minima, Hort.	7
22	variegata, Loudon.	n		200
Finedo	nensis, Hort	9	minuta, Hort.	
firma		204		7 204
			Morinda, Hort	
		72	mucronata, Rauch	19
	ei, <i>Lindley</i>	27	mucronata, Rafinosono	10
		205	mucronata, Rafinesque	24
		206	" palustris. Ra-	0-
, , n		206	finesque	25
gigante	a, Smith	10	nana, Hort.	7
		213	nigra, Engelmann	5
	Mæneh	3	nigra, Michaux	13
		13	" var. rubra, Miehaux	17
		68	" fastigiata, Hort	14
		17	"_ pumila, Knight	14
gracilis		30		207
22 20	4 0/ 7	11		219
	, Lindley 2	17	nodosa, Japanese 1	
	ana, Low	9	Nordmanniana, Link 2	08
Gregory	n, Hort	9	Numidica, De Lannoy 2	20
Griffithi	ana, Lindley 1	71	obliquata, Rafinesque	24
Hanbur	yana, Hort 32, 4	21		14
heteroph	ylla, Rafinesque	29	Orientalis, Poiret	15
hirtella,	Lindley 21	12	Panachaica, Heldreich 19	
Hispani	ca, De Chambr- 22	24	Pattoniana, Jeffrey 30, 45	21
holophul	la, Maximo 20	06	pectinata, D. C 20)9
4				

A

INDEX.

	PAGE
BIES.	
pectinata Apollinis, End-	
licher	197
" leioclada, Link.	208
, prostrata, Hort. :	211
, pyramidalis,	
	210
" stricta, Carrière 2	211
Peloponnesiaca, German	
Gardens	97
pendula, Lindley 1	77
pendula, Griffith	19
Picea, Miller	G
	09
	08
	21
" alba, Hort 2	1-1
Plschery Loution 9	ii
	0.0
Pinsano, Boissier.	24
" Bahorensis, Car-	
• •	20
	25
	16
munila. Hort	7
, Gamidalis Hort	io I
punila, Hort	
rière 21	,
Regina Amali v. Heldreich 19	
Rines Hant .	
religiosa, Lindley 21	
religiosa, Lindley	
" Artica, Hort 1	
" Californica, Hort 1	
" Californica, Hort. 1 " carulea, Loud n . 1	
" rolacia london 1	
rugosa. Hort.	
Schrenkruna, Lindlen IV	
Mounca, Ledebour 55	
A COLPACA PIECHAR	
alba, Fischer 21 Sitchusis, Lindley 1:	1
Sitcheusis, Lindley 1:	
Difficulting for telepit	
Sheeranilis Simol	
sprintlose, Griffith	
A TO DETECT UNIT. I DESTINATE TIL	
arritona, Drummond	
(arright delifer	
111 CATENIA I BUD BUDDE	
Thunbergii, Lawson 214 Thunbergii, Lambert 16 Tlapalcatuda, Roezl 213 Torano, Si bala	1
Thapalcatuda, Roezi 213	-1
Torano, Si bold 16	11
10	1 -1

	ABIES.	1 40
	Tsuga, Siebold 3.	0 .10
7	nana, Siebald	-, -1
8	Veitchii, Lindley	· 3:
ī	riminalis, Alstræmer	. 226
	mulaamo Poinet	• 10
)	vulgaris, Poiret	. 209
í	Webbiana, Lindley	. 220
	affini', Hort	. 222
	Williamsonii, Newberry	. 30
	Wittmanniana, Hartwess ACTINOSTROBUS, Miquel.	. 15
1	ACTINOSTROBUS, Miquel.	33
	., acummata, Parlator	e_{-34}
;	Ay this Australis, Salisbury .	34
	Ay this Australis, Salisbury	105
;	" Dammara, Richard " lor o thifolia, Salisbury	111
	" lor o thifolig Salishury	111
	Alenia sp. Col nso	101
	Altingia Cuaninghami, Don	101
	er elsa, Loudon	41
	And proceeding as related to	45
	Am ricanus giganteus, H. Art.	415
	ARAUCARIA, Jussim	35
	Bidwilli, Hooker	- 36
	Brasiliensis, Richard	37
	., gracilis, Carriere .	38
	Ridolfiana, Suri	35
	- Savis na, Parlat me	39
	Chilen's, Mirbel	33
	colimians, Hooker	49
	Cookii, R. Brown	43
	Cunninghami, Aiton	41
	" glanca, Aiton	45
	longifolia Ant une	45
	Domb vi. Richard	30
	el gars, Knight	
	excelsa, R. Brown	33
	speciosi sima. Hort.	4.2
	Paris	4.2.1
	Tarianata Hand	
	"variegata, Hort	46
	analia Van II and	45
	gravilis, Van Houtte	38
	unbricata, Paror	39
	, variegata, Hort.	42
	intermedia. Vicillard	13
	innernatile, HOTE	77
	Landleya.u. Van Houtte .	35
	Rebbiang, Italian Gardens	38
		35
	Rulei, Mueller	12
	Saviana, Parlatore	3:7
	subulata, Vieillar.	3
1-	RBOR VIT F 600 THILLA	
.1	recenthos drupacea, Antoine. 13 RTHROTAXIS, Don 4	2
1-	RTHROTAXIS, Dun	0
	and a second of the second of	0

INDEX.

BIO

CA

PAGE

ARTHROTAXIS.	
Alpina, Van Houtte	48
araucarioides, Brongniart cupressoides, Don	103
cupressoides, Don	47
Doniana. Maule	48
Donniana, Parker	48
Donniana, Parker Gunniana, Hooker	47
imbricata, Maule laxifolia, Hooker	47
laxifolia, Hooker	48
selaginoides, Don	48
tetragona, Hooker	184
Belis jaculifolia, Salisbury	77
" lanceolata, Sweet	77
BIOTA, Don	49
Coræana, Siebold	53
excelsa, Hort.	55
Fortunei, Hort.	54
frencloides, Belgian Gardens	52
funiculata, Hort	52
gracilifolia, Knight	52
Japonica, Sicbold	53
Japonica laxa, Scott	422
macrocarpa, Hort	422
Meldensis, Lawson	57
Nepalensis, Endlicher	52
Orientalis, Don	- 50
", argentca, Hort.	51
" arthrotaxoides,	
" II ort	51
" Ascotensis, Hort.	422
" aurca, Hort	50
,, ,, nana, Hort.	51
" compacta, Hort.	53
", elegantissima,	
Rellissen	53
,, excelsa, Hort	55
" falcata, Lindley.	54
" funiculata, Hort.	. 52
" glauca, Pince	52
., gracilis, Carrier	e 52
, incurvata, Knigh	t 53
., macrocarpa, Hort	.422
monstrosa. Car-	
<i>nana</i> , Carrière Pekinensis, Gor-	-52
" nana, Carrière	-53
, Pekinensis, Gor-	
don	-54
pendala, Parla-	
tore	55
, pyramidalis, Enc	l-
licher	-55
" scmper-aurescen	lS,
Lemoine	422

07.081	PAUS
BIOTA.	
Orientalis Sieboldii, End-	
licher	53
,, stricta, Loudon.	55
" Tatarica, End-	
licher	409
trionaularie	
" flort	55
,, variegata, End-	00
	5.1
licher	51
" " " aurea,	~ 1
Carrière	51
pendula, Endlicher	55
prostrata, Hort	401
pyramidalis, Carrière	409
, pumila, Carrière	50
Tatarica, Loudon	409
" Warcana, Hort	409
Wareana, Hort.	409
Zuccariniana, Hort.	
CATT PDIS Postoret	422
CALLITRIS, Ventenat arborea, Schrader	57
arborea, Schrader	418
arenosa, Sweet	117
articulata, Pinct-Woburn. Australis, Hooker	117
Anstralis, Hooker	117
calcarata, R. Brown	117
Capensis, Schrader	417
cupressiformis, Ventenat .	117
cupressoides, Schrader	417
Fothergilli, Loudon	119
fruticosa, R. Brown	110
glaver P Providentia	119
glauca, R. Brown 120- Gunnii, Hooker Hugelii, Knight	-123
<i>Gunni</i> , Hooker	120
Hugein, Kinght	. 121
macrostachya, Hort	. 120
oblonga, Richard	. 120
Preissii, Miquel	. 123
propinqua, R. Brown pyramidalis, Sweet	. 123
myramidalis, Sweet	. 123
ouadrivalvis, Ventenat	. 58
rhomboidea, R. Brown robusta, R. Brown	. 117
rohnsty, B. Brown	. 123
stricta, Schrader	. 417
tuberculata P. Proven	.125
tuberculata, R. Brown verrucosa, Cunningham	120
verracosa, Cummignam	. 125
Caryotarns nucifera, Zucea	-
rini grandis, Hort	. 411
grandis, Hort.	. 70
CEDRUS, Link	. 59
Africana, Gordon argentea, Loudon Atlantica, Manetti Dcodara, Loudon	. 60
argentea, Loudon	. 60
Atlantica, Manetti	. 60
Dcodara, Loudon	. 61

A	2	G	
4	Ο	U	

CEDRUS.	
Deodora alba spica, Hort.	423
crassifolia, Hort	64
erectra, Cripps	65
" gigantea, Knight " robu ta. Hort	64
" robu ta. Hort	64
, tenuifolia, Knight	64
, verti illata glauca,	
Cripps	65
, viridis. Hart	64
elegans, Knight	60
Hispanica, Tournefort Indica, De Chambr	153
Indica, De Chambr	61
Libani, Barrelier	65
" argentea, Loud m	66
, gla co. Hort	66
" nana. Lo don	66
., pendula. K ight	66
Orientalis fatidissimo.	
Tournefort	143
Phænicea. Rencalm	- 65
CEPHALOTAXUS, Si bold	66
adpressa, Hort.	357
brevifolia, Hort.	357
adpressa, Hort brevifolia, Hort coriacea, Knight	67
Arno and Article	67
filiornis, Knight Fortunei, Hook r , jæmina, Carrière	63
Fortunei, Hook r	68
" jæmina, Carrière	67
., may, riort.	68
" , endala, Carrière	65
grandis, Hort	-70
Koraiana, Hort.	335
pedunculata, Niebold	6.)
taving Stabold	357
umbraeulifera, Siebold CHAMÆCYPARIS, Speich	70
CHAMZECY PARIS, Sprick	- 70
Andelyensis, Hort	365
atrovirens, Hort	- 72
Boursieni, Carrière	85
Boursierii, Decaisne ericoid s. Carrière	163
Pricoul's, Carrière	363
accus at the prt	364
	94
Keicensis, Hort	72
Lawsoniana, Parlatore Nutkarnsis, Spach	40
oldreg Fall	94
ootiasa, Lhancher	367
pisifera, Endlicher	362
sphæroidea, Spach "atrovirens, Knight "aurea, Hort. "glauca, Endlicher	71
" attovirens, hinght	72
allena Lord.	423
" grauca, Isnellicher	72

CHAMÆCYPARIS.	LACE
sphæroidea nana, Endlichen	. 72
" variegata, Endliche	
squarrosa, Endlicher	371
" leptoclada, Endlicher	365
vari i da. Endlicher	372
thuierformis, R. Smith	429
thurifera, Endlicher	100
Chamepere obt se, Zuccarini	367
COLUMBEA, Salisbury	35
quadrijaria, Salisbury	- 39
Colymb (, Sali-bury	36
Biluilli, Carrière	- 36
Bi luilli, Carrière angustifoli 1, Bertoloni	37
Brasili nsis, Carrière37-	-38
imbricate, Carrière	- 39
exc les, Sprengel	-45
Condylocurpus sempervirens,	
Salisbury CRYPTOMERIA, Don	379
CRYPTOMERIA, Don	73
elegans, Veitch	- 73
gracilis, Hort.	73
Japonica, Don	71
" araucarioides, Hort.	
" elegans, Hort	73
" clongala, Regel	73
" Lobbii. Hort	- 76
" nana, Fortune	76
" py/mara, Loudon	76
" spirali, Hort.	423
", varie ata, Hort	- 76
vera. Siebold	423
, viridis, Hort	76
nana, Lindley	$\frac{76}{76}$
viridis, Hort. CUNNINGHAMIA, R.	10
Brown	76
Broun	47
lanceolata Van Houtte	77
selaginoid . Zuccarini	19
Sinensis, R. Brown	77
glanca, Hot	77
CUPRESSUS, Tournefort	78
Aforeand Miller	418
Americana, Cate by	352
Americana, Trantvetter	94
Americana, Cate by Americana, Cate by Americana, Trantvetter Arbor-Vita, Tarz-Tozz aromatica, Van Houtte attennata, Gordon	403
aromatica, Van Houtte	82
attennata, Gordon	- 79
Australis, Persoon Australis, Low baccijormis, Willdenow bacciformis, Knight	119
Australis, Low	102
bacciformis, Willdenow	164
bacciformis, Knight	163

438

C

INDEX.

CUL

UPRESSUS.	PAGE
Balfouriana, Lemoine bambusacea, Ototanzan	-79
bambusacea, Olotanzan	188
Benthami, Endlicher	80
Benthami, Endlicher Bourgeauii, Hort	79
Californica Hort	82
Cashmeriana, Royle	97
cernua, Hort	- 80
Cashmeriana, Royle cernua, Hort. Cheusanensis, Pluknet	74
Chilensis, Gillies	180
columnaris, Forster	43
Corneyana, Anight	80
Coulteri, Forbes	-84
Coulteri, Forbes disticha, Linnæus	382
., nutans, Aiton	385
" patens, Aiton	382
" natans, Aiton … " patens, Aiton … Doniana, Hort	102
elegans, Low	84
ericoides, Hort	363
ericoides, Hort excelsa, Scott	82
expansa. Audibert	96
fastigiata, D. C.	95
expansa, Audibert fastigiata, D. C , horizontalis, D. C. , thujæfolia, Hort	96
thujæfolia. Hort	97
" variegala, Hort	97
" variegata, Hort filiformis, Hort	55
jæmina, Cæsalpina	95
Fothergilli, Pinet-Woburn	119
funcbris, Endlicher	82
glauca, Lamarek	89
,, tristis, Carrière	89
" tristis, Carrière … " pendula, Hort	89
glandulosa, Hooker	-90
Goensis, Hort.	89
Goveniana, Gordon	-83
"glaucescens, Hort.	424
gracilis, Hort	80
Hartwegii, Carrière	-91
horizontalis, Duhamel	-96
horizontatis, Duhamel imbricata, Nuttall	383
Japonica, Thunberg	74
Japonica, Thunberg juniperoides, Linnæus	418
Kewensis, Hort	82
Knightiana, Perry	84
", variegata, Hort.	85
Lambertiana, Gordon	91
" fastigiata, Carrière	e 91
Lawsomana, Murray	85
" aromatica, Hort	88
" alba spica, Hort. 87,	424
" alba spica nana,	10.1
" Hort	424
" alba variegata,	87
Lawson	01

PRESSUS.	A AULA
awsoniana, argentea, Hort.	87
" aurca, Waterer	87
" cerulea, Hort	424
" elegantissima, Bar-	
<i>ron</i>	424
" erecta, Hort	87
" creeta, viridis, A.	
Waterer	425
"fragrans, Standish	- 88
" glawa nana, Hort	. 88
, gracilis, Hort	- 88
" lutea, Rollisson	- 88
", ", flaveseens,	
Cripps	- 88
" minima, Hort	- 89
,, nana, Hort	88
" pendula alba, Paul	. 89
" pumila, Hort	88
" pygmæa, Hort	89
" pyramidalis, Hort.	87
., stricta, Hort	87
", viridis, Hort	87
Libani glauca, Knight	- 89
Lindleyi, Klotsch	84
Lindleyi, Klotsch	
gata, Hort	85
Lusitanica, Miller	- 89
" elegans, Rinz … " patula, Tourne-	- 89
" patula, Tourne-	
fort	- 89
" pendula, Hort	- 89
" variegata, Lawson	- 90
Mac-Nabiana, Murray	90
macrocarpa, Hartweg	91
" jastigiata, Knight	91
Crippsi, Hort	93
flagelliformis	
Cripps	-93
" variegata, Hort	- 93
Cripps , variegata, Hort macrostachya, Hort	120
manesuca. Anight	100
mas, Cæsalpin nana, Hort "Mariana,. Plukn	96
nana, Hort	73
Mariana., Plukn	71
Nepalensis, Loudon	97
nivea, Lobb	79
nucifera, Hort	126
Nutkaousis Hooker	94
, argentea, Hort.	- 95
" aurea variegata,	
Young	425
, compacta, Hort	425
"glauca, Hort	426
., 0	

UPRESSUS.	
Nutkaensis variegata. Hor	t. 95
Noatkatensis, Lambert	94
Orientalis, Hort	- 96
patula, Persoon	55
pendula, Thunberg	55
pendula, Hort	- 82
pendula, Heritier	89
pendula, Griffith	- 97
pendula, Staunton	- 51
pendulata, Hort	55
pyramidalis, Tozzett Reinwardtii, Hort	95
Reinwardtii, Hort	91
religiosa nana, Hort	100
Roylei, Carrière	102
Sabinoides, Humboldt	161
Schomburgkii, Van Houtte	100
sempervirens, Linnaus	- 95
" horizontalis, Miller	r 96
" Indica, E. I. Cmpy.	105
" monstrosa. Hort " thujufolia, Carrier	.97
, Uniferfolia, Carrier	e 97
variegata, Knight	- 97
Sinensis, Lee	- 59
Sin nsis, Hort	126
"glanca, Van Houtta "pendala, Hort	- 89
m pendal t. Hort	59
Skin cerii, Hort.	52
spharoi lea pendula, Hort.	72
" Kewensis, Knight	72
squarrosa. Lawson	371
stricta, Miller	95
Tchugalskoyæ, Hort	.91
letragona, Hort.	100
Thuja, Targ-Tozz	50
thuja formis, Parker	97
thujo oides, Low	97
thumford Bonthom	100
thurifera, Bentham	80
, elegans, Hort , Knightiana, Gordor	84
through Paron	1.84 180
thyoides, Pavon	71
" atrovirens, Lawson	72
" Kewensis, Hort	72
mana Lundan	72
, variegata, Loudon	72
torulosa, Don	97
., elegans. Hort.	100
majortian IL of	100
, nana, Hort	100
veluinen Knight	100
" viridis, hort	100
,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

C

CUPRESSUS.	FAGE.
Tournejortii, Audibert	95
Uhdeana, Gordon	100
variegata, Hort.	72
Virginiana, Plukenet	382
Tradescanti,	002
Ray	382
Whitleyana, Hort.	102
DACRYDIUM, Solander	103
araucarioides, Brongniart	103
arthrotaxoides, Carrière	103
Beccarii, Parlotore	103
Colensoi, Hooker	104
cupressinuin, Solander	104
di ticham, Don	355
elatum, Wallich	105
" compactum, Carrière	359
" tenuifolium, Carrière	359
excelsum, Don	357
terrugineum, Van Houtte	357
jerrugineum, Van Houtte Franklinii, Hooker	106
	184
Huonense, Cunningham	106
Huonense, Cunningham Junghuhnii, Miquel	105
Kirkii, Mueller	107
laxifolium, Hooker	107
Lobbii, Hort	104
Mai, Cunningham	354
Mai, Cunningham Mayi, Van Houtte	354
plumosum, Dou	182
spicatum, Hort	350
taxitolium, Banks	354
taxoides, Bronaniart	107
tenuifolium, Parlatore tetragonum, Parlatore	359
tetragonum, Parlatore	184
thurordes, Solander	357
ustum, Vieillard	358
Vuillardii, Parlatore	359
DAMMARA, Rumphius	108
alba, Rumphius	111
alba, Makoy	112
Australis, Lambert	108
Conce Low	109
brevijolia, Hort.	109
Bidwillin, Hort.	113
Brownii, Hort	113
hypoleuca, Hort	109
longifolia, Lindley	113
loranthifolia. Spach	111
macrophylla, Lindley	110
MOOTH, Lindley	110
obtusa, Lindley	110
ovata, Moore	112

INDEX.

FI

G

J

.

....

DAMMARA.	
Orientalis, Lambert 1	11
,, alba, Knight 1	12
", palleus, Carrière 1	12
<i>pinnata</i> , Parmentier 1	89
	13
<i>Rumphii</i> , Presl 1	11
Vitiensis, Seemann 1	13
	14
Areheri, J. Hooker 1	14
Dombeya Araucana, Rœuschel	39
Chilsensis, Lamarek	39
excelsa, Lambert	45
EUTACTÁ, Link.	43
Cookii, Carrière Cunninghamii, Link	43
Cunninghamir, Link	44
excelsa, Link	45
minor, Carrière	43
Muelleri, Carrière	42
Pancheri, Carrière	43
Rnlei, Varlot	42
" polymorpha, Carriere	42
Entassa Cunninghamii, Spach	44
heterophylla, Salisbury	$\frac{45}{115}$
	$\frac{115}{115}$
	$\frac{115}{116}$
PROVOSA Howt	117
	117
P. Brown	120
Australis, Endlicher	119
ealearata, Cunningham	117
canescens, Parlatore	iis
eolumellaris, Mueller	118
crassivalvis Miguel	123
crassivalvis, Miquel Drummondii, Parlatore	118
Endlieheri, Parlatore	119
ericoides, Endlieher.	117
ericoides, Endlieher Fontanesii, Mirbel	58
Fothergilli, Endlicher	119
fruticosa, Endlicher	119
glanca, Mirbel 120-	
Gulielmi, Parlatore	119
Gunnii, Endlicher Hugelii, Carrière	120
Hugelii, Carrière	121
Maeleyana, Partatore	121
macrostachya, Knight	120
Moorii, Parlatore	122
Muelleri, Parlatore	122
Parlatorei, Mueller	122
propingua Conningham	123
pyramidalis, Carrière rhomboidea, Endlicher	123
rhomboidea, Endlicher	117

RENELA.	
rigida, Endlicher 1	123 -
robusta, Cunningham 1	23
	124
	124
	124
	124
twignatize Snach	117
	125
variabilis Carrière	120
Ventenatii Mirbol	
Verrugoso Campingham	117
what hildred Timmers	125
intego onoor, Limiteus	374
laciniata, Hort. : LYPTOSTROBUS, Endlicher	375
LYPIOSTROBUS, Endlicher	126
heterophyllus, Endlicher	126
Horsfieldu, Knight	356
Horsfieldii, Knight	385
UNIPERUS, Linnæus	127
alba, Knight	162
Alpina, Loddiges	146
Alpina, Clusius	136
. minor. Booth	136
" minor, Booth " Snecica, Plukenet	136
Andina, Nuttall	162
aquatica, Roxburgh	126
arborescens, Mæneli	
argented Hort	154
argentea, Hort	156
Attice Waldrigh	82
Attica, Heldrieeh	135
bacciformis, Carrière "Knight	164
", Knight	163
Barbadensis, Michaux	155
Linnæus	140
Redfordiana, Knight	155
Bermudiana, Linnœus	-140
Biassolettri, Link brevifolia, Parlatore	135
brevifolia, Parlatore	-130
Californica, Carrière	162
Canadensis, Loddiges	129
Canariensis, Knight	129
canescens, E. I. Company	147
Capensis, Lamarek	418
Caroliniana, Du Boi	155
"Hort. Caucasica, Fiseher	154
Caucasica Fisohor	137
carsia Carrière	167
casia, Carrière	102
Cedrus, Webb	129
" brevifolia, Gordon	130
" Bermuda, Ray	140
cernna, Roxburgh	158
Cerrosianus, Kellogg	167
Chinensis, Roxburgh	330

PACE

PAGE

JUNIPERUS. PAGE JUNIPERUS Chinensis Lunaus..... 158 communis, Wittmanniana, argentea, Hort. 159 aurea, Young... 426 Carrière..... 139 compressa, Rinz 133 conferta, Parlatore 133 densata, R. Smith 159 32 Corneyana, Gor-Corneyana, Hort..... 81 22 don Cunninghami, Hort. 117 cupressijulia, Hort. 150 fæmina, Linnæus 158 Leeana, Hort ... 426 Davurica, Pallas..... 141 mas, Linnaus... 153 Hort..... 129 pro-umbens, Enddealbata, Loudon..... 162 licher 160 Smithii, Loudon 165 " Depressa, Steudel 161 depressa, Booth 129 varicuata, Fortune 159 cinerea, Carrière 151 dimorpha, Roxbur h 15S communis, Linnœus 131 ,, Thunberg 138 diæci i, Makoy 158 drupacea. Lubill 123 Alpina, Wah-lenberg 136 Caucasica, Endlicher 137 elata, Roxburgh 105 compressa, Carelegans, Hort. 150 31 rière 133 elliptica, Van Houtte 135 Cracovia, Lodericoides, Noisette 117 77 liges Hort 363 depressa, Pursh 1:9 excelsa, Biebert 143 fastigiata, Lou-Madden 148 don... ... 133 Lewis 162 hemispharica, glauca, Hort..... 144 22 Parlatore ... 131 morera, Carrière. 162 Hibernica, Lod-• 9 stricta, Rollisson. 144 dig+3 132 variegata, Hort... 144 Hispanica, Lawvera, Hort..... 143 son 133 fust mata, Knight 132 flactida, Schletten 145 Indica, Madden 142 " Alpina, Ray Ulformis, liceves 158 Winter-bottom. 142 na 17. • 9 Darurica, Spach ... 141 22 Madden 142 excelsa, Spach 143 macrocarja, Raccida, Spach 145 Spach..... 135 Montan 1, Aiton 136 Hispanica, Spach ... 153 multicaulis, Spach. 146 nava, Loudon. 136 tamariscifolia, oblonga, Lou-Spach..... 151 don..... 137 Fortunii, Hort..... 165 pendula, Hort. 139 93 fragrans, Knight 162 stricta, Carrière 132 gigantea, Roezl 161 12 Suecica, Louglauca, Willdenow 156 Gossainthanea, Loddiges. 155 gracilis, Endlicher 145 don... 131 Hort. 81

JI

	PAGE
JUNIPERUS.	
hemisphærica, Presl	134
Hermanni, Person Hibernica, Loddiges , compressa, Hort Hispanica, Presl Miller	162
Hiberry Loddigos	132
Artoer meta, Loudiges	1.04
w , compressa, flort	133
Hispanica, Prest	133
", Miller	153
norizonialis, mench	146
Hudsonica, Loddiges	146
incurra, Hamilton	147
interrupta, Wendland	137
isonhullos Kotschy	143
interrupta, Wendland isophyllos, Kotschy Japonica, Carriere	160
"alba, Standish	161
» alba, Stanatsh	
, aurca, Fortune. Lambertiana, Wallich	160
Lambertiana, Wallich	152
Langoldiana, Hort	164
Lasdeliana, Lawson	162
Lasdeliana, Lawson latifolia arborea, Tourne-	
fort	133
fort littoralis, Maximo	133
Lobelii, Gussone	135
Lusitanica, Miller	150
Lycia, Pallas	150
	165
, Linnæus	90
Mac-Nabiana, Lawson	135
macrocarpa, Sibthorp	
major, Bellonius	133
major, Bellonius	
inson	154
inson, bacca-cærulea,Tour-	
nefort maximus, Lobel	-135
maximus, Lobel	135
Mexicana, Schleet	161
minor, Fuchs	131
Deep him	136
"montana, Baumm Monspeliensium, Lobel	137
Willdenou	130
nana, Willdenow	136
" Alpina, Endlicher . " hemisphærica, Car-	190
" nemispharica, Car-	104
rière " <i>montana</i> , Endlicher	134
" montana, Endlicher	129
neaboriensis, Lawson	135
Nepalensis, Rinz	147
oblonga, Loudon	137
" pendula, Loudon	139
oblongata, Gussone	135
Ossidentalis Hooker	162
fragrans, Hort	163
<i>fragrans</i> , Hort <i>Olivieri</i> , Carrière <i>oophora</i> , Kunze	143
combony Kunze	153
oophora, Kunze	140
oppositifolia, Mœnch Oxycedrus, Linnæus	137
Oxycedrus, Linneus	101

INIDEDIIC	PAGE
JNIPERUS.	
Oxycedrus, brevifolia,	1.00
Hochst	130
" echinoformis,	101
Van Houtte	134
" Phænicea, Do-	108
don	137
" Taurica, Hort.	138
" Wittmanniana,	
Hort	139
pachyphlæa, Torrey	164
pendula vera, Hort	139
Perkinsii, Hort	144
Philippsiana, Wallich	105
Phœnicea, Linnœus	164
" Lycia, Loudon.	165
" malacocarpa,	1.05
Endlicher	165
" selerocarpa,	1.0.1
Endlicher	164
plochyderma, Torrey	167
polycarpos, Kotschy	143
procera, Hochst	162
procumbens, Siebold	160
prostrata, Persoon	146
prostrata, Risso Pseudo-Sabina, Fischer	150
rseudo-Sabina, Fischer	145
pyriformis, Lindley	162
pyramidalis, Hort	132
racemosa, Risso	167
recurva, Don, ,, densa, Hort	147
, aensa, Hort	141
recurva nana, Hort	141
Reevesiana, Hort	158
religiosa, Royle	148
repanda, Hort	147
repens, Nuttall rigida, Sieber	146
minida Wellich	105
rigida, Wallich. rigida, Sicbold	152
rigida, Stevola	138
rigida, Noisette	123
rigida, Pavon rufescens, Link.	337
hundred the back	138
" brevifolia, End-	100
licher	130
Sabina, Linnœus	150
" Alpina, Hort	151
" cupressifolia, Aiton	150
", elegans, Booth	151
" excelsa, Antoine	143
", horizontalis, Hort	150
" humilis, Hooker " isophyllos, Antoine.	146 143
. countillos, and other.	140

p	AGE		
JUNIPERUS.	AUL	JUNIPERUS.	PAGE
Calina 77	50	Virginiana pendula, Hort.	150
., pachuphlaa. Antoine I	64	" "fæmina. Hort.	157
" polycorpos, Antoine 1	43	", mas, <i>llort</i>	
" prostrata. Loudon 1.		", ", viridis, Hort.	157
" pumila, Hort 13	50	" pumila, Hort	156
" tamari ifolia, Aiton 18	51	" Schottii, Hort	157
Towrica, Pallas 14	43	" sparsifolia, Hort	155.
, variegata, Lor don 1:	51	., stricta, Hort.	157
vulgaris, Endlicher 1:	5() · ·	" strictu, Hort.	155
Sabinoides, Endlicher 1:	51	" tripartita, R. Smith	157
saratilis, Pallas 13		., vera. Loddiges	154
Schottii, Hort 18	57	" virulis. Hort.	157
Shenn ardii, Hort 4:	26	., nujaris, Carrière	154
Sibirica, Burgsdorff 13	36 1	vulgares, Bauhin	131
sp. nova, Fortune	67	" arbor a, Bauhin	132
spharica, Lindley	55	" fruticosa, Duhamel	131
glauca, Fortun 10 spharocarpa, Antoine 13	36	Truticosa, Cupan	134
		Wallichiana, Hooker	152
All De Company of the second sec		Wallichii, Hort.	159
stricta, Hort 14	1.1	Webbii, Carrière	129
	2.2 2.2	Wilkommii, Antoine	
struthiacra, Kni ht 1.	18	Wittmanniana, Fischer	139
Succira. Miller 13		Ketele ria Fortunei, Carrière	27
" p pramidalis, Manetti 13	3.3	All many 12 3	168
Tanneo, Strangways 13	35		173
Laxifoli., Hooker	19	" brevifolia, Carrière	175
tetragona, Schleet	;6		
tetragona, Manch 16	54		177 175 -
Ost isp rma. Torrey 16	13	A solution of the	173
Thunbergu, Hooker 15	is	Cedrus, Miller	65
thurifera. Linnaus 15	i3	communits. Lawson	001
thurifera, Bonplaud 10	0	Dahurica, Turczan	68
thurijera, Parlatore 15	51		69
tripartita, Hort 15	1	, rossica, Henk	73
turbinata, Gussone 15	3	Luropæa. De C.	69
umbilicata, Grenier	50	alba, Endlicher 1	71
venusta, Hort 144, 42	is l	Dahurica, Loudon 1	68
Virginiana, Linnous 15	0	" Godsallii, Loudon I	70
., alba variegata, Hort. 15	7	" pendula, Loudon 1	70
aurea variegata. Hort. 15	7	., repens, London 1	.70
. Australia, Carrière 15	5 I -	" rubra, Endlicher 1	71
, argenten, Van Houtte 15	6 1	" Sibirica, Loudon 1	73
. Barbadensis, Loudon 15.	5 .	ercelsa, Link	69
, Carolimana, Loddines 15.	5 1	Fraseri, Curtis	10
, Chamberlanni, Hort, 150	6	Gmelini, Ledebour 1 Griffithiana, Hort 1	05
, cinerescens, Hori 15	6 8	Griffithii. Hooker	71
, dunosa, Loddiges 15	6 1	intermedia. Lawson 1	-2
" glauca, Hort 150	6	Japonica, Carrière 1	73
" gracilis, Ilort 15.	5	Kæmpjeri, Fortune 3	60
., humilis, Hort 150	6	Kamtschatica, Carrière 1	7.0
		1	

LARIX.	PAGE
Ledebourii, Ruppr	173
leptolepis, Siebold	$173 \\ 173$
Lyallii, Parlatore	175
microcarpa, Hooker	175
nigra, Hort	177
Nuttallii, Parlatore	176
Occidentalis, Nuttall	176
Orientalis, Tournefort	65
patula, Salisbury	-65
pendula, Salisbury	177
Pseudo-larix, Loddiges	173
pyramidalis, Salisbury	169
rossica, Sabine	173
Sibirica, Ledebour	173
Sikkimensis, Hooker	171
tenuifolia, Salisbury	-175
vulgaris, Fischer	169
Laurus julifera, Kæmpfer	188
Leichardtia Macleana, Shep- herd	าอา
herd LEPIDOTHAMNUS, Phi-	121
linni	178
lippi Fonkı, Philippi	175
LIBOCEDRUS, Endlicher	179
Chilensis, Endlicher	180
viridis, Hort Craigiana, Low Doniana, Endlicher decurreus, Torrey	181
Doniana, Éndlicher	182
decurrens, Torrey	181
s ucpressa. Acoue	420
excelsa, Hort.	181
gigantea, Low	181
gigantea glauca, Lawson tetragona, Endlicher	181
tetragona, Endlicher	183
Lignum emanum, Rum-	040
phius	346
Lycopodium arboreum,	105
Jungh	$-105\\-340$
Maki-fatens, Kampfer MICROCACHRYS, Hooker	184
tetragona, J. Hooker	184
tetragona femina. J.	101
tetragona fæmina, J. Hooker	192
tetragona, Archer Micropeuce Sieboldii, Spach Myrica Nagi, Thunberg	114
Microneucc Sieboldii, Spach	32
Myrica Nagi, Thunberg	188
NAGEIA, Gærtner	185
Beccarii, Gordon Blumei, Gordon	186
Blumei, Gordon	186
cuspidata. Gordon	187
mandifolia. Gordon	187
Japonica, Gærtner	188

TACITATA	FAGE
NAGEIA.	
Japonica, variegata, Gordon	189
latifolia, Gordon	189
latifolia, Gordon minor, Carrière	190
ovata, Gordon	190
" variegata, Gordon	191
Octoclinis Macleyana, Mueller	121
Packhound Hill	
Backhousii, Hill Pachylepis Commersonii,	121
Cachylepis Commersonii,	
Brougn	417
cupressoides, Brongn juniperoides, Brongn	417
juniperoides, Brongu	418
Parolinia juniperoides, End-	
Parolinia juniperoides, End- licher	418
Pence balsamea, Richard	200
PHEROSPHÆRA, Archer	192
Hookeriana, Archer	192
PHYLLOCLADUS, Richard	
Alpine Harber	193
Alpina, Hooker asplenifolia, Hooker	193
asplenijolia, Hooker	194
Billardierii, Mirbel	194
glauca, Carrière	195
hypophylla, Hooker	193
rhomboidalis, Richard	194
trichomanoides, Don	195
" Alpina, Parlatore	193
, Alpha, Lanatore	
"glauca, Parlatore	195
EICEA, Doll	196
PICEA, Don Ajanensis, Fischer alba, Link , cchinoformis, Carrière	18
alba, Link	3
" echinoformis, Carrière	e 4 4
" nana, Link	
Alcockiana, Carrière	4
amabilis, Lobb	219
" Loudon	213
" magnifica, Hort	219
" robusta, Hort	219
Apollinis, Rauch	197
balsamea, Loudon " longifolia, Loudon	200
" longitolia, Loudon	201
" prostrata, Knight	206
,, variegata, hnight	201
braehyphylla, Gordon	201
braeteata, Loudon	202
Brunoniana, Spach	21
Californica, Carrière	30
Canadensis, Link.	22
Cephalonica, Loudon	203
Anollinia (landar	107
Apollinis, Gordon	197
Cilicica, Rauch cinerca, Baumann	214
cinerca, Baumann	211
cœrulea, Link	15
carulea, Link concolor, Gordon	216

PICEA.	PICEA
Douglasii, Link	pectinata tortuosa, Booth. 211
Engelmannii, Engelmann 5	
exrelsa, Link	", variegata, Hort 211 Pichta, Loudon
" conica, Carrière 11	" alba, Hort 214
" denudata. Carrière 8	" longifolia, Hort 214
, eremita, Carrière S	Pindrow, Loudon 222
" pyramidalis, Carrière 10	" variegata, Hort 224
firma, Siebold 204	Pinsapo, Loudon 224
Fortunei, Murray 27	" glauca, Hort 427
Fraseri, Loudon 205	" variegata, Hort. 225
"glauca, Wm. Paul 206	polita, Carrière 16
" Hudsonia, Loudon 206	pyramidalis, Hort 210
" Hudsoniea, Knight 206	religiosa, Loudon 212
grandis, Loudon 216	"glaucescens, Gordon 213
grandis, Lobb 218	Rinzi, Hort 214
Herbertiana, Madden 222	rubra, Link 17
hirtella, Loudon 212	Schrenkiana, Fischer 18
holophylla, Gordon 206	Sibirica, Hort 221
Hudsonica, Hort	" alba, Hort 214
Jezoensis, Carrière 11	Sitchensis, Carrière 12
" Carrière 27	taxifolia, Hort 209
Khutrow, Carrière 19	pyramidalis, Hort. 210
Kukunaria, Wenderth 197	Veitchii, Hort 226
lasiocarpa, Hort 218	vulgaris, Link 6
Latinorum, Bauhin 6	Webbiana, Lordon 220
Lowiana. Gordon 215	Wittmanniana, Fi cher 15
Lowi, Hort 218	PINUS, Linnans 228
magnifica, Murray 219	Abasica, Carrière 237
Manifor prima, Bauhin 6	Abchasica, Fischer 237
Menzicsii, Carriere	Abies, Du Roi 209
Mertensiana, Freuch Gar-	Abies, Pallas 14
dens 29 Metensis, Hort 211	Abies, Thunberg 16
microsperma, Carrière 11	Abies, Linnæus 6
Morinda, Link 19	, Americana, Marsh. 22 Acapulcensis, Don 290
Naphtha, Knight 222	Aculcensis, Roezh 304
nigra, Link 13	adunca, Bosc 270
" fastigiata, Carrière 14	alba, Aiton 3
" fastigiata, Carrière 14 nobilis, Loudon 207	albicaulis, Engelmann 302
., glanca, Hort 208	Alcoquiana, Parlatore 1
Nordinamiana, Loudon 205	altissima, Ledebour 259
Numidica, R. Smith 220	" Banks 239
ob wat i, Ledebour 14	alopecuroides, Hort 255
Orientalis, Link 15	amabilis. Douglas 213
Passonsi, Hort 218	Amecaensis, Roczl 304
pectinata, Loudo v 209	Americana, Du Roi 22
" fastigiata, Booth 211	" Gërtner 17
" leioclada, Hort 208	" palustris, Du-
., Metensis, Hort 211	hamel 260
., nana, Knight 211	" rubra, Waugh 17
" pendula, Godefroy 211	angulata. Roezl 319
., pyramidalis, Hort. 210	Antoineana, Roezl 316

	PAGE		
INUS.	FAGE	PINUS.	PAGE
Aphernousli, Loudon	295	Canadensis trifolia, Du-	
Apollinis, Antoine	197	hamel	283
Apulcensis, Lindley	290	Canariensis, Smith	264
Arabica, Sieber	238	Caramanensis, Vilmorin	240
Araucana, Molina		Carpatica, Hort	
Araucanensis, Knight	252	Carrièri, Roezl	
Araragi, Siebold		Caucasica, Fischer	
aristata, Engelmann	291	Cavendishiana, Paxton	272
Astecaensis, Roezl	290	Cebenensis, Hort	239
Atlantica, Endlicher		Cedrus, Linnæus	65
atrovirens, Roezi	304	Cedrus, Roezl	308
Aucklandii, Loddiges	268	Cembra, Thunberg	317
Australis, Michaux		Cembra, Linnœus	
,, excelsa, Loudon Austriaca, Hoss	201	" excelsa, Maximo	296
,, variegata, Lawson	229	" fruticosa, Gries-	910
Ayacahuite, Ehrenberg		beek ,, Helvetica, Loddiges	318
., Blanco, Roezl		Lumiature Mad	00
man an an an I lank		den	297
weg		den " Mandschurica,Re- gel	AN 17 E
" colorada, Ehren-		gel	296
berg		" monophylla, Car-	200
Aztecaensis, Roezl		rière	296
Backhousiana, Roezl		,, nana, Hort	297
balsamea, Linnæus		" pumila, Endlicher	297
Banksiana, Lambert		" pygmæa, Loudon	297
Balfouriana, Jeffrey	293	" Rossica, Hort	296
Beardsleyi, Murray		" Sibirica, Loudon	296
Benthamiana, Hartweg		" stricta, Hort	295
Besseriana, Roezl		", vulgaris, Endlicher	
bicolor, Maximo	4	" variegata, Hort	297
Blanco, Knight		cembroides, Zucearini	
Bolanderi, Parlatore		cembroides, Gordon	
Boothiana, Roezl	320	Cephalonica, Endlicher	203
Boursieri, Carrière		Chalmaensis, Roezl	-025 Dec
brachyphylla, Parlatore	201	Chinana, Wislizenus.	
brachyptera, Wislizenus bracteata, Don	263	Chinensis, Knight Chilghosa, Elphinstone	249 268
Brogoittii, Hort.		Chylla, Loddiges	299
Brunoniana, Endlicher		Cilicica, Kotschy	
Brutea, Tenore		cinerea, Roling	
bullata, Roezl		coarctata. Roezl	320
Bungeana, Zuccarini		coarctata, Roezl Colchica, Booth	238
Buonapartea, Roezl	294	Comonfortia, Roezl	303
Cairica, Don		concolor, Parlatore	216
Calabrica, Hort	2.40	conglomerata, Græffer	232
Californica, Hartweg	288	contorta, Douglas	-232
Loisel	270	cornea, Roczl	297
Canadensis Willdenow	22	corrugata, Roezl	304
<i>bifolia</i> , Duhamel	256	Corsicana, Hort	
, quinquefolia, Du-	0	Coulteri, Don	
hamel	322	Craigiana, Balfour	281

4.46

P

PL

INUS.	
Cubensis, Hort	. 267
cupressoides, Molina	. 183
Cupressoides, Molina Dahurica, Fischer	. 169
Dammara, Lambert	. 111
Decaisneana, Roezl	. 309
Decandolleana, Roezi	. 308
decidua, Wallich	. 21
deflexa, Torrey	. 259
densiflora, Siebold	. 233
Deodara, Roxburgh	. 61
d pendens, Roezl Devonianu, Lindley	. 305
Devoniana, Lindley	295
Dicksonii, Hort	299
dietritis, Hort	251
dioica, Arrabida	. 37
divaricata, Hort	230
Doll riana, Roezt	321
domestica. Matthioli	2.7.2
Don Pedri, Roezl	311
Don Pedri, Roezl	21
dumosa, Lambert	21
Durdag asis, Roezi.	294
echinata, Miller	243
Hort	245
Edgariana, Hartweg	246
Edgariana, Hartweg	274
Ehrenbergii, Endlicher	315
elegans, Roezi	320
elegans, Roezl Endlicheriana, Roezl	313
longitolia. Roezl	309
Engelmanni, Carriere Erzeroomica, Calvert	268
Erzeroomica, Calvert	259
Escarena, Hort. Soc.	250
Loca idomana, Roczi	278
exeelsa, Lamarek	6
execlsa, Wallich excorticata, Gordon	299
excorticata, Gordon	263
erserta, Roezl	319
Fenclin, Kotschy	240
Fenzlii, Kotschy fertilis, Roezl filifolia, Lin dley Finlaysonia ia, Walhch Fischeri, Booth	265
inhiolia, Li dley	301
Finlaysonne ia, Walheh	242
Fischeri, Booth	245
flexilis, Torrey Fortunei, Parlatore	302
Fortunet, Parlatore	27
<i>I sustri</i> , Loudiges	253
" Pursh Fremontiana, Endlich r	205
r remontiana, Endlich r	235
frondosa, Roezl Galocote, Roezl Geitmeri, Roezl Genuensis, Cook	301
Galocole, Roezi	287
Geumeri, Moeri	304
Genuensus, COOK	236

P

NUS.	PAGE
Georgica Hort	260
Gerardiana, Wallich	269
glauce, Monch	3
Gordomana, Martweg	305
aracilis Roez	308
grandis, Douglas , Roezl Greggi, Engelmann	216
" Roezl	320
Greggi, Engelmann	270
Grenvilleæ, Gordon	303
mageara, Roezi.	320
Halepensis, Ailon	236
Loudon	237
, minor, Loudon	236
" Pityusa, Steven	237
" rotu idata, Carrière	232
" Sal-manni, Dunal	255
Syriaca, Rauch	237
homata. Goez	294
Hamiltonii, Tenore Hartwegii, Lindley Heldreichii, Christ	250
Hartwegn. Lindley	301
Heldreichu, Christ	240
Hendersoni, Roezi	301
neveromorpha, Koezi	319
heterophylla, Endlicher	29
Hierosolymitana, Du	
hamel	236
niriella, flumboldt	212
Hispanici, Cook	255
ROTUDIUNCIO, L'Arlatoro	206
horicontalis, Roezl	321
Hoseriana. Roezl Hudsonica. Lamarck	278
Hunshi Dourt	230
Hugelii, Roezl Huis juilucaensis, Roezl	257
Indica. Manetti	308
inders Rugel	299
inflexy, Roezl	313
insignis Denalas	23
insignis, Douglas	270
Wear Wear	0.15
	282
intermedia, Fischer	271
interpositu, Roez	243 257
Iztacehvatli, Roezl	
Language Landay	$\frac{304}{249}$
Autoine	233
Jeffrevii, Ralfour	272
Jeffreyana, Van Houte	272
Jezoensis Antoine	11
Jostii, Roezl	301
A stand on hands and the liter of the	172

PINUS.	PA PINUS.	OZ
Kasiya, Royle	2 Lowi, Roezl 31	12
Kæmpferi, Lambert 26	50 Inten Loddiges	43
<i>Kegelii</i> , Roezi 28	37 J Makov	61
Keteleen, Roczl 30	MeIntoshiana, Lawson 2:	32
Khasyana, Hooker 27		66
Khutrow, Royle 1	9 macrophylla, Lindley 31	12
Koraiensis, Siebold 30	6 maerophylla, Wislizenus 26	6 S
Krelagi, Roczl 30	14 Maderiensis, Tenore 2	52
Lambertiana, Douglas 30	Magellensis, Schow 2-	40
" brevifolia, Hooker 30		98
	7 Mariana, Du Roi	13
Laricina, Du Roi 17 Laricio, Poiret 23		39
Accelulation Translation 02	Tanan la Ol	31
, Austriaca, Loudon 22 , Calabrica, Delamel . 24	0 minor Duhamal 25	40 51
" Caramanica, Loudon 24		37
" contorta, Hort 24	0 , trocata, Knight. 23	51
" Montana, Hort 24		13
, Monspeliensis, Vil-	Massoniana, Parlatore 28	
morin 25	T 1 1	49
" nana, Hort 24	0 Massoniana, Siebold 2-	
" nigrescens, Parlatore 22		12
, Pallasiana, Loudon. 24		
" pendula, Carrière 24		2 9
" pygmæa, Rauch 24		
" Pyrenatea, Loudon. 25.		
", subviridis, Duhamel. 24		12
<i>s, tenuifolia</i> , Parlatore. 25 <i>Larix</i> , Pallas 17		10 25
1 Martin Lance 1 M	3 Monspeliensis, Salzmann. 25	
" Linnæus 169		
" nigra, Mœnch 17		
, rubra, Marsh 17	5 , Wahlenberg 24	15
, rubra, Marsh 17 lasiocarpa, Hooker 21:	3 ,, Lamarck 29)5
Latteri, Madden 249	9 Monte-Allegri, Roezl 30	08
Lawsoni, Roezl 27:		
	3 Montezumæ, Lambert 31	
Ledebouri, Endlicher 17		
leiophylla, Schiede 308	8 monticola, Douglas 31	14
Lemoniana, Bentham 25	1 Morinda, Hort 1	1.9
leptolepis, Endlicher 17: Lerdoi, Roczl 300	3 Mugho, Bauhin	
Leroyi, Roczi	2 , <i>humuis</i> , Neal 25 2 , nana, Loudon 24	
Lindleyana, Gordon 309	, nana, Loudon 24 , rostrata, Antoine 24	15
Llaveana, Schiede 27-	4 , rotundata, Link 24	15
" var., with thin shelled	, uliginosa, Wimmer. 24	15
" seed, Hartweg 233		
Loddigesii, Loudon 283	3 Mulleriana, Roezl 28	37 -
Loiseleuriana, Carrière 232	2 muricata, Don 24	16
longifolia, Roxburgh 275	5 ., var., Bolander 23	81
lophosperma, Lindley 310	Murrayana, Balfour 24	_
Loudoniana, Gordon 311	1 <i>neglecta</i> . Low 21	9

PIN

LAGE

INUS.	
Nega, Clovan	263
Nepalensis Pin t, Wohnen	272
	249
Nec.a. Govan Nepaleusis Pia t, Wobuen Royle Ne-plas-ultra, Roezl	325
Nesselvodiana, Roezi	320
nigra, Aiton	13
" Link	229
nigrescens, Hort.	
nigresiens, Hore	229
nigricans, Hoss	229
nitida, Roezl	201
niven. Booth	324
nobilis, Douglas	207
Nootkatensis, Manetti	281
Nordmanniana, Steven	208
Northamberlandian".	
Roezl	320
Roezl	249
Nova Zealandica, Loddiges	211
nı mmuluria, Japanese	173
obliqua, Santer	245
obovata. Antoine	. F.L.
" Schrenkiana, Parlater	els
Ucampi linezi	2115
D. r. winna Boort	
" Deviniana, Roezi Occidentalis, Swart	295
Hant	315
"Hort "Humboldt	319
, Humboldt Oc ite, Rord	313
Ocate, Loest	1.01
would put advice the assessment	315
oocarpoides, Bentham	316
Orgisiana, Roezl	321
Orientalis, Friwald-ky	208
" Linnæns	15
" longifolia, Ledelour.	18
" Linnæns " longijolia, Ledelour. Orizabæ, Gordon osteosj erma, Wislizenus	316
osteosperma, Wislizenus	274
Fudural, Ledebonr	259
Pallasiana, Lamlert	247
Pallasiana, Lambert Palmiensis, French Gar- dens Palmieri, Manetti	
dens	260
Palmieri, Manetti	10
palustris. Miller	200
Courley Routh	261
, covelsa, Booth. Papeleui, Roezl. Paroliniana, Webb	301
Paraliniana Wald	
Parryana, Gordon	208
Parryana, Parle tore	277
howitton Sitel	293
parvitlora, Siebold	317
patula, Schiede	275
" erecta, Hort.	279
" macrocarpa, Schiede	279
stricta Realburg	070

NUS.	LAD.
Paulikowskiana, Roezi .	312
Pasetoni, Roezl	. 320
pectinata, Lamarek	209
Peloponnesiaca, Haage	. 197
pendula, Aiton	177
"Griffith	299
prnicillus, Lapeyronse	255
Persica. Strangunguns	248
Persica, Strangways Peuce, Grisebeck	318
Picea, Dn Roi	6
" Willdenow	209
Tournefort	205
	11
., conica, Endhcher Pichta, Fischer	221
	214
Pinaster, Aiton	249
" Aberdonia, Loudon	250
., altissima, Lamarck	250
" Escarena, Loudon	250
" Hamiltonii, Tenore	250
" Hamiltonii, Tenore " Hispanica, Roxas	235
" Lemoniana, Loudon.	251
" major, Duhamel	250
, minor, Loudon	251
and the second a straight of the second seco	251
Pinceana, Gordon	250
Pindrow, Royle	222
Pinea, Linna ns.	252
" Americana, Hort	252
Andrew II.	252
	252
" Cretica, London	253
" fragilis. Duhurmel	253
	253
Pinsapo, Endlicher	224
,, variegata, Lawson	225
Pithynsa, Strangways	237
polita, Antoine	16
Poircliana, Hort	239
ponderosa, Dauglas	251
Popocatepetli, Roezl	311
prasina, Roezl	275
protuberans, Roezl	319
Perudo - Hulepensis, Den-	****
hardt	255
hardt Pseudo-Larix, Steudel	173
Psendo Strobus, Lindley	320
Pscudo-Tada, Tenore	290
Pumilio, Hanke	253
" rotundata. Hort	245
pungens, Michaue	254
pungens, Michaux pygmeta, Fischer	297
2 Colore with a reserver seconsecon	and a

449

450

P

INITS	PAGE		PAGE
INUS.	245	PINUS.	10
pyramidalis, Reuss	245	Smithiana, Lambert	19
" Hort	239	Soulangeana, Roezl	3 20
Pyrenaica, Lapeyrousc		sp. like Ayacahuitc, Lou-	
quadrifolia, Parry	293	don	311
radiata, Don	282	spectabilis, Lambert	226
Regeliana, Roczl Religiosa, Humboldt	321	spinosa, Roezl	320
Religiosa, Humboldt	212	St. Helenica, Loudon	
resinosa, Solander	256	Standishi, Roezl	304
" Roezl	304	striata, Hamilton	226
retracta, Roezl		stricta, Hort	
Richardiana, Roezl	309	strobiliformis, Wislizenus.	292
rigida, Miller		Strobus, Linnaus	322
" serotina, Loudon		Hamilton	299
Rinzi, Roezl	321	Thumberry	
robusta, Roezl		alba London	
Rohani, Roezl	201	hrovifolia Posth	323
Romana, Hort.			427
		"eompaeta, <i>Hort.</i> …	
Roylei, Lindley		" compressa,Loddiges	323
rubescens, Roezl		, cacelsa, Loudon	209
rubra, Lambert	17	Monticola, Nuttall	314
rubra, Michaux	200	" Nepalensis, Hort	
rubra, Siebold233-	-241	,, nana, Knight	100 10 10
" violacea, Endlicher			324
rubraflora, Loudon	240		323
rudis, Endlicher	309	" tabuliformis, Hort.	
", Roezi	319	, umbraculifera, Hort	323
Rumeliana, Roezl		subpatala, Roezl	278
rupestris, Michaux		Sudeticus, Ungriselie	
Russelliana, Lindley		suffruticosa. Roezl	304
Sabina Coulteri, Loudon.		Sumatrana, Mirbel	
Sabiniana, Douglas	284	Junghu	
"macrocarra, Hort. "majer." netti	206		241
" majer. netti			257
Salzmanni, Duna	255	" Altaica, Ledebour	
sanguinea, Lapeyrouse	245		295
San-Kataeliana, Roezl	320		260
sativa, Bauhin	252		245
Amann	295	" Cembra, Mat-	
Schrenkiana, Antoine	18		295
Scotica, Willdenow	258	" divaricata, Aiton	230
scoparia Roezi	304	" Escarena, Pinet-	
selenolepis, Parlatore		Woburn	257
Serenagensis, Madden		" Genevensis, Bau-	
serotina, Michaux		hin	257
Shasta, Carrière		", Haguenensis,	
Sibirica, Steudel	221	Loudon	257
Sibirica alba, Fischer	214	" hamata, Steven S	260
Sinclairi, Hooker	261	" horizontalis, Don	
Sinensis, Lambert	286	" humilis, Link	
Sitchensis, Bongard	12		259
Skinnerii, Forbes	301	" monophylla. Hod-	
Skinnerii, Hort.	316	gens	259
,	1		

P

PAG	7	D. 0.
INUS.	PINUS.	PAGE
Sylvestris montana, Aiton. 253		308
	Vanacha A.H. Doort	000
" "Hort 258		325
" Mugho, Bauhin 244	William Deal	376
		287
" Persica, Hort 259		238
" pygmaa, Hort 259		
" Rigensis, Fischer 257		-280
" rotundota, Link . 248		226
" rubra, Grigor 250	Wilsoni, Roczl	313
" uncinata, Don 257	Wincesteriana, Gordon	325
" Uralensis, Fischer 25.		325
ecariaen Loddia 2 25-		290
Contract Days 255		301
romo ento Ila de 2001	Zitanunia Pauri	001
		298
" pulgaris, Clu ins. 257		
Syrtica, Thore		. 233
talmha formis. Fortune 241		
Treda, L'unu us 2.4		
" algerroudes, Aiton 2-3		326
" ri jido, Aiton 2-3	a jathifolia, Blume	186
" variabilis, Michaux. 243		351
Tatarica, Miller 253		
Taurica, Hort 247		
taxifolia, Lambert 24		327
Tchngatskoi, Fischer 214		351
Tenangenensis, Roezl 320	angustifolia, Parlatore	327
tenuifolia, Bentham 324	Antarctica, Van Hontte	
Teocote, Schiede 2-7	1 Martiner, Yan Hontte	332
	Antillarum, R. Brown	331
tetragona, Mench 3		325
Thelemanni, Roezl 320	asplenifolia, Labillardier.	194
Thibaudiana, Roezl 295	Beccarii, Parlatore Bidwilli, Hoibrenk	186
Thunbergii, Parlatere 211	Bidwilli, Hoibrenk	350
Timorensis, Loudon 271	hifrons. Endlicher	104
tinctoria, Wallich 226	Blumei, Endlicher	186
Thamacaensis, Roczi 304	bracteata, Bl mr	328
Tomacocaensis, Roezl 320	, brevipes, Blume	329
Torregana, Parry 310	Chileana, L. chler	344
Troube kinana, Roezh 321	Chilina, Pichard	320
Tsuga, Antoine	Chinensis, Wallich	330
tubereulata, Don 248	., argenten, Gordon	
tumida, Roezl 257	Dannes (1 viles	
turbinata, Bose 232	coriacea, Richard	
T:mpoliana, Roezl 275	Coreana, Van Houtte	311
inciauto, Raymond 244		
Widdrington 245	corrugata, Gordon	002
ralida. Roezi 301	Cumingii, Parlatore	
Van-Geerti, Roezh	cupressina, R. Brown	3.56
Ten Hauth P P	curvifolia, Carrière	332
Van-Houttei, Roezl 320	cuspulata, Endlicher	187
cariabilis, Pursh 213	daerydioides, Richard	257
Lambert 235	discolor, Blume	333
Veitchi, Roezi 201	Drouyniana, Mueller	333
venusta, Douglas 202	drupacea, Hort	67

452

INDEX.

DODOGLODDUG	PAGE		PAGE
PODOCARPUS.		PODOCARPUS.	
dulcamara, Seemann	327	Novæ Caledoniæ, Vieil-	
clata, R. Brown	334	lard	3 43
elongata, Heritier	334	nubicola, Makoy	344
elongata, Mcyer	341	nubigæna, Lindley	344
Endlicheriana, Carrière.		nucifera, Persoon	
ensifolia, R. Brown	335	olcifolia, Don	344^{-}
curhyncha, Miquel	336	parvifolia, Parlatore	345
excelsa, Loddiges	347	pinnata, Hort	189
falcata, R. Brown	336	polystachya, R. Brown	
falciformis, Parlatore	336	pruinosa, Zeyher	334
fcrruginea, Don	352	pungens, Don	347
glomerata, Don	337	"Van Houtte	350
grandifolia, Endlicher	187	Purdicana, Hooker	345
Horsfieldii, Wallich Humboldtii, Hort	356	" parrifolia, Grisebeck rigida, Klotzsch	328
Humboldtii, Hort	332	rigida, Klotzsch	337
Humboldtii, Hort	355	rivularis, Pancher	343
imbricata, Blume		Rumphii, Blume	346
Jamaicensis, Hort	345	salicifolia, Klotzsch	347
Japonica, Siebold	337	saligna, Don	
,, clegantissima, Hort.		Schlowii, Klotzsch	347
Junghuhniana, Miquel	342	spicata, Brown	
Koraiana, Siebold	338	spicata, Poppig	351
læta, Hoibrenk	338	spinulosa, R. Brown	
Lamberti, Klotzsch	-339	spinulosa, Makoy	
lanceolata, Hort	337	Sprucci, Parlatore	
latifolia, Wallich latifolia, Blume	189	taxifolia, Humboldt	
latifolia, Blume	186	taxifolia densifolia, Kunth	
latifolia, R. Brown	349	taxodioides, Carrière	107
Lawrencii, Hooker	353	tcnuifolia, Parlatore	359
leptostachya, Blume		Teysmanni, Miquel	348
linearis, Van Houtte		thevetiæfolia, <i>Blume</i>	
longifolia, Hort		thuioides, R. Brown	
macrophylla, Wallich		Thunbergii, Hooker	
macrophylla, Don		Totara, Don	350
macrophylla, Maki End-		usta, Brongniart	358
lich		verticillata, Hort	
macrostachya, Parlatore.	341	Vieillardii, Parlatore	359
Makayi, Lawson		Vriesiana, Hort	33 0
Maki, Siebold	33 0	Yacca, Don	331
Makoya, Pinet Woburn		zamiæfolia, Richard	10S
Makoyi, Hort	330	"Hort. Belg	189
Mannii, Hooker	341	Prunnopitys	
Mcyeriana, Endlicher	341	elegans, Philippi PSEUDO-LARIX, Gordon	351
minor, Parlatore	190	PSEUDO-LARIX, Gordon	360
Miquelia, Hort		Kæmpferi, Gordon	360
montana, Loddiges	3.5.5	Quadrifaria	
mucronata, Hort	334	imbricata, Manetti	- 39
Nageia, R. Brown	188	RETINOSPORA, Siebold	
ncglecta, Blume	342	decnssata, Hort	364
neriifolia, R. Brown	3.43	dubia, Makoy	364
nivalis, Hooker	353	Elwangeriana, Barry	362
nobilis, Hort	335	ericoides, Zuccarini	363

PA +

RETINOSPORA.	a stor.
filicoide., Veitch	363
filifera, Standish	364
, gracilis, Hort.	427
Fusinoki, Zuccarini	367
juniperoides, Carrière	364
Jumperolado Zumanini	365
leptoclada, Zuccarini	366
lycopodioides, Standish	366
monstrosa, Hort.	
obtusa, Siebold	367
" alba spica, Barron -	-127
" argentea, Fortun	365
" aurea, Fortune	365
" compacta, Hort	268
" jilicoides, Hort	363
" gracilis aurea, Veitch	42%
, Keteleeri, Stundish	365
,, nana, Hort	269
" nana aurea, Veit h	1.3
n pygmæs. Gordon	36)
pisifera, Siebold	361
" aurea, Hort	370
" erecta, Hort	425
" gracilis, Hort	420
", jlumosi, Hort	370
" nana aurea, Hort	425
plumosa, Hort.	370
., alba variegata, Hort.	420
., argentea, Hort	371
" aurea, Hort	370
" aurea variegata, Hort.	420
" aurea pumila, Hort.	420
" flavescens, Cripps squarrosa, Siebold	42.)
squarrosa, Siebold	371
" leptoclada, Siebold .	365
" variegata, Siebold	372
stricta, Hort	428
tetragona, Burron	429
SALISBURIA Smith	373
adiantifolia. Smith	374
" la ini da, Carrière	375
" macrophylla, Hort	375
" pendula, Van Geert.	375
" variegata. Carrière.	375
Billardierii, Richard	194
Ginkyo, Salisbury	371
macrophy/la, Regnier	375
SAXE-GOTH.EA, Lindley	372
conspicua, Lindley	372
gracilis. Hort.	344
gracilis, Hort Schubertin Capensis, Sprengel.	114
disticha, Mirbel	352

Spach	383
Spach Japonica, Spach	126
sempervirens, Spach	379
sempervirens, Spach nucifera, Denhardt	126
SCIADOPITYS verticillata,	3
Sixbold	270
Siebold	376
verticillata variegata. For-	
time	378
SEQUOIA, Endlicher	379
gig intea, Endlicher	415
sempervirens, Endlicher.	379
"glauca, Hort	381
Lawsoniana. Hort.	430
Wellingtonia, Seemann	415
Caxodii, Sp., Douglas	415
Caxodii, Sp., Douglas	351
adscendens, Brongniart	353
Capensis, Hort.	415
distichum, Richard	3-3
" denudatum, Hort	352
" excelsum, Booth	384
" fastigiatum, Knight	353
". Mexicanum, Gordon	324
., microphyllum, Spach	384
" nanum, Carrière	381
" nigrum, Hort " nutans, Loudon	382
" nutans, Loudon	355
patens, Endlicher	352
., pen lulum, Loudon .	355
" prinadam, Hort	384
" sempervirens, Rinz .	384
" Sin nsis, London	385
fustigiata, Hort.	3×3
Horsh Idii, Knight	356
Hugeli, Lawson	384
Joponicum, Denhardt	126
Japonicum, Brongniart	74
" héterophyllum,	
Brongniart.	126
ju up voides, Hort.	418
Meriranum, Carrière	354
microphyllum, Broupsi ert	
Honterwage Dunel	384
Montezuma, Dunal mucronatum, Tenore	384
neueronaciante, renore	351
nuciferum, Brongniart Nutkaensis, Lambert	126
L'ultracasis, Lambert	379
pinnatum, Hort.	354
sempereirens, Lambert	379
" albo spice, Hort	381
., glauenm, Hort	381
Sinensis, Noisette	385

Schubertia, disticha, embricata,

AXODIUM.	PAGE
	1105
Sinensis, pendulum, Forbes	385
virens, Knight	384
Washingtonianum, Win-	17 1
slow	415
AXUS, Linnaus	386
adpressa, Knight	387
" stricta, Standish.	387
baccata, Thunberg	67
baceata, Linnœus	388
" adpressa, Carrière	357
" Americana, Douglas	392
" argentea, Loudon	388
" Canadensis, Loudon	393
" Cheshuntensis, W.	
Paul	389
" Dovastoni, Loudon.	389
" " variegata,	
2207011.	389
", Elvastonensis, Bar-	
1.011	430
,, epaerioides, W. Paul	389
,, crecta, Loudon	389
" " Crowderi, Hort.	390
" erieoides, Hort	390
fastigiata, Loudon	39 0
" " aurea varie-	
gata. Fisher	391
ramanta	
"", vanogata, Carrière	390
" foliis variegatis,	
Hort	388
Rozzii Haut	391
fruitin Inton I andam	
clance (Vanaima	391
Hibaming Hont	390
" Hoornard, Hort	
" " <i>variegata</i> , Hort	39 0
hamirontalie Hort	389
Indian Modelon	
Inclosuij IV Paul	391
lacheon's Hanning	001
Yew	391
Meningry Hartwoor	395
" Mexicana, Hartweg " microphylla, Hort	390
" minor, Michaux	202
" manetword Hort	200
" monstrosa, Hort	392 391
" nana, Hort	
" nana, W. L'aut	3 92
Nidpathensis, W.	000
Paul , nigra, W. Paul	392
" nigra, W. Paul	391
" reeurvata, Carrière.	392

TAXUS.	FAGE
	000
baccata sparsifolia, Loudon	392
" sub-glaucescens,	
Jacques	3 91
" variegata, Loudon	392
" variegata, Barron	430
" " aurea, Car-	
rière	392
alba Car.	
rière	388
" vulgaris, Endlicher	388
Boursieri, Carrière	392
browifelie Nattall	
brevifolia, Nuttall	392
brevifolia, Hort.	387
Canadensis, Willdenow	393
" major, Knight …	393
" variegata, Hort	430
" Washingtonii,	
<i>Hort.</i>	394
Capensis, Lamarek	334
Chinensis, Roxburgh	330
coriacea, Hort	67
euspidata, Sicbold	394
Dovastoni, Hort.	389
elegantissima, Hort.	
	388
clongata, Solander	334
empetrifolia, Hort	390
erecta, Hort	389
ericoides, Hort falcata, Thunberg	390
falcata, Thunberg	3 36
fustigiata, Lindley	390
" argentea, Knight	390
Fortunei, Hort	338
Foxii, Hort	391
globosa, Schlectendal	395
Harringtoni, Loudon	69
Hibernica, Hooker	390
Inukaja, Knight	69
Japonica, Hooker	67
Turning Todding	
Japonica, Loddiges	338
Lambertiana, Wallich	222
latifolia, Thunberg	349
Lindleyana, Murray longifolia, Hort	392
longifolia, Hort.	340
macro, ha la, Thumberg	340
Makoya, Hort	330
marginata, Hort	388
microphylla, Hort	390
Mitchelli, Hort.	392
monstrosa, Hort	392
Montana Nuttall	412
Vontana Willdenow	355
Montana, Nuttall Montana, Willdenow , var., Willdenow .	355
" var., windenow.	000

PAGE

T

T

TH

TAXUS.	
nucijera, Royle	396
nucifera, Thunberg	411
Occidentalis, Nuttall	392
Patagonica, Hort.	372
pendula, Hort	359
procumbens, Loddiges	393
pyramidalis, Hort.	390
pyramidalis, Knight	359
recurvata, Lawson	392
serratifolia. Noisette	194
Sinensis, Knight	69
" tardiva, Knight	357
spicata, Dombey	351
spinulosa, Smith	347
stricta, Hort.	389
tardiva, Lawson	357
tardiva, Lawson tenuifolia, Wickstræm	331
umbraculifera, Hort	359
verticillata Thunberg	376
virgata, Wallich	396
Wallemana ///ccdraw	396
Washingtoni, Hort	391
Washingtoni, Hort Thalamia aspl+nifolia, Spren-	
gel	191
gel cupressina, Sprengel	104
Thuiacarpus juniperines,	
Thuidearpus juniperines, Trauty. THUIOPSIS, Siebold	137
THUIOPSIS, Sichold	393
<i>Borcalis</i> , Fischer	94
dolabrata, Si bold	398
" latevirens, Hort	399
" nana, Siebotil	399
", variegata. Fortune.	400
latevir us, Lindley	399
Stoudishi, Gordon	408
Tch gatskoga, Carrière	-94
THUJA, Li maus	400
acuta, Maench	50
Andina, Pappig	150
Anturchea, Hort	401
ap'nylla, Burmann	417
argentea. Hort.	51
articulata, Wahlenberg	58
aurca, Waterer	51
Australis, Hort	109
Australis. Poiret	117
Concasica, Hort	104
Chilensis. Don	150
compacta avrea, Hort	51
cuncata, Dombey	180
copressoides, Linnaus	417
Craigiana, Jeffrey	181

UJA.	A
Craigiana, alauca, Lawson dolabrata, Thunberg Doniana, Hooker Douglasii, Nuttall	181
dolabrata, Thunberg	398
Doniana, Hooker	182
Douglasii, Nuttall	402
uumosa, <i>Goraon</i>	401
Elwingeriana, Hort.	362
ericoid s, Hort.	364
elegantissima, Hort.	- 53
excelsa, Brongniart	94
Julcata, Hort	54
flijormis, Loddiges	- 55
Magelliformis, Hort	-106
irencloid s, Hort	52
funiculata, Hort	52
gigantea, Nuttall	402
gigantea, Hort	181
" autrovirens, Hort	430
" erecta, R. Smith	403
" pumila, Hott	431
" erecta, R. Smith " pumila, Hott " Standishi, Parlatore.	408
	403
glauca, Hort	52
Horeyi, Hort	405
glauca, Hort. Horeyi, Hort. hybrida, Hort	362
inaquines, Desiontain	117
Japonica, Hort,	53
" Maximowicz	408
lineater, Poiret	126
., lavandula folia, Poi-	
ret Lobbii, Veiteh	126
Lobbur, Veitch	402
" atrovirens, Smith	430
., diffusa. Smith	431
" crecta, Hort	403
" punila, Smith	431
, varicanta, Hort	403
Lobhana, Hort	402
dava	are been
dens	57
manstrosa. Hort.	402
minor, W. Paul	52
nana Hort	401
naua, Hort nuna, Hort	53
annu, 11010	401
Nonaloncie Hort.	51
Nepalensis, Hort Nuttalliana, Douglas	52
ohusa Manch	151 40 3 -
A 12	403 -
	431
. 61	404
and mitaline blant	406
", aspiencyona, nort	31113

N101	
UJA.	THUJA.
Occidentalis aurea, Max-	spharoidea, Hort
well 431	" nana, Hort
annagata Standigh 101	, variegata, Hort.
Knight 106	Standishi, Gordon
., compacta, R. Smith 404	standishi, dorada
mighter (tripped AO1	stricta, Hort
dong Gordon A01	Tatariea, Loddiges
dumore Hort 101	"Wareana, Hort
amonidae Hont 200	tetragona, Hooker
alahara Hawt 405	Theophrasti, Banhin
amonilia Scott 121	variegata, Marsh
Howard Have 105	,, Hort Vervaeneana, Van Geert
nana Hont 401	Wangang Dooth
	Wareana, Booth
" plicata, Loudon 406	"Hort
" pendula, Gordon 405	variegata, Hort TORREYA, Arnott
,, variegata, Loudon 406	Californica Warran
" Vervaencana, Hort. 406 Wolthemanaia Baul 406	Californica, Torrey
" Walthamensis, Paul. 406	grandis, Fortune
"Wareana, Knight 409	Humboldti, Knight
odorata, Marsh 406	Montana, Hort.
Orientalis, Linnæus 50	myristica, Hooker
" aurea nana, Hort 51	nueifera, Zuccarini
" compacta, Hort 53	taxifolia, Arnott
" cupressoides, Cels 55	Tsuga Brunoniana, Carrière
" flagelliformis, Jacques 55	Canadensis, Carrière
" Sieboldii, Endlicher 53 " Tatarica, Lawson 409	"nana, Carrière . Douglasii, Carrière
", Tatarica, Lawson 409	Douglasii, Carriere
pendula, Lambert 55	Hookeriana, Carrière Lindleyana, Roezl
pendulata, Hort 55	Linateyana, hoezi
pensilis, Staunton 126	Mertensiana, Carrière
plicata, Donn 406	Sieboldii, Carrière
" Lambert 402	Washingtonia gigantea, of the
" dumosa, Hort 401	Americans
" Llaveana, Hort 401	Californica, Winslow
" minima, R. Smith 408	WELLINGTONIA, Lindley.
" pendula, Hort 431	gigantea, Lindley
" variegata, Hort 407	gigantea variegata, Hort.
prostrata, Hort 401 pygmæa, Veiteh 369	gigantea aurea variegata,
<i>pygmæa</i> , Veiteh 369	Hartland*
" Hort 401	WIDDRINGTONIA, End-
pyramidalis, Tenore 409	licher
quadrangularis, Ventenat 417 recurvata nana, Hort 401	Commersonii, Endlicher .
rccurvata nana, Hort 401	eupressoides, Endlicher
Sibirica, Linnæus 409	ericoides, Knight
" compacta, Knight 409	glauca, Carrière
" monstrosa, Knight 52	juniperoides, Endlicher
Wareana, Hort 409	Natalensis, Endlicher
spharoidalis, Richard 71	Walliehii, Endlicher

• This variety, which should have been described at page 416, is very line and constant; about a third of the branchlets are of a *pale golden yellow* when they first appear, after which they gradually change to a delicate and permanent *straw colour*. It was raised by Mr. R. Hartland of the Lough Nurseries, Cork, and is one of the finest variegated Conifers which we at present possess.

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ENGLISH AND FORFICS.

Including Chinese, Jopanese, Indian, A. e. ricon. R. e. an, German, Swedish, Polish, Hungarian, D. itch, Flewish, French, Italian, and Spanish.

COMPUTED BY HENRY G. BOHN, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.G.S.

*** The names between brackets are translations of Chinese, Japanese, and other Terms. The names printed in *Italies* indicate Localities or Languages.

	E.V.F
ABLTO. Italian. Picca pectinata. Common Silver Fir	209
ABYSSINIAN JUNIPER. Ab Josinia. Juniperus procera	162
ACUMINATE SWAN RIVER CAPRESS. Actinostrobus Acuminatum -	31
ADVENTURE-BAY PINE. Tasma da. Phyllocladus rhomboidalis -	
AFRICAN OF ATLANTIC CEDAR. Atlus Range N. Africa. Cedrus	
Atlantica	60
AFRICAN CYPRESS. Marlogassor, etc. Widdringtonia	416
AGATH-TANNE. German. Daminara Orientalis. Amboyna Pine	111
AURION ELATON. Wild Fir.) Cephalonia. Picea Apollinis.	
Mount Enos Fir	197
AKA-MATSU, (Red Pine.) Jugeta. Pinus densiflora. Dense-	
flowered Japan Pine	233
AK-CHURSCHAL. Tartary. Picea Pichta. Siberian Silver Fir .	221
ALCOCK SPRUCE. Japan. Abies Alcocquiana	4
ALEPPO or JERUSALEM PINE. Sivily and Greece. Pinus Hale-	-
pensis · · · · ·	236
ALERCE. Barbary. Callitris quadrivalvis. Jointed Arbor-vita -	58
ALERSE. Spanish. Pinus Larix. The Larch -	168
ALERZE. Chili and the Cordilleras. Libocedrus tetragona.	-00
Tetragonal Arbor-Vitæ	163
ALFINE FIR. Pinus Dumosa or Abies Brunomiana	91
ALTAIAN LARCH. Larix Ledebourii	173
	1 T U

ATTITUS Carlos Dia Contra Contra Contra	PAGE
ALVIES. Swiss. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
AMBOYNA PINE OF PITCH TREE. Dammara Orientalis	111
AMERICAN AREOR-VITÆ. Canada. Thuja Occidentalis -	· 403
AMERICAN LARCH, the Black. Larix pendula	177
AMERICAN SILVER FIR. North America. Picea Balsamea	200
And	13
AMERICAN I ELLOW PINE. New Jersey. Pinnis mitts -	· 243
AMERIKANSCHE TREUR-LARIX. Dutch. Larix Europæa pendula.	
Godsall's Weeping Lareh	170
A NUNDER. Henduga. Finus longhona. Long-leaved Fine	275
APHERNOUSLI. Rhatian Alps. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
APROFENYO. Hungarian. Juniperns communis. Common	
Juniper	AOL
ARALLA. Savoy. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine -	
ARAR. Roman. Cedrus. The Cedar	
ARARAGI (Yew-like). Japan. Abies Tsuga. Japan Hemlock Spruce	
ARARAGII. Japan. Taxus euspidata. Abrupt-pointed Yew	394
ARAZ. Hebrew. Cedrus. Cedar	59
ARAZA. Roman. Cedrus. Cedar	- 59
ARBOR VITE (Tree of Life). North America. Thuja Occidenta-	
lis 400 Arbre Aux quarante ecus. French. Salisburia adiantifolia.	dr 405
Maiden-hair tree	374
ARBRE DE VIE. French. Arbor Vitæ. Thuja Occidentalis. American	
Arbor Vitæ	400
ARBRE DE VIE À LARGE FEUILLES. French. Thujopsis dolabrata	398
ARCHANGEL LARCH. Russia. Larix Ledebourii	
ARCTIC SPRUCE FIR. Abies rubra	
ARDITSCH. Turkish. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	
Anoo. Nepaul. Juniperus recurva. Drooping Indian Juniper -	
ARS. Russian. Juniperus Davurica. Daurian Juniper -	
ARTH. Northern Italy. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	
ARTSH. Russian. Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin	150
ARVE or ARVEL. German. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine -	
Anz. Arabic. Cedrus. Cedar	59
Asuri. Japan. Thuiopsis dolabrata. Hatchet-leaved Arbor Vite-	
Asu-NARO (white underneath). Japan. Thuiopsis dolabrata.	
Listshot logged Anhon Vites	
	39 8
A mamp i T I I T DENIVI A FRONOLO A netrolia	3 98
AUSTRALIAN FRENELA. Frencla Australis	3 98

AVACAHUITE. Mexico. Pinus Ayacahuite, also Loudoniana,	
Loudon's Pine	2 311
AYEWEN, Java. Podocarpus bracteata. Bracteated Podocarpus	328
Azores JUNIPER. Juniperus Cedrus brevifolia	130
BALD CYPRESS. Carolina. Taxodium distichum. Deciduous	
Cypress	382
BALFOUR'S PINE. California. Pinus Balfouriana	293
BALM OF GILEAD FIR. North America. Pieca balsamea -	200
BALSEMS-PAR. Dutch. Picea Balsamea. Balm of Gilead Fir -	200
BANYA-TANYA OF BANZA-TUNZA. Australia. Araucaria Bidwillii.	
Bidwill's Araucaria	36
BASTARD CEDAR. California. Sequoia sempervirens. Californian	
Bedwood -	379
BEETUR, BETE, or BETTER. Himalaya. Juniperus densa. Bushy	
Indian Juniper	141
BERGEN-REUS (Ciant of the Forest). Dutch. Wellingtonia gi-	
gantea. Mannuoth Tree	415
BLSENKHFER. German. Pinus Australis. Southern or Swamp	
Pine	250
BETZE, Loghand, Pinus Sylvestris, Scotch Fir -	237
BULDARA CT BINDHARA. Nepaul. Juniperus squamata. Scaly-	201
leaved Nepaul Juniper -	152
BHOTAN PINE. Nepaul. Pinus excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine -	299
December 7 T ' (1) t (n) t	
BIARRUSI. Japan. Jumperus Chinensis. Chineso Jumper - BIECSAME ARVE. German. Pinus flexilis. Pliable-branched Pine	158
BI-CHOPS-KIEFER. German. Pinus muricata. Bishop's Pine -	302
Personal Depart Of 1's' D' D' D'	246
BISHOP'S FINE. Collifornico, Finus Muricata BLACK AUSTRIAN PINF. Lower Austria, Finus Austriaca	246 229
BLACK CAPRESS. America. Taxodium distichum. Deciduous	229
Cypres	352
BLACK FUR. Bhotan. Picea Webbiana. Webb's Indian Fir	227
BLACK LARCH. Can da, etc. Larix pendula. Black American	227
Larch	177
De las Denis (11) Alt at a second	
BLACK STRUCE FIR. North America. Abies nigra	211
	13 388
Day our Day A 1 To the 1 months	
BRISK or BRUSC. Norwegian. Juniperus communis. Common	37
Juliper	121
BRISSONEUSE. French. Abies Brunomiana. Indian Hemlock	131
Spruce	

	PAGE
BROOM PINE. America. Pinus Australis. Southern or Swamp	e Attr
Pine	26 0
BULL PINE. America. Pinus ponderosa. Heavy-wooded Pine -	281
BUONAPARTE'S PINE. Mexico. Pinus Buonapartea	294
CADE. French. Juniperus Cedrus. Canary Island Juniper -	129
CAJU MEDDAMBULA. Borneo. Nageia Becearii. Beceari's Borneo	
Naĝi	186
CALABRIAN CLUSTER PINE. Pinus Brutia	232
CALIFORNIAN FIR. Abies Pattoniana. Patton's Californian Fir -	3 0
CALIFORNIAN HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Abies Mertensiana -	29
CALIFORNIAN MAMMOTH TREE. Wellingtonia gigantea	415
CALIFORNIAN MOUNTAIN PINE. Pinus montieola	314
CALIFORNISCHE BERGKIEFER. German. Pinus monticola. Moun-	
tain Pine • • • • • • •	314
CANADIAN OF NORTH AMERICAN YEW. TAXUS Canadensis	393
UANADIAN BALSAM, OF BALM OF GILEAD FIR. Picea balsamea -	2 00
UANARY ISLAND PINE. Pinus Canariensis	264
CANDLE-WOOD. Mexico. Pinus Teocote also Leiophylla. Smooth-	
	-305
CARPET OF PROSTRATE JUNIPER. America. Juniperus prostrata.	
Prostrate-branched Juniper	146
CASAZKAJA. Russian. Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin -	150
CEDAR OF GOA. Cupressus Lusitanica	89
CEDAR OF LEBANON. Mount Lebanon. Cedrus Libani	65
CEDAR, THE JAPAN. Cryptomeria Japonica. Japan Cedar -	74
CEDAR, THE WUITE. Chamæeyparis. White Cedar	-70
UEDAR-BOOM or BROOM. Cape of Good Hope. Widdringtonia Juni-	
peroides	418
CEDER, INDISCHE. Dutch. Cedrus Deodara. Indian Cedar -	61
CEDER VON GOA. German. Cupressus Lusitanica. Cedar of Goa	89
CEDRE DE L'INDE. French. Cedrus Deodara. Deodar, or Indian	
Cedar	61
CEDRE DU IABAN OU CEDRELATE. French. Cedrus Libani. Cedar	
of Lebanon · · ·	65
CEDRO. Mexico. Juniperus Cedrus brevifolia, The Azores Juniper.	
also Juniperus Mexicana, Mexican Sandarae Juniper 130 &	
CELERY-TOPPED PINE. Tasmania. Phylloeladus Rhomboidalis -	194
CEMBRA, or SWISS STONE PINE. Pinus Cembra	295
CEMBROT. French. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine -	2 95
CHADSURA (green and white). Mongolia. Picea Cilicica. Cilician	
Silver Fir	214

.

CHANGATHASI-DHOOP. Nepanl. Manse Tree. Abies Brunoniana.	PACE
Indian Hemlock Spruce	21
CHATOONO. Cashmere. Red Dye. Taxus Wallichiana. Wallich's	EI
Yew	200
CHEECHIA. Himalayn. Juniperus densa. Bushy Indian Juniper	396 141
CHEEL, CHEER, or CHIR. Himalaya. Pinus longifolia. Long-leaved	141
Pine	275
CHILI ARBOR VIT.E. Libocedrus Chilensis -	
CHILI PINE. Chilian Andes. Araucaria Imbricata. Monkey	180
Puzzle	20
Chilkow. Northern Himalayas. Picea Webbiana. Webb's	39
Indian Fir	000
CHINESE ARBOR VIT E. Biota Orientalis	226
CHINESE PINE. Pinus Sincusis	50
CHINESE JUNIPER. Juniperus Chinensis	250
CHINESE WATER PINE. Glyptostrobus heterophyllus -	158
CHOMORO. Java. Podocarpus Cupressina. Cypress-like Podo-	1:6
	0
carpus Споркл. Bhotan. Juniperus Religiosa. Pencil or Incense Juniper	357
CHOPKA, DRoun, Jumperus Mengiosa, Tenen of Incense Jumper	149
CHRISTIANA DEAL. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir CHRISTIANA TREE. Abics excelsa communis. Common Norway	257
Spruce	0
CHURPINIA. Blettin. Juniperus densa. Bushy Indian Juniper	6
CIPRESBOOM. Dretch. Cypress Tree	141
Chart man to a supervision Venue Oliver and I. (1.1.1.1)	78 66
CLUSTER PINE. Italy, Spain, etc. Pinus Pinaster. Star Pine -	240
CORSIGAN OF CALABRIAN PINE Corsica, Pinus Laricio -	239
CORTEAN PINE. Corside. Pinns Pinaster minor -	251
Cowrie. New Zealand. Dominara Australi . Kauri Pine, or	10.01
New Z aland Pitch Tree	109
CRACOW JUNIPER. Juniperus communis Cracovia	132
CREEPING CEDAR OF JUNIPER. Nover'. Juniperus squaita.	104
Scaly-leaved Nepaul Juniper	16.2
COPRESSINCES. French term for Cypresses, Taxodium , Actu05-	102
trollus, Thujas, cte	75
CURL Brazil Araucaria Brasiliensis. Brazil Araucaria	10
Cyprils. French. Cypress -	78
CYPLES FUSEBRE OU PLAUREUR. French. Cupressus functris.	10
Weeping or Funeral Cypress -	52
CYPRESS, DECIDUOUS. N. Am view, Virginia, de. Taxodinin dis-	
tichum	252

	PAGE
CYPRESS, THE NATIVE. Van Diemen's Land. Frenela Gunnii	
	120
CYPRESSEN. German. Cupressineæ. True Cypresses	28
CYPRESSES, THE TRUE. Cupressiner	102
CYPRESSES, THE TRUE. Cupressiner	111
DAMMAR, or PUTI, or BATU. Malay. Dammara	108
DECKBLÆTTERIGE WEISSTANNE. German. Pieca bracteata. Leafy-	
braeted Silver Fir	202
braeted Silver Fir	xi
DEODAR (TREE OF GOD). Ilimalaya. Cedrus Deodara. Himalayan	
Pine, also ealled Indian Cedar	61
DERVA, DEVADARU, DEWAR, etc. Cedrns Deodara. Indian Cedar	61
DHEYRI. Nepaul. Taxus Wallichiana. Wallich's Yew	39 6
DHOOP. Nepaul. Incense Juniper. Juniperus Religiosa. Pencil	
or Incense Juniper	145
DICHTBLÆTTERIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus densiflora. Dense-	
flowered Japan Pine	233
DIGGER PINE. California. Pinus Sabiniana. Sabine's Pine -	284
DIUM, or RIUM. New Zealand. Native Spruee. Dacrydium	
Cupressinum. Cypress-like Dacrydium	104
DOUBLE-BALSAM FIR. N. America. Picea Fraseri. Fraser's Silver	
Fir	205
DOUBLE SPRUCE. Canada. Abies nigra. Black Spruce Fir	13
DOUGLAS FIR. California. Abies Douglasii	24
DRIEBLADIGE LAGE DEN. Dutch. Pinus inops. New Jersey Pine	238
DRUESIGE CYPRESSE. German. Cupressus Maenabiana. Mae-	
Nab's Cypress	90
DUEN-NADELIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus tennifolia. Slender-	
leaved Pine	324
DUEN-NÆSTIGE CYPRESSE. German. Cupressus attenuata. Atten-	
uated-branchletted Cypress	79
DWARF CEMBRA PINE. Siberia. Pinus Cembra pygmæa -	297
DWARF CONICAL COMMON SPRUCE. Abics excelsa strieta	11
DWARF CORSIGAN PINE. Pinus Laricio pygmæa	240
DWARF CYPRESS. Cupressus Lawsoniana nana. Lawson's Cy-	
press	88
DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VIT.E. Biota Orientalis aurca	50
DWARF HATCHET-LEAVED ARBOR VITE. Thuiopsis dolabrata	
nana	399
DWARF JAPAN CEDAR. Cryptomeria Japoniea nana	76
DWARF JAPAN CYPRESS. Retinospora obtusa nana	428
DWARF JAPAN GUDEN CYPRESS. Retinospora obtusa nana aurea	428
TARA AND MALANTA AND MALANDALA AND ALANDALA	

	\$ AUA
DWARF JUNIPER. Portugal. Juniperus nana	136
DWARF PINE. Japan. Pinus parviflora. Small-flowered Japan	
Pine - • • • • • • •	317
DWARF RED CEDAR. Juniperus Virginiana humilis	156
DWARF SAVIN JUNIPER. Juniperus Sabina nana · · ·	
DWARF SPRUCE. Abies excelsa Clanbrasiliana. Clanbrasil Spruce	7
DWARF WEYMOUTH PINE. Canada. Pinus Strobus nana .	323
DWARF WHITE SPRUCE. Abies alba nana	4
DWERG-BOOMPJE. Dutch. Biota Orientalisaurea. Dwarf Golden	
Arbor Vitæ	50
DWERG-SPAR. Dutch. Picea Fraseri Hudsonica. Dwarf Silver	U U
Fir	206
EDELTANNE. German. Picea Pectinata. Common Silver Fir	200
EDIBLE PINE NUT. Pinus Gerardiana. Gerard's Pine .	
EDLE KIEFER. German. Pinns Insignis. Remarkable Pine .	270
EDLE WEISSTANNE. German. Picea nobilis. Noble Silver Fir -	207
EIBE, or EIBENBAUM. Germena. Taxus baccata. Common Yew-	3-3
EMBOSSED CYPRESS. China. Glyptostrobus	126
EMODI-KIEFER. German. Pinus longifolia. Long-leaved Pine -	275
En. Swedish. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	131
ENBÆVSTRÆD OF ENBUSKE. So dish. Juniperus communis.	151
Common Juniper	101
ENEBRO. Spanish. Juniperus Cellrus. Canary Island Juniper -	131
EPICUA. French. Abies Excelsa. Common Norway Sprue, etc	129
EPINETTE À LA BIÈRE. French. Abies nigra. Black or Double	G
Spruce	
EPINETTE BLANCHE. French. Abies alba. White Spruce Fir -	13
EPINETTE ROUGE. French. Larix Microcorpa. Red American	:}
Essoye. Java. Podocarpus bracteata. Bracteated Podocarpus -	175
FLEODOCLERES Provide The Tran D. 1	323
EUPODOCARPES. French. The True Podocarps	326
FADENBLÆTTERIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus filifolia. Thread-	
leaved Pine -	301
FALSE ARAUCARIA. Australia. Arancaria excelsa, etc.	43
rack-stelleze. Friheh. Usendo-Larix Kæmpferi. Golden or	
Chinese Larch Energies Island Dammara, Dammara Vitiensis	360
FILEDER ISLAND DAMMARA. Dammara Vitiensis	113
FENYO GYALOG FENYO. Hungarian. Juniperus communis.	
Further (131
Levent-TANNE. German. Ables excelsa. Common Norway	
Spruce FICHTE. German. Abies excelsa. Common Norway Spruce	G
CIUITE, German. Abies exectsa. Common Norway Sprice -	6

FI-KOJA. Slender Yew. Japata. Torreya Nucifera. Nut-bear-	1.1.1.4
ing Torreya	411
FIME-GAJO-MATSU. Japan. Dwarf five-leaved Pine. Pinus	
parviflora. Flowered Japan Pine	317
FIME TSUGA (Dwarf Yew-leaved Spruce). Japan. Abies Tsuga	0.1
nana. Dwarf Tsuga Spruce	33
FI-MORO (Weeping or pendulous). China. Cupressus Corneyana.	00
Corney's Chinese Cypress -	80
FI-MORO HIBA (Slender or drooping). Japan. Biota pendula.	
Weeping Arbor Vitæ	55
FI-NOKI. Japan. Dwarf, or compact tree or shrub. Biota	
Orientalis, etc.	50
FI-NOKI-SUGA, Japan. Slender Evergreen. Juniperus Chi-	
nensis. Chinese Juniper	158
FIR-TREE. Simla. Abies Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir-	19
FIR TREES. Abietineæ, etc.	xi
FI-SUGA (Dwarf Evergreen). China. Cryptomeria Japonica	
nana. Dwarf Japan Cedar	76
FITOTS-MATSU (Single-leaved Pine). Japan. Pinus Massoniana.	
Masson's Japan Pinc	241
FO-BI-SJO. Chinese. Pieca firma. Japan Silver Fir	204
FOHRE. German. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir	257
FETATAXE. French. Torreya or Stinking Yews 410-	-413
FON-MAKI (True Maki). China. Podocarpus macrophylla. Long-	
leaved Podocarpus	340
FOREST TREE OF MORAY. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir -	257
FRANKINCENSE OF TORCH PINE. Southern States of America.	
Pinus Tæda. Loblolly Pine	287
FRANKINCENSE WHITE CEDAR. N. America. Chamæeyparis -	- 70
FRENÈLE DE DESFONTAINES. French. Callitris quadrivalvis.	
Jointed Arbor Vitæ	58
FRENÈLES. French. Frenela. New Holland Conifers	116
FUNERAL CYPRESS. China, Cupressus Funebris	82
FURI-HIBA (Two-coloured Tree of Life). Jopan. Biota Orientalis	
variegata. Variegated Chinese Arbor Vite	51
FUSI, or FUSJI (buds crowned with leaves). Japan. Pseudo-Larix	
Kæmpferi. Golden, or Chinese Lareh	360
FUSI-KIN-GO (buds crowned with leaves in summer). Japan. Salis-	
buria adiantifolia. Maiden-hair Tree	374
FUSI-MATSU (pino full of buds). Japan. Larix leptolepis.	
Slender-sealed Japan Larch	173
FUSI-NO-KI (Tree of the Sun). Japan. Retinospora obtusa.	0.77
Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress	377

GAMBINUR. Sumatra. Daerydium elatum. Lofty Daerydium	105
GAN-SI-HAK (white on the under side, Tree of Life). China.	
Thuiopsis dolabrata. Hatchet-leaved Arbor Vitæ	39.
GASKAS. Lapland. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	131
GEDREHT.ESTIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus contorta. Twisted-	
GETLIOUT (yellow wood). Datch Cape. Podocarpus Thunbergii.	
Thunberg's Podocarpus	3.19
GENEVRIFRS. French. Junipers in general	131
GENEVRIER A GROS FRUITS. Fre ch. Juniperus macrocarpa	
Purple-fruited Juniper GENEVRIFF COMMUN. French. Juniperus n. na. Dwarf Juniper	135
GENEVENEP COMMUN. French. Juniperus n. na. Dwarf Juniper	136
OLNEVRIER ILAGELLIFORME. Freach. Juniperus Chineneis	
	158
GENEVRIER TOUFFU. French. Juniperus densa. Bashy In lian	
Juniper -	141
GEWONE CROVE DEN. Dutch. Pinus Sylvestris. The Seotch Fir	257
GEWONE LEVENSBOOM. Dutyl. Thuja Occidentalis. American Arbor Vitæ	
ATDOT VILLE -	403
GIGANTIC PINE. California. Pinus Lambertiana. Lambert's Pine	307
(INAN (Decidnous). $Jap a$. Sch-buria adiantifo ia. Maiden-	
hair Tree	374
GIN PRO. Italian. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	131
GINKGO or GIN-KI-GO (le tless in winter). China. Salisburia adiantifolia. Maiden-hair Tree	
GLIEDTE-TUTTE Contain Antheneni I in 22	374
GLIEDER-FIGHTE, German, Arthrotaxis, Jointed Yew - GOBREA-SULLA (Fragrant, or Indigo Fir), Inder, Picea Web-	46
GOLDEN ALBOR VIEW Diet. Office 1	226
GOLDEN CYPPENS. Biota Orientalis auron	50
Golden LARCH. Japan. Peudo-larix Kæmpferi	50
GOLD-STRIPED YEW. Taxus baccata argentea	360
WUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU	288
leaved Nepaul Juniper Good AL DHOOP (Incen e Pine). Nep rul. Juniperus Religiosa. Pencil or Incense Juniper	15.2
GOOCCAL DHOOP (Incen c Pine). Net out Junipers, Policies	152
	1.10
Goonsi. Nepaul. Podocarpus neriifolia. Nerium-leaved Podo-	148
	0.40
GORNOL L'uns un Juniperus Schine Commen Cont	343 150
Constrate, Church, 17nus Darvigora Small Romand T. D'	317
The start of the Children of the start of th	017
flowered Japan Pine	317
U U	110

	PAGE
GRAN. Swedish. Abies excelsa. Common Norway Spruce -	6
GRÆNBAUM. German. Abies excelsa. Common Norway Spruce -	6
GREY PINE. American. Pinus Banksiana. Sir Joseph Banks's	0
Pine	050
	230
GRIECHISCHE WEISSTANNE. German. Pieca Cephalonica. Mount	
Enos Fir	203
GROSSZAPFICE CYPRESSE. German. Cupressus macrocarpa. Lam-	
bert's Cypress	- 91
GUATEMALA CYPRESS. Cupressus Excelsa. Tall Guatemala	
Cypress	82
GUATEMALA-CYPRESSE. German. Cupressus excelsa	82
GULLA. Himalaya. Pinus longifolia. Long-leaved Pine -	275
GULLA, or GULRAI (Divine Tree). Simla. Cupressus tortulosa.	
Twisted or Bhotan Cypress	97
GUM SPRUCE. Canada. Abies nigra. Black Spruce Fir -	
GOM SPRUCE. Canada. Ables high. Diack Spruce FIF-	13
HABHAL. Asia Minor. Juniperus Drupacea. Plum-fruited	
Juniper	133
HAI-SUNG-TSE (Maritime Pine) China. Pinus Koraiensis.	
Corean Pine	306
HAK (Tree of Life, or Evergreen), a term applied to all the Arbor-	
	, etc.
HAKEN KIEFER. German. Pinus Mugho. The Mugho Pine -	
HAKMATACK. North America, Canada, etc. Larix pendula. Black	
American Larch	177
HANGENDE KIEFER. German. Pinus Pinceana. Pince's Mexican	- 1 I I
	000
Pine	280
HARRINGTON YEW. Cephalotaxus pedunculata. Long-stalked	
Cephalotaxus	69
HARZ KIEFER. German. Pinus resinosa. Resinous or Red	
American Pine	256
HEAVY-WOODED PINE. California. Pinus ponderosa	281
HEDGEHOG WHITE SPRUCE. Canada. Abies Alba minima -	4
HEMERON ELATON (Tame Fir). Arcadia. Picca Apollinis.	
Apollo Silver Fir	197
HEMLOCK SPAR. Dutch. Abics Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce -	22
HEMLOCK SPRUCE. North America. Abies Canadensis	22
HEMLOCK SPROCE. Norman America. Holes Canadensis - HEMLOCKS-TANNEN. German. Abics Tsuga, Canadensis, etc 21	
HEMLOCKS-TANNEN. German. Moles Isuga, Canadensis, etc 21	يدن
HEN-HAK. China. Retinospora obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Japan	0.41
Cypress	367
HE-SUNG-TSE. Chinese. Pinns Massoniana. Masson's Japan	
Pine · · · · · · ·	241

HIMALAYA-FICHTE. German. Abies Smithiana. Indian Spruce	2 31-4
Fir	10
HIBA (Tree of Life). Jupan. Biota. Chinese Arbor Vite	- 49
HIGHLAND PINE. Pinus Sylvestris horizontalis	0=0
HIJOKU-HIBA. Japan. Biota pendula. Weeping Arbor Vita	- 55
HIJOKU-HIBA. Japan. Biota pendula. Weeping Arbor Vitae HIMALAYAN OF INDIAN SPRUCE FIR. Sethern India. Abies	00
smunana	10
HIME TSUGA (Dwarf Yew-leaved Spruce). Japan. Abies Tsuga	
nana. Dwarf Tsuga Spruce H1-N0-K1 (Slender Shrub). China. Biota pendula. Weeping	33
HI-NO-KI (Slenler Shrub). China. Biota pendula. Weeping	
	56
HINOKI (Tree of the Sun). Japan. Retinospora obtusa. Obtuse-	
leaved Japan Cypress HOARY FRENELA. New Hollard. Frenela canescens	368
HOARY FRENELA. New Holland. Freuela canescens	118
HOECKERIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus tuberculata. Tuberculated	
Cone Pille -	288
HORNIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus cornea. Horn-shaped coned	
	297
HUDSON'S BAY PINE. North Ameria. Pinus Banksiana. Sir	
Joseph Banks's Fine	230
HUON PINE. Tasmania. Daerydium Franklinii. Franklin's Da-	
ervalum, or Hnou Pine	106
	249
INALING. Himalaya. Taxus Wallichiana -	397
SUBJOL BLARING UYPRE S. CUDPA us thunking	100
INCENSE CEDAR. Libocedrus INDIAN CEDAR. Cedrus Deodara	179
INDIAN CEDAR. Cedrus Deodara	61
INDIAN CYPRESS. Cupre sus Whitleyana -	162
INDIAN HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Abies Brunoniana - INDIAN SILVER FIR. Sikkim. Picea Webbiana -	21
NDIAN SPRUCE FIR. Abies Smithiana	227
NDISCHE ZILVER DEN Dutch Piggs Pingham F 1 Gut	19
NTERMEDIATE FIR. Abies Fortunei	222
NUKAJA (not wild but cultivated). Jupan. Cephalotaxus Pedun-	27
CULIER LULE-SULEKELLEDINGIATONIA	
NUKI (wild or native). China. Juniperus Chinensis. Chinese	69
NU-MAKI (false or wild Maki) Japan Polocomus ()	159
RISH JUNIPER. Juniperus communis IIibernica	518
	52

	PAGE
	390
ITALIAN STONE PINE. Italy. Pinus Pinea	
ITALIENISCHE SCHWARTZ-KIEFER. German. Pinus Larieio.	
Corsican Pine	239
ITO-SUGA (Slender or cord-branched Evergreen). Japan. Biota	
pendula. Weeping Arbor Vitæ	56
JALOWIEC. Polish. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	131
JAPAN CEDAR. China and Japan. Cryptomeria Japonica -	-73
JAPAN HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Abies Tsuga JAPAN LAUREL. Nageia Japonica	- 32
JAPAN LAUREL. Nageia Japonica	
JENEVERBES. Dutch. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	131
JERSEY, or NEW JERSEY PINE. Pinus inops JEZO-MATSU. Japan. Abies Jezoensis. Jesso Fir	238
JEZO-MATSU. Japan. Abies Jezoensis. Jesso Fir	12
JEZO-MOMI. Japan. Picea firma. Japan Silver Fir	205
JO-BI-SJO (Native Fir). China. Abies polita. Tiger's Tail	
Spruce JOINTED YEWS. Van Diemen's Land. Arthrotaxis	16
JOINTED YEWS. Van Diemen's Land. Arthrotaxis	46
JOYA KIEFER. German. Pinus patula. Spreading-leaved Mexican	
Pine	278
JUNIPERS. Juniperus, Oxycedrus, etc 127-	
KAEEL or KAIL (a sort of Pine). Ilimalaya. Pinus excelsa.	
Lofty Bhotan Pine	299
KAIKI-KATEA (Water Pine). New Zealand. Podocarpus Dacry-	
dioides. Daerydium-like Podoearpus	358
KAJA. Japan. Cephalotaxus drupacea. Drupaceous or Plum-	
	68
KAJA-KSA (Strong-scented Yew). Japan. Torreya nucifera.	
Nut-bearing Torreya	411
KALA-BUN (Black Forest). Ilimalaya. Pieca Pindrow. Upright	
Indian Silver Fir	223
KALA-RAI (Black Fir). Himalaya. Picea Pindrow. Upright	
Indian Silver Fir	
Indian Silver Fir	
Savin	
KAMTSCHATKA LARCH. Larix Kamtschatica	172
KARA-MATS (Pine full of buds). China. Pseudo-Larix Kæmp-	
feri. Golden or Chinese Larch	
KARA-SCHERSAE (warted branches). Tartary. Abies Obovata.	361
Trank-Southestal (narred Standbas). 2 arter y. Tibles Obovata.	361
Obovate-coned Siberian Survee	
Obovate-coned Siberian Spruce	15
KATAJU. Finland. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	$\frac{15}{131}$
	15

KAWAKA. New Zealand. Libocedrus Doniana. Don's New Zea-	P.40
IADE ATDOT VITE	18
KEDR. Russian. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	
KELMUNG (Resinous). Himalaya. Cedrus Deodara. Indian	400
Cedar	6
KELON, KELOU, KELU, KOLAN OF KOLAIN Himalana Codmus	0.
Deodara. Indian Cedar	6:
KERESZTES-FENYO. Hungarian. Abies excelsa. Common Norway	, 0,
Spruce	· (
KHUTROW. Himalaya, Abjes Smithiana, Indian Spruce Fir	10
KIEFER. German. The Common name for the Pine	228
KIEFER. Northern Germany. Abies Excelsa. Common Norway	and de C
Spruce -	6
KIENBAUM. German. Abics Excelsa. Common Norway Spruce	C C
KIEN-LUNG-MU (Skin or bark-shedding). China. Pinus Bun-	6
geana. Ullinese Lace-bark Pine	001
KIL Indian. Pinus longifolia. Long-leaved Pine KILOUNTA. Bhotan. Picea Webbiana. Webb's Indian Fir	264
KILOUNTA. Bhotan. Picea Webbiana Webb's Indian Fin	275
KIMERAK. Java. Podocarpus Amara. Bitter-fruited Podo-	226
KIMERAK. Philippine Isles Podocerpus Cupressina. Cypress-	327
inter outern puis	
KIN-LE SUNG (Common Golden Pine). China. Pseudo-Larix	357
Kæmpferi. Golden or Chinese Larch -	0.01
Sciadopitys verticillata. Parasol Fir	
KIN-TSIAN-SUNG (Money Pine). Japan. Larix Leptolepis.	314
Slender-scaled Japan Larch	1 =
AIPUTRIE. Philippine Like Podocarous Cuprocine Com	173
	0**
KJELMANG. India. Pinus Punilio. Mountain Pino	357
ALEINBLUTHIGE ARVE, GOMMA, Pinus parvillara Car II	253
nowerca Japan Pine	017
and a faith at collecter. I tilling tillight home	317
The Charles Contraction of a stand of the Design of the Stand of the S	245
Loon Land. 1 ew-11ke Maki. Sciadopitya rearticillate	253
THUMPICATUL DELADDITYS OF Porgeol Lin	
ton boo shar, (Common Didek Fine), China Dinaster	378
	0.10
Kok-sund (Black Pine). Ching, Pinns Massoniana Massonia	249
	0.12
KONOTEGA-SIWA, Japan Bioto Originali (0)	242

	PAGE
KOODRAI, or KOODROW (Weeping or Prickly Fir). Bhotan. Abies	
Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir	20
KOURI OF COWRI. New Zealand. Dammara Australis. Kauri	
Pine	109
KRAMMTSBEER. German. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper	131
KRANAWITT. German. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper	131
KROPTAXUS. Dutch. Cephalotaxus	66
KRUMMHOLZ. German. Pinus Pumilio. Mountain Pine -	253
KSA-MAKI (fetid Maki). Japan. Podocarpus Macrophylla.	
Long-leaved Podoearpus	340
KUKUNARIA. German. Picea Cephaloniea. Mount Enos Fir -	203
KULLAIN (Divine Tree). Simla. Cupressus Tortulosa. Twisted	
or Bhotan Cypress	98
KUMINCHE (Lesser Sweet-nut Pine). Thibet. Pinus Gerardiana.	
Gerard's Pine	269
KUOSA. Lapland. Abies excelsa. Common Norway Spruce -	6
KURO-MATSU (Black Pine). Japan. Pinus Massoniana. Mas-	
son's Japan Pine	241
KURUZ. India. Pinus Webbiana. Webb's Indian Fir	2 26
KURZGEFLUGELTE KIEFER. German. Pinus brachyptera. Short	
Wing-seeded Pine	263
KUS-JAK (Peacock's Feather). Japan. Biota Orientalis Sie-	
boldii	53
KUSSUK. Tartary. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
KWA-FURI-HAK (Variegated Tree of Life). Japan. Retinospora	
obtusa aurca. Golden variegated Japan Cypress	368
LABRADOR PINE. Pinus Banksiana. Sir Joseph Banks's Pine -	320
LACE-BARK PINE. China. Pinus Bungeana	264
LERBAUM. German. Pinus Larieio. Corsican Pine	239
LAMBERT'S CYPRESS. California. Cupressus Lambertiana vel	
Maerocarpa	91
LAMBERT'S JUNIFER. Nepaul. Juniperus Lambertiana vel Squamata	152
LAMBERT'S PINE. California. Pinus Lambertiana	307
LÆRCHE. German. Larix. Lareh	168
LARCH, for its varieties see LARIX.	
LARCH PINE. Pinus Laricio	239
LARICE. Italian. Larix Ledebourii. Altaian Lareh	173
LAR, LLAR. Celtic. Larch, Larix	168
LATSCHE. German. Pinus Pumilio. Mountain Pine	253
LEEM. Himalaya. Pinus Excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine	300
LEERBAUM, or LERCHENTANNE. German. Pinus Larix. Common	
Lareh	169

LEINBAUM. German. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
LEURI or SURI. India. Juniperus Excelsa or Religiosa. Pencil	200
Cedar	148
LEVENSEOOM. Dutch. Arbor Vitæ. Tree of Life	400
LEWI. Cashmere. Juniperus Religiosa or Excelsa. Peneil or	
Incense Juniper - LHALA. Bhotan. Juniperus densa. Dense or Bushy Indian	149
Juniper	1.40
LIBOCEDRE. French. Libocedrus, Incense Cedar -	142
LIEBLICHE WEISSTANNE. German. Picea amabilis. Lovely	179
Silver Fir -	010
Silver Fir - LI-KIU-MOMI. (Chinese Native Fir.) Japan. Cunninghamia	213
Sinoncia I himona (intersection)	77
LIMEA. Polish. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
LISTVENITZA (Crown of Leaves). Russian Larix Ledeb musi	235
LISTVENITZA (Urown of Leaves). Russian. Larix Ledeb urii, Altaian Larch	173
LIPHOND (1.1. D. J. A. M. M. A. M.	352
	286
LO-HAN-SUNG. Chinese. Podocarpus Chinensis. Chinese Podo-	200
carpus	330
Torer V and The STY 11:1: The second	397
LOOGAN Himalan TO MICH.	397
LUCATZIN. California, Abi & Mertensiana Californian Hom	001
lock Sprnce -	29
LUMSHING, or LEMSHING. Bhotan. Pinus Excelsa. Lofty Bhotan	
l'ine	299
LUNG-MU, or KIEN-LUNG-MU. China. Pinus Bungeana, Lace-	
our rinc	263
LUTZ FENYO. Hungarian. Abies Execlsa. Common Norway	
Spruce · · · · · · · ·	6
LYCIAN JUNIPER. Juniperus Phonicea Lycia	165
MAATS. China. All Pines, Junipers, and other Conifers with	
sharp needle-shaped leaves, are called Mats. Maats, or	
Matsu, by the Chinese.	
MAI, or MASAL. New Zealand. Podocarpus Spicata. Spike-	
nowered Podocarpus	354
MAIDEN MAIR TREE. Salisburia adjantifolia	373
MAIRO OF MIRO. New Zealand. Podocarpus ferruginea. Rusty-	
colourca rouocarpus	352
MAKI, a common name in China and Japan for all large-leaved,	
yew-like plants, such as Podoearnus Saidonitys ato	330
MAKI. China. Podocarpus, Sciadopitys, etc. 330, 340, 3	378

	PAGE
MAJOO (Nut-gall). Nepaul. Biota Orientalis graeilis -	32
MAKI-KSA or KAJA-KSA. China. Strong-scented Yew. Torreya	
nucifera. Nut-bearing Torreya	412
MAMMOTH TREE. California. Wellingtonia Gigantea	415
MAMMUTHFICHTE. German. Wellingtonia gigantea. Mammoth	
Tree	415
MANIU. Chili. Saxe-Gothea conspicua. Remarkable Saxe-	
Gothæa	372
MANIU PINO, Or MANIGUL. Chili. Podocarpus Chilina. Chili	
Podoearpus -	329
MAREILO. California. Picea Amabilis. Lovely Silver Fir -	213
MARIN. India. Abies Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir	19
MARITIME PINE. Pinus Pinaster. Star or Cluster Pine	249
MARRO. New Holland. Frencla robusta. Robust Frenela -	124
MATS (True Pincs). (China.) Pinus Sinensis, etc	286
MATS, MATZ, or MATSU. Jupan. All Pines, Junipers, and Cypress-	20070
like plants with needle-shaped leaves.	
Mélèze, French. Pinus Laricio. Corsican Pine	239
	200
MÉLÈZE D'AMERIQUE. French. Larix pendula. Black American	1
Lareh	177
MéLèze D'EUROPE. French. Larix Europæa. Common Larch -	169
Mélèze de la Chine. French. Pseudo-Larix Kæmpferi. Golden	
or Chinese Larch	360
Mélèze du JAPON. French. Larix Leptolepis. Siender-sealed	
Japan Larch	173
	171
ME-MATSU (Female Pine). Japan. Pinus densiflora. Dense-	
flowered Japan Pine	234
MENZIES' SPRUCE. Abies Menziesii	12
MIRE-MOMI. Japan. Short-leaved, or small-coned Fir. Picea	
firma. Japan Silver Fir	205
MIRO or MAIRO. New Zealand. Podoearpus ferruginea. Rusty-	
eoloured Podoearpus	352
MODROZEW. Polish. Larix Ledebourii. Altaian Larch -	173
MOMI. Japan. Spruce or Silver Firs. Abies, Picea firma, etc	1
MONKEY PUZZLE. Chili. Araucaria Imbricata. Chili Pine -	29
MONSTROUS SPRUCE. Abies Excelsa monstrosa	10
MORETON BAY PINE. Araucaria Cunninghamii	41
MORIN. India. Picea Pindrow. Upright Indian Silver Fir	
MORINDA (Nectar, or Heney of Flowers). Himalaya. Abies	222
MORINDA (Nectal, of Honey of Howers). Humanaya. Hones	222
Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir	222 20
Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir	

	PAGE
MORINDA. India. Picea Pindrow. Upright Indian Silver Fir -	200
MOSHEVELNIK. Russian. Juniperus communis. Common	
Juniper	131
MOUNTAIN PINE. Pinus Monticola. Mountain Pine	311
MUGHO PINE. Pyrenecs. Pinus Mugho	244
MUSCADIER. French. Torreya or Californica. Californian Nutmeg	410
NA or NAGI, Jupan. Nageia. Catkin-bearing Laurel	185
NATIVE CYPRESS. Van Diemen's Land. Frencla Gunnii	120
NEOZA. Hemela 14. Pinus Gerardiana, Cant. Gerard's Pine	268
NEPAUL ARBOB VIT.E. Biota Orientalis gracilis - NEPAUL-CYPRESSE. Gernan. Cupre us torulosa. Twisted or	52
NEPAUL-CYPRESSE. Gernan, Cupre us torulosa. Twisted or	C' M
Bhotan Cypre s	97
NEWFOUNDLAND RED PINE. Abies rubra. Arctic Spruce Fir -	18
New HOLLAND DAMMARA. Dammara robusta	113
NEWR (JUNIFER). Cashin re. Juniperus Relijio, or Excelin	110
Pencil or Inceuse Fir	1.3
Pencil or Inceuse Fir	20
NEW ZEALAND SPRUCE. Dacrydium Cupressmum. Cypre s-hke	40
Dacrydium	105
Daerydium - Nrzu (Dwarf). Japan. Retinospora Ericoides. Heath-like	11.03
Lettinospord, and Thinon is dolahrafa nana Dwarf	
hatchet-leaved Arl r Vite -	1/1/1
hatchet-leaved Arl er Vitæ - 300, NIRE-MOMI, or MERE-MOMI. (Jaj an.) Picca firma Japan Silver	.7.111
Fir	205
Fir - Nokhtur, Hinadaga, Codrus Deodara, Decdar, or Indian Cedar	in 10
Cedar	63
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. Arangeria Excelsa	10
NORFOLK-TANNE. German. Araucaria excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine	14
NORTH AMERICAN YEW. Taxus Canademis	200
NORWAY SPRUCE FIR. Abies Excelsa. Common Norway Spruce	0 10
NORWAY WHITE DEAL. Abies Excelsa -	
NUT PINE. California. Pinus Fremontiana. Colonel Fremont's	
Nut Pine -	000
Nut Pine - NUT and NUTMEG YEWS. Torreya Californica, etc 410-	209
	-1.5 246
OCOTE OF DE' OCOTE. Mexico. Pinus Teocote. Candle Wood	240
Pine	287
OCOTE CHINO (Candle Wood). Mexico. Pinus Letophylla.	207
Smooth laguad Manager Ding	305
OCOTE HEMBRA (Female Pine). Morico. Pinus Gordoniana. Gor-	005
dan't Marian Dina	305
•	0.0

Осоте-Масне (Male Pine). Mexico. Pinus Grenvilliæ. Lady	25.011
	303
OESTERREICHISCHE SCHWARZ-KIEFER. German. Pinus Austriaca.	
	239
OLANDA-MOMI. Japan Cunninghami Sinensis. Chinese Cun-	
	77
ninghamia	
Pine	287
Оьмо. Spanish. Juniperus nana. Dwarf Juniper	136
O-MATSU or WO-MATSU (Male Pine). Japan. Pinus Mas-	
soniana. Masson's Japan Pine	241
OONUM (Purple-coned Fir). Himalaya. Picea Webbiana. Webb's	
Indian Fir – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	227
OPEN-LEAVED JOINTED YEW. Arthrotaxis laxifolia	48
OYAMEL. French. Pieca Religiosa. Saered Silver Fir	212
OYAMEL. Mexico. Picea Religiosa. Sacred Silver Fir	212
OYAMEL WEISSTANNE. German. Picea religiosa. Saered Silver Fir	212
OYSTER BAY PINE. Van Diemen's Land. Frenela Australis.	
Australian Frenela	117
PALLO BLANCO. Spanish. Pinus Hartwegii. Hartweg's Pine -	304
PALM PINE. Pinus Australis. Southern or Swamp Pine	261
PAMA. Himalaya. Juniperus Squamata. Scaly-leaved Nepaul	
Juniper	153
PAPS. Columbia. Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir PARASOL (or Umbrella) PINE. Seiadopitys verticillata	24
PARASOL (or Umbrella) PINE. Seiadopitys verticillata -	37 6
PARPINJA (creeping Juniper). Bhotan. Juniperus Squamata.	
the set of	153
PECHBAUM. German. Abies Excelsa. Common Norway Spruce	
PEHUEN. Chili. Araucaria Imbricata. Monkey Puzzle -	41
PEKING ARBOR VIT.E. Biota Orientalis L'ekinensis	54
PENCIL CEDAR. Juniperus Bermudiana. Bermuda or Pencil	
Cedar	140
PENDULOUS, OF INVERTED-BRANCHED SPRUCE. Abies Excelsa in-	
verta. Inverted-branched Common Spruce	
PERUSSE (Gall-leaved). Canada. Pinus rigida. Stiff-leaved Pine	
PESSE. French. Abies, or Picea, Excelsa. Common Norway Spruce	
PESSE BLANCHE. French. Abics alba. White Spruce Fir	
PESSE MARIANE. French. Abics nigra. Black Spruce Fir	13
PEUKAS or PEUCHOS. Greece. Pinus Halepensis. Aleppo or	0.0.1
Jerusalem Pinc	
PEZZO. Italian. Abies Excelsa. Common Norway Spruce -	
PHONICIAN JUNIPER. Juniperus Plicenicea	164

Press Di all'insee Diche Orientell' OUI LA ATT	PAGE
PIAN-FA. Chinese. Biota Orientalis. Chinese Arbor Vitae -	50
PICHTA. Russian. Picea Pichta. The Pitch or Siberian Silver	
Fir	221
PIGMY SPRUCE. Abies excelsa pygmæa. Dwarf Spruce	7
PIGMY JAPAN CYPRESS. Japan. Retinospora obtusa pygmaa -	369
PINA. Mexico. Pinus Loudoniana. Loudon's Pine .	311
PIN A CROCHETS. French. Pinus Mugho. Mugho Pinc	211
PIN A TROCHETS. French. Pinus Pinaster minor. Cortean Pine	
PIN DE CORTE. Corsica. Pinus Pinaster minor. Cortean Pine -	251
PIN D'Ecourt Erreich Dinne Sederatei Contean Pine -	251
PIN D'Ecosse. French. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir -	257
PIN D'ITALIE. French. Pinus Pinea. Italian Stone Pine -	252
PIN DE LABRADOR. French. Pinus Banksiana. Sir Joseph	
Banks's Pine	230
PIN DE MARS. French. Pinus Pinaster minor. Cortean Pine -	251
PIN DE RIGA, OU DE RUSSIE. French. Picea Pichta. Pitch Pine	221
PIN DE RUSSIE. French. Pinus Sylvestris horizontalis. Highland	
Pine	255
Pine - PIN DES ABBRUZZES. French. Pinus Brutia. Calabrian Cluster	
Pine	232
PIN DOUX. French. Pinus mitis. Soft-leaved or Yellow Pine -	
PIN FAUX CEMBRO. French. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	243
PIN MABITIME. French. Pinus Pinaster. Star or Cluster Pine -	295
Prov Nilona para (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	249
PIN PAZARON. Pyren es. Pinus Pyrenaica. Pyrencan Pine -	256
PIN PINSOT. French. Pinus Pinster minor. Cortean Pine	251
PIN SAUVAGE. French. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir -	257
PINDROW (Weeping). Himalaya, Picea Pindrow, Upright Indian	
Silver Fir -	223
PINES, the True, Pinaceae 228-	-326
PINUAO-MOLAR. Portuguese. Pinus Pinea. Italian Stone Pine -	252
PINHEIRO BRANCO. Portuguese. Araucaria Brasilicusis. Brazil	
Araucaria	37
PINO. Chili. Saxe-Gothæa conspicua. Remarkable Saxe-Gothæa.	Ű,
Frince Albert's Lew	373
PINO. Island of Chiloe. Podocarpus Nubigæna. Cloud-born	010
rodocarbus	344
PINO BLANCO (White Pine). Mexico. Pinus Devoniana. Duke	944
of Devonshire's Pine	000
PINO DE OCOTE Marica Pinna Torrete (1 1)	298
PINO REAL (Royal Pine). Meccico. Pinus Buonapartea. Buonaparte	288
PINONES Merrico Pinus Llavona IL	
PITCH PINE America Pinus Australia Gast	274
PITCH PINE. America. Pinus Australis, Southern or Swamp Pine,	
and Pinus rigida. Stiff-leaved Pine 261.	281

	PAGE
	221
	237
	351
PLUM-FRUITED JUNIPER. Asia Minor. Juniperus drupacea -	
POND or FOX-TAIL PINE. American. Pinus Serotina	
PONUM. India. Pinus Webbiana, Webb's Indian Fir	
PORTUGUESE CYPRESS. Cupressus Lusitanica. Cedar of Goa -	
	137
PRICKLY FIR. Himalaya. Abies Smithiana. Indian Spruce	107
Fir	20
PRINCE ALBERT'S YEW. Patagonia. Saxe-Gothaa conspicua	372
PUDNA. Himalaya. Juniperus Squamata. Scaly-leaved Ne-	012
· paul Juniper	152
	142
PUMPKIN PINE. Canada. Pinus Strobus. Weymouth Pine -	323
PUNG-CHA (Tea Tree). N. India. Taxus Wallichiana. Wallich's	020
	207
	397
QUACHOW (deciduous). China. Salisburia adiantifolia. Maiden-	0.77
hair Tree	375
Contra a diference o transference o transference o transference o	158
QUESA. Lapland. Abics excelsa. Common Norway Spruce -	0
QUIRLBL.ETTERIGE SCHIRM-FICHTE. German. Sciadopitys verti-	0=0
cillata. Whorl-leaved Sciadopitys or Parasol Fir -	
RÆD'KA. Lapland. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	
R.ESULA. India. Pinus excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine	299
RAI, REALLA, etc. (Prickly Fir). Himalaya. Abics Smithiana.	
Indian or Himalayan Spruce Fir	20
RAISALLA, or RAISULLA (King Pine). Nepaul. Picca Webbiana,	
Webb's Indian Fir, and Cupressus Torulosa. Twisted or	
Bhotan Cypress 97,	227
RAKAN-HAK. China, Japan. Thuiopsis dolabrata. Hatchet-	
INTO A LICON TIME	398
	388
RAUHZAPFIGE Taunc. German. Picca Amabilis. Lovely Silver	
Fir	213
RAX-JO-SJO (Common Decidnous Fir). Japan. Larix Leptolepis.	
Slender-scaled Japan Larch	174
RAYHA. Himalaya. Picea Pindrow. Upright Indian Silver	
Fir	223
RED AMERICAN LARCH. Larix Microcarpa	175
RED CEDAR. America. Juniperus Virginiana. Virginian Cedar -	154
RED PINE. America. Pinus Australis. Southern or Swamp	
Pine	260

RED OF ARCTIC SPRUCE FIR. Nova Scotia. Abies Rubra -	17
RED WOOD TREE, or BASTARD CEDAR. California. Sequoia sem-	
pervirens	3 80
REE or RHEE. Himalaya. Pinus Gerardiana. Gerard's Pine - REMU. India. Dacrydium Cupressinum. Cypress-like Dacry-	269
dinn	104
RESINOUS OF RED AMERICAN PINE. North America. Pinus	11/2
Resinosa	250
RETINOSPORE. French. Retinospora Pisifera. Pea-fruited Re-	
tinganava	369
RIESEN-KIEFER. German. Pinus Lambertiana. Lambert's Pine	307
RIESEN-TANNE. German. Wellingtonia gigantea	415
RIGA PINE. Russia. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir	957
RIKALING. Himaloya. Taxus Wallichiana. Wallich's Yew - RIMU. New Zealand. Dacrydium laxifolium. Loose-leaved	397
RIMU. New Zealand. Dacrydium laxifolium. Loose-leaved	
Dacrydium -	107
RIUM. New Zealand. Dacrydium Cupressinum. Cypress-like	
Daerydium	105
ROTH-EIBE. German. Taxus b. ceata. Common Yew	258
ROTHE KIEFER. German. Pinus Sylve tris rubra. Highland	0.0
Pine	
Roth-TANNE. German. Abie excla. Common Norway Spruce	215
ROUND-CONED CHINESE PINE. China. Pinus Pinca Cretica -	6
Roo, Roi, Roo-EE, or Row (Weeping Fir). Himalogu. Abies	253
Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir	
RUSSIAN OF A PUBLICIFY LADOR LOUIS LALL "ALL T	19
RUSSIAN OF ARCHANGEL LARCH. Larix Ledebourii. Altaian Larch SABINA. Mexico. Juniperus Mexicana. Mexican Sandara Juniper	173
Juniper	161
SABINO. Me. ico. Taxodium distichum Mexicanum. Monte-	
zuma Uybress	381
SAGA-MOMI, or SJURA MOMI. Japan. White or Silver Fir. Picca	-9 C R
firma - SAII. Bhoten. Larix Griffithii. Sikkim Larch	205
SAH. Bhoton. Larix Griffithii. Sikkim Larch	171
SAKSIN. Mantchooria. Cupre as Funebris. Weeping or Funeral	111
Cypres	
SALLUR. India. Picea Webbiana. Webb's Indian Fir -	53
DAN. Chinese. Cryptomeria Janonica Janon Cales	226
NAND PERVICE A ARD Holland TO I A	71
SANDRIN. German. Pinus Pumilio Mountain Ding	117
SAN-SUGA. Chinese. Cryptomeria Japonica. Japan Cedar	200
SAN-Snu. China, Cunninghamia Sinensis. Chinese Cunning-	75
hamia	

PAGE SAPIN. The French name for Fir trees, Abies Canadensis, etc. -22 SAPIN COMMUN. French. Picea Pectinata. Common Silver Fir-209 SAPIN COMMUNE. French. Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin -150SAPIN D'ESPAGNE. French. Picca Pinsapo. Pinsapo Fir -224SAPIN GRACIEUX. French. Picca amabilis. Lovely Silver Fir -213 SAPIN MINEUR. French. Picea Balsamea. Balm of Gilcad Fir -200SAPIN NOBLE. French. Picca nobilis. Noble Silver Fir - -207 SAPIN SACRE OF OYAMEL. French. Picea Religiosa. Sacred Silver Fir - - - -- --212SAPINDUS-FICHTE. German. Abies Orientalis. Eastern Spruce -15 SAPINETTE BLANCHE. French. Abics alba. White Spruce Fir -- 3 SAPINETTE NOIRE. French. Abies nigra. Black Spruce Fir -13 SAPINETTE NOIRE. French. Abies nigra - - -24 SAP-PINE. America. Pinus rigida. Stiff-leaved Pine -283 SAS-COO-PAS (Big Tree or Great Fir). America. Abies Douglasii. 24 SAVIN JUNIPER. Lower Alps. Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin 150 SAWARA. Japan. Retinospora Pisifera. Pea-fruited Retinospora - - - - - - - -370 SCHIRMFICHTE. German. Sciadopitys verticillata. Parasol Pine 376 SCHMUCKTANNE. German. Araucaria - - -35 SCHWARZ-FEHRE. German. Pinus Laricio. Corsican Pine 239SCHWARTZ-TANNE. German. Abics Excelsa. Common Norway . . . --. . 6 Spruce SCHWARZ-FIGHTE. German. Abies nigra. Black Spruce Fir 13 SCHWARZ-KIEFER. German. Pinus Laricio. Corsican Pinc 239 257 SCOTCH FIR OF PINE. Europe. Pinus Sylvestris - -SCRUB PINE. N. America. Pinus Banksiana. Sir Joseph Banks's 230 Pine -- -- - -SEBENBAUM or SEVENSTRAUCH. Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin - - - - -150 239 SEEKIEFER. German. Pinus maritima. Corsican Pine -..... SEKI-SJO. Japan. Common Tree. Pinus Sinensis and Pinus Densiflora. Chinese Pine. Dense-flowered Japan Pine -SEMADOONG. Bhotan. Abies Brunoniana. Indian Hemlock 21 Spruce -. . --SEOSA-MATS (Deciduous Fir). Japan. Pseudo-Larix Kæmpferi. Golden or Chinese Larch - - -SERENTE. French. Abies Excelsa. Common Norway Spruce -6 SEU MAKI, Japan. Common Chinese Maki. Podocarpus Chinensis. Chinese Podocarpus 330

INDEX OF POPULAR NAMES.

SHIRGOO or SHIRKOO (Incense). Bholan. Juniperus Religiosa.	PAGE
Peneil or Incense Juniper	149
Peneil or Ineense Juniper	143
giosa. Peneil or Incense Juniper	149
SHUJRUTULHUE-YUT (Tree of Life). Simla. Cupressus Torulosa.	1.1.1
Twisted or Bhotan Cypress	98
SHUNGTEE (Sweet Pine-nut). Thibet. Pinns Gerardiana. Ger-	
rard's Pine	269
SIBERIAN ARBOR VILL. Thuja Tatariea. Tartarian Arbor	2-13.7
Vitæ · · · · · · · · · · · ·	409
SIBERIAN SAVIN. Juniperus Pseudo-Sabina	145
SIBERIAN STONE PINE. Pinus Cembra Sibirica	296
SIEIRISCHE PECHTANNE. German. Pices Pichta. Siberian Silver	2.70
fir	221
SIGHA. Abussinia. Podocarpus clongata. Elongated Podo-	~~1
carpus	235
SILBER KIEFER. German. Pinu Sylvestris argentea. Silvery	005
Seotch Fir	260
SILBER-TANNE. German. Picea Pectinata. Common Silver	201
Fir	209
SILLOO-HATERHEE (Fragrant Fir). Nopend. Abies Brunoniana.	÷(1.)
Indian Hemloek Sprace	0.)
SILVER CEDAR. Cedrus Libani glauca	66
SILVER FIRS. Picea in general 196-	
SILVER FIE (the American). Countida. Picea Balsamea. Balm	and I
of Gilead Fir	201
SILVER FIR (the Common) 1/ps. Picea Peetinata	200
SILVER FIR (the Indian). Sikkim. Picen Webbiana. Webb's	Apr (1 1 2
Indian Fir	227
SIN. Chircse. Podocarpus Chinensis. Chinese Podocarpus	330
SINOBU-HIBA (tree of life-like Shrub). Japan. Retinospora	050
Squarrosa. Squarrose leaved Retinospora	372
SIN-KOJA-MAKI (Wild Maki). China. Podoearpus Chinensis.	
Chine e Podocarnus	230
SIN-MARI [Common Maki]. Chi a. Podocarpus Macrophylla.	
	340
SIRO-MOMI (White-wooded Fir). Jer an. Abies polita. Tiger's	011
Tail Spruee	17
SIRUGA-MATSU (Variegated Pinc). Jupan. Pinus Massoniana.	
Masson's Japan Pine	242
SI-SAN (slender-formed). China. Biota pendula. Weeping Arbor	
	55

	PAGE
SITARE-HINOKI. Japan. Biota pendula. Weeping Arbor Vitæ -	55
SJO-MATS (Common Pine). China. Pinus Massoniana. Mas-	
son's Japan Pine	242
SJURA-MOMI (White or Silver Fir). Japan. Picea firma. Japan	
Silver Fir	204
SLANEZ. Russian. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
SLENDER SPRUCE. Abies Excelsa tennifolia	11
SONOUBAR-SUKKAR (Sweet Pine Nut). Himalaya. Pinus Gerard-	
iana. Gerard's Pine	268
SONORA-MATS (Slender or Drooping Juniper). Japan. Juniperus	
Rigida. Stiff-leaved Japan Juniper	138
SOORAH-VYU (name of a Hindoo Divine). Bhotan. Cupressus	
torulosa. Twisted or Bhotan Cypress	99
SOFLONG. Bengal. Nageia latifolia. Broad-leaved Nagi	189
Sosno, or Sosino. Russian. Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir -	237
SPANISCHE WEISSTANNE. German. Picea Pinsapo. Pinsapo Fir	224
SPANISH JUNIPER. Juniperus Thurifera	
SP.ETKIEFER. German. Pinus Scrotina. Fox-tail or Pond Pine -	285
SPERE. German. Pinns Pumilio. Mountain Pine	253
SPIRTENHOLZ. Swiss. Pinus uneinata. Scotch Fir	257
SPRUCE (the Common). Norway, Sweden, de. Abies excelsa, etc.	6
SPRUCE FIR (the Black American). N. America. Abies nigra -	13
SPRUCE FIR (the White American). Canada. Abies alba	3
SPURRED FRENELA. Frenela calcarata	117
STAR OF CLUSTER PINE. Apennines. Pinus Pinaster	249
STEINKIRFER. German. Pinus Pinea. Italian Stone Pine	252
STERNFEHRE. German. Pinus Pinaster, Star or Cluster Pine -	249
STINKING CEDAR. America. Torreya taxifolia. Yew-leaved	
Torreya	413
STONE PINE. Italy and South of France. Pinus Pinca	252
STRAHLENSCHUPPIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus radiata Radiated	
Cone Pine	282
STRANDKIEFER. German. Pinus Pinaster. Star or Cluster Pine	249
SUGA, or SSUGA MATS (Evergreen Fir). Japan. Cryptomeria	
Japonica. Japan Cedar	7.1
SUGAR PINE. California. Pinus Lambertiana. Lambert's Pine	307
SULLA (Fragrance-spreading). Nepaul. Pinus longifolia, Long-	
leaved Pine	270
SUMPF-FEHRE, German, Pinus Mugho rostrata, Beaked Mugho	
Pine	245
SUNG-CHA. Himalaya. Taxus-Wallichiana. Wallich's Yew	397

SURLINES (Variagented Tree of Life) I D'	PAC I
SURI HIBA (Variegated Tree of Life). Japan. Biota Orientalis	
variegata. Variegated Chinese Arbor Vita	51
SWAMP CYPRESS. N. America. Chamæcyparis. White Cedar -	71
SWAMP PINE. Virginia. Pinus Australis - SWAN RIVER ('YPRESS. Actinostrobus Pyramidalis	260
Swithen Its come State of Swither Pyramidalis	34
SWEDISH JUNIPER. Sweden, Denmark, etc. Juniperus communis	
Suecica Swiss STONE PINE: Alps. Pinus Cembra TALLAS. Macin. Pinus Amerikaita	132
TURNE W. Alps. Pinus Cembra	295
Thus Avacannie Avacannie Avacannie	293
THATAK (DACK LAFCH, America, Larix Pendula, Black America	
	177
TANERIA or TAWAI. New Zealand. Phyllocladus Trichomanoides.	
Maiden-hair-like Phyllocladus TANNE. German. Common name for Abies or Firs	195
TANKE, German, Common name for Abies or Firs - 1.	-33
TO THE REPORT OF THE TOO THE TOO THE TOO THE TOO THE TO TH	
Long-leaved Pine	275
Long-leaved Pine - TAPPA (White Wood, America, Pinus ponderosa, Heavy- wooded Pine -	
	251
TARENTINA PINE. Italy. Pinus Pinea fragilis Thin hallad	
STORE FIRE .	252
TASMANIAN CYPRES Microcachrys, or the small-coned -	151
The record, LEANS DEPOSIT CONTROL YOUR	385
Territoria Pallasiano Taurina Piuns Pallasiano Taurina	
A THE	217
TAXACIES. Freech term for Yew.	
TANACHS of TAXINELS. Fr nch. Taxus Torreya, Cephalotaxu.,	
ansoluta, rodocarpus, Daerydium, Saxe-Gothea Phyl-	
TERTPE (Bamboo-like). Chend. Nageia Japonica. Japan	
	150
TOTTO ATSKOY SAVID OF SPONTANDARY D.	
A GINACHSIS, AHG PICEA Cilicity Anthen and I di	
	214
The second contractions of the second prints	
1EAAL (UCTMOR, Picea Portingto, Commence Com	209
The second secon	355
The statest delle	
	276
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	53
	127

	LIVOL
THINGIA (Yew). Nepaul. Abies Brunoniana. Indian Hemlock	
Spruce	1.
THINGOORI-SULLA (Fragrant Yew). Abies Brunoniana. Indian Hemloek Spruee	22
Hemloek Spruee	
Wallieh's Yew	397
THOONER (Yew). Himalaya. Picea Pindrow. Upright Indian	
Silver Fir	224
THREAD-LEAVED PINE. Pinus filifolia. Thread-leaved Pine -	301
THUYOPSIS EN DOLOIRE. French. Thniopsis dolobrata. Hatchet-	
leaved Arbor Vitæ	398
TIGER'S TAIL SPRUCE. Abies Polita	16
TIMBER FIRS, <i>i.e.</i> the usual Pine Trees of commerce. Abies excelsa.	
Common Norway Spruce, the Larch, etc	168
TINGSIII. Sikkim. Taxus Wallichiana. Wallich's Yew -	397
TINIER. France. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
TOA-TOA. New Zealand. Phyllocladus Trichomanoides. Maiden-	
hair-like Phylloeladus	-195
TOGA-MATSU. Japan. Abies Tsuga. Japan Hemloek Spruce	32
To-Mom. Japan. Pieca Firma. Japan Silver Fir	205
TOM THUMB. N. America or Japan. Retinospora Elwangeriana -	-362
TORANO-WO-MOMI (Tiger's Tail Fir). China. Abies Polita -	17
TORCH OF PITCH PINE. America. Pinus Rigida. Stiff-leaved	
Pine	-283
Toss. Himalaya. Pieca Webbiana. Webb's Indian Fir -	228
TOTARA. New Zealand. Podoearpus Totara. Totara Pine -	350
TRAUER-CYPRESSE. German. Cupressus Funchris. Weeping or	
Funeral Cypress	52
Тялво-нівл. Japan. Biota Orientalis. Chinese Arbor Vita -	50
TSAIN-SUNG (Common Drooping). China. Cupressus Funebris.	
Weeping or Funeral Cypress	83
TSCHIR, TSCHIL, or CHEER. Himalaya. Pinus Longifolia. Long-	
leaved Pine	275
TSUGA (Yew-leaved). Japan. Abies Tsuga. Japan Hemlock	
Spruce	32
TUC-TUC (Big Tree). Columbia. Picea Nobilis, Noble Silver	~ ~
Fir	£07
TZIRBOLYA. Hungarian. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine -	295
UGUROO (Eagles' Bush). Nepaul. Juniperus Recurva. Drooping	
Indian Juniper	147
UMBRELLA OF PARASOL PINE. Seiadopitys Verticillata. Whorl-	0=0
leaved Sciadopitys	-376

URO-SIRO leaves white beneath . Japan. Picea Firma. Japan	PAOI
Silver Fir	
VERESK-KAMENOL, Russian, Juniperus Davurica, Daurian	
Juniper	141
VIRGINIAN JUNIPER, or Red Cedar Juniperus Virginiana	154
WACHHOLDER, German, Juniperus communis, Common Juniper	131
WARZIGE KIEFER. German. Pinus protuberans. Protuberant-	101
sealed Mexican Pine	319
WATER CEDAR OF SWAMP CYPRESS. Chamaeyparis	71
WATER PINE. Chinese. Glyptostrobus Heterophyllus	126
WA-WA-MEENS (Fighting Wood), N. America. Taxus brevifolia.	
Western or Californian Yew	093
WAX-DAMMARA, Singupore, Podocarpus Polystachya, Many-	
spiked Podocarpus	345
WEEPING AMERICAN ARBOR VITE. Thuja Occidentalis pendula -	405
WREPING ARBOR VIT.1. Biota Pendula	5.)
WEEPING CYPRESS. Cupressus Funebris. Weeping or Funeral	
Cypress	82
WEEPING FIR. Himalaya, Pinus excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine	300
WEEPING LARCH. Larix Europæa pendula. Goodsall's Weeping Larch	
	170
WFEFINO SPRUCE. Abies excelsa inverta. Inverted-branched Common Spruce	
WEEPING YEW. Taxus Baccata pendula or Dovastoni. Dovas-	9
ton's Yew -	0
WEICH-NADELIGE KIFFER. German. Pinus mitis. Soft-leaved or	359
Yellow Pine -	. 10
WEIHRAUCH KIPFER. Gerenan. Pinus Terda. Torch or Loblolly	243
Pine	256
WEISS-TANNE. German. Picea Pectinata. Common Silver Fir -	20.1
WERLSK. <i>Russula</i> . Juniperus communis. Common Juniper	131
WEYMOUTH PINT. America. Pinus Strobus	322
WIIITE CUDAR. Chamaeyparis Spharoidea	71
WHITE CYPRESS. America. Taxodium distichium. Decidnous	11
Cypress -	353
WHITE DEAL, Norway, Abies excelsa, Common Norway Spruce	7
WHITE MEXICAN PINE. Pinus Devouiana -	17
WHITE PINE the Canadian'. Pinus Strobus. Weymouth Pine -	322
WHITE SPRUCE. Canada. Abies alba	3
WHITE WOOD. New Zealand. Podocarpus Daerydioides. Daery-	
dium-fike Podocarpus	358
WILLOW-LEAVED PODOCARPUS. Podocarpus Chilina	329
to y the	

11 ÷.

	1.21.1
WOOD PINE. Simla. Abies Smithiana. Indian Spruce Fir, and	
Pinus Strobus, Weymouth Pine 20 and	322
WOOLLY SILVER FIR. California. Picea amabilis. Lovely Silver	
Fir	213
WO-MATSU (Male Pine). Japan. Pinns Massoniana. Masson's	
Japan Pine	242
WOOMUN (Purple Cone). Bhotan. Picea Pindrow. Upright	
Indian Silver Fir	224
WUMI-MATSU (Sea Coast Pine). Japan. Pinus Koraiensis. Co-	
rean Pine	306
YACCA. Antilles. Podocarpus Coriacea. Leathery-leaved Podo-	
carpus	332
YARI. Cashmere. Pinus excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine	299
YELLOW-BERRIED YEW. Taxns baceata fruetu-luteo	391
YELLOW DEAL. Pinus Sylvestris. Seoteh Fir	257
YELLOW PINE. America. Pinus mitis. The Soft-Leaved Pine.	
Also Pinus Australis. Southern or Swamp Pine, and	
Pinus ponderosa. Heavy-wooded Pine 243, 260	, 281
Yews, Taxaeeæ	
	388
	69
ZADD, ZAGD, or ZEDDI. Abyssinia. Juniperus Procera. Abys-	
sinian Juniper	162
ZANG-CHA (blood-healing). Himalaya. Taxus Wallichiana. Wal-	
lich's Yew	397
ZAPFEN-TRÆGER, German, Conifere, Conifers	
Z.ERBEL. German. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	295
Zelte. German. Pinns Pumilio. Monntain Pine	253
ZEVENBOOM. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper	131
ZIENRUSS. German. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine -	295
ZIMBRO. Portaguese. Juniperus communis. Common Juniper -	131
ZIRBELNUSS-KIEFER. German. Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine	
ZWITTERTANNEN. German, Conninghamia	76

THE END.



48.1

CATALOGUE

OF

CONIFERS, AMERICAN PLANTS, ORNA-MENTAL TREES, ETC.,

CULTIVATED FOR SALE BY

ANTHONY WATERER,

KNAPHILL NURSERY.

WOKING, SURREY.

AMERICAN PLANTS.

THE KNAPHILL NURSERY is the most extensive, as it is the oldest, establishment in England in which the cultivation of American Plants has been made a speciality. At the present moment its extent exceeds 200 acres, of which more than 60 acres are allotted to the cultivation of American Plants alone. The beds and borders devoted to this class of plants extend over miles in length, and contain the largest quantity of the finest plants to be met with in this country, or in Europe. A visit, which is earnestly solicited, will prove this to be no mere assertion.

In a general way, all American Plants may be said to delight in, and to require, what is called peat soil, and it was at one time believed that they would not thrive in any other. Experience, however, proves the contrary, and it is now found that Rhododendrons, the most important of them all, as well as other of the more vigoroushabited plants, thrive in almost any soil that doe not contain lime. In many sandy loams they grow with as much vigour and luxuriance as they do in peat, and almost any loamy soil, free from lime or chalk, may be rendered suitable for them by a liberal admixture of leaf-mould, or any fibrous material, such as the parings of pasture land. When the soil is poor, a moderate dressing of farm-yard manure may be occasionally applied with advantage. Cow-dung, in a thoroughly decayed state, forms one of the best manures for these plants.

American Plants.

RHODODENDRONS.

These fine evergreens, with their magnificent flowers, are unequalled for the decoration of pleasure grounds. The stock in this nursery is of the finest quality, and almost of boundless extent. Nearly the whole of the large Standard Rhododendrons planted in Rotten Row, Hyde Park, were supplied from here; and the Exhibitions of Rhododendrons held annually in the Royal Horticultural Garden, South Kensington, consist entirely of specimen plants selected from the Knaphill collection.

HARDY SCARLET, WHITE, AND OTHER RHODODENDRONS.

We supply selections of Rhododendrons at from $\pounds 5$ to $\pounds 10$ per 100. The plants are healthy and bushy, and such as may be planted out in any situation at once. They comprise varieties of nearly all shades of colour. Many of them are from layers, and we believe that they are altogether the best plants ever offered by any nurseryman. We shall gladly send samples on application, that being the only possible way of giving a correct idea of the value of the plants, a mere statement of height being, in such cases, utterly delusive.

Purchasers of Rhododendrons who may be unacquainted with the different kinds by name, and who are willing to leave the selection to us, may depend on receiving those sorts only which after many years' observation we have found to be the most showy, and certain to thrive under ordinary treatment. A descriptive list of the kinds will be forwarded on application.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM.

The cheapest of all Rhododendrons, being raised from seed in large quantities. It is less particular as to soil than most other sorts, and is extensively planted in game preserves, being never eaten by hares or rabbits, however numerous they may be. We are prepared to supply it at the following rates :--

PONTICUM (Common), nice, well-rooted, and stout plants 155. per 100.

- -- ditto, about 1 ft. - - - 21s. -- ditto, 12 to 18 in. - - 30s. and 42s. - - 21S. "
- ,,

- larger plants, 6s., 9s., 12s., and 18s. per dozen.

STANDARD RHODODENDRONS.

Of these noble plants we possess much the FINEST SPECIMENS anywhere to be found, and in much larger numbers than in any other nursery. Many of them are from TWENTY to FORTY YEARS of age, and have compact well-balanced heads measuring from 15 feet to 30 feet in circumference.

WHEN IN FLOWER THESE ARE OBJECTS OF WONDERFUL BEAUTY.

American Plants.

HARDY AZALEAS.

Of all hardy flowering shrubs, none perhaps afford such a variety in colour as Azaleas, for almost every shade of pink, white, yellow, orange, and scarlet is to be found amongst them; and as they generally flower in great profusion, and are, many of them, deliciously scented, they deserve to be universally planted. They are, moreover, perfectly hardy, and will flourish wherever Rhododendrons are grown. 125. to 305. per dozen.

All other generally termed American Plants, such as Kalmeas, Andromedas, Heaths, are largely grown. Detailed and priced Catalogues on application.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

The stock of Conifers at Knaphill is as fine as anything of its kind in this country. All the plants are growing in the open ground, and are thoroughly healthy and well-rooted, not having been injuriously affected by pot-culture. They are handsome and symmetrical specimens; and all are removable with safety. Purchasers of fine specimens would do well to pay us a visit.

We reserve the right of applying Special Prices to Special Plants.

ABIES SPRUCE FIR.	5.	đ.	ABIES - continued.	s.	d.
ALBERTIANA (Merten-			LXCELSA (Common		
siana), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.			Spruce), 11 to 2 ft.,		
per doz.	τ8	0	stout per 100, 8s. to		6
8 to 12 ft. per doz.			- 4, 5, and 6 ft., hand-	12	0
42s. to	8.1	0	4, 5, and o it., nand-	~	
A tree with some-		Ĩ	some, per doz. 9s. to	18	0
thing the aspect of			- CLANBRASILIANA		
the Hemlock Spruce,			- COMPACITA	ea	ch
but more gracefully			- GREGORYANA	3	6
pendulous.			- PYGMÆA	to	
CANADENSIS (Hemlock			PUMILA	21	0
Spruce)			- PYRAMIDALIS		
Spruce), 3, 4, 5, to			- RENAULTI 55. each.		
7 ft., each 1s. 6d. to	5	0	Varieties of the		
Douglasii, i to if ft.			common Spruce Fir,		
per 100	50	0	of dwarf or pigmy		
— 2, 3, & 4 ft.			habit.		
per doz. 18s. to	30	0			
One of the no-	Ŭ		- INVERTA (Weeping		
blest and most beau-			Spruce) each	5	0
tiful of the Firs.			MONSTROSA - "	5	0
			FIRMA each 3s. 6d. to	5	0
			I-2		

00		0 00/11	
ABIES—continued.	5.	d. [s. d.
HOOKERIANA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2			CEDAR, WHITE. See
ft each	2	6	CHAMÆCYPARIS (p. 4).
-2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			CEDRUS.—CEDAR.
per doz. 30s. to	42	0	ATLANTICA (Africana,
-3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	÷		argentea), 2 ft.
each 5s. to	7	6	per doz. 18 o
MENZIESII, 2, 3 to 4 ft.			-3 ft per doz. 30 0
per doz. 12s. to	30	0	— 8 to 10 ft. each
NIGRA, 3 to 6 ft.	5		7s. 6d. to 10 6
per doz. 12s. to	42	0	The African Ce-
ORIENTALIS, small bed-			dar is of rapid
ded per 100	20	0	growth, with a re-
$-$ about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			markably silvery as-
per doz.	18	0	pect.
-3 to 4 ft. per doz.			DEODARA.
425. to	60	0	-6 to 9 in. per 100 30 0
— 5 to 6 ft each	7	6	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100
-7 to 8 ft. each 10s.			50s. to 100 0
6d. and upwards.			$-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 18 o
ORIENTALIS, 10, 12, to			$-2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. ,, 30 0
14 ft. high, 18 to			$-3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. ,, 42 0
24 ft. in circum-			LIBANI (Cedar of Le-
ference, magnificent			banon), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.
plants, 215. each			per doz. 30s to 42 0
and upwards.			larger, up to 8 ft.
A most elegant			per doz. 605. to 120 0
tree, far too little			CEPHALOTAXUS.
planted.			FORTUNEI, male and
ARAUCARIA.			female, nice plants
IMBRICATA (Chili Pine),			per doz. 30s. to 42 0
3 ft each 5s. to	7	6	Evergreen trees
-4, 5, to 6 ft., each	1		inhabiting China and
105. 6d., 215., and			Japan, wonderfully
upwards.			hardy and free-grow-
Some very fine			ing, and deserving
plants up to 10 ft.			of universal cultiva-
high.			tion.
ARBOR VITÆ. See			CHAMÆCYPARIS.—
Тнија (<i>р</i> . 10).			WHITE CEDAR.
BIOTA. Sec THUJA			SPHÆROIDEA per doz. 18 0
(p. to).			- VARIEGATA per doz.
CEDAR. See Cedrus.			18s. to 30 0
(<i>p</i> . 4).			— — fine specimens,
CEDAR, JAPAN. Sce			6 to 8 ft. high, and
CRYPTOMERIA $(p. 5)$.			10 ft. round, 7s. 6d.
On 11 101 101 101 (1 · 5)			

CHAMÆCYPARIS-co	11-		CUPRESSUS-continuea.	S.	đ.
tinued.	s.	đ.	cates; viz., at the	J.	
to 105.6d. each, and			Royal Horticultural		
upwards.			Garden, at the Royal		
	5	0	Botanic Garden, and		
CRYPTOMERIAJA-	5	Ť	at the Crystal Pa-		
PAN CEDAR.			lace.		
JAPONICA each is. 6d.					
to	7	6	LAWSONIANA ERECTA		
— Lobbii, 4 to 5 ft.	3	0	VIRIDIS, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft., good	0	
each 2s. 6d. to		6	plants - per doz.	18	0
This variety, also	3	6	2 ft., good plants		
			per doz.	30	0
called <i>viridis</i> , is of a			3 ft., good plants		
bright green colour.		1	each	5	0
ELEGANS, 2, 3, and 4			— — some splendid		
ft each 1s. 6(l. to	- 3	6	plants, 4, 5, and 6 ft.		
A very elegant			high, 105. 6d. to 215.		
plant, quite distinct			each, and upwards.		
in appearance from			This Cypress,		
C. japonica, its fo-			raised here, is, there		
liage and young		1	is no doubt, ONE OF		
growth changing to		1	THE FINEST HARDY		
a brownish-purple in			EVERGREENS IN EX-		
winter, but becoming		1	ISTENCE. It every		
green again in sum-		1	year increases in		
mer. It is quite					
hardy.			beauty, and we do		
CUPRESSUSCYPRESS.			not believe there is		
LAWSONIANA, 1 to 13			an evergreen which		
ft per 100			is so universally and		
-4 to 5 ft. per doz.	50	0	deservedly admired.		
-5 to 6 ft. ,,	30	0	It is purchased, with-		
- ARGENTEA, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	42	•	out exception, by		
ft each			every one who sees		
lite elich	3	6	it growing in our		
larger, up to 5 ft.			nursery. We quote		
5s. to	10	6	the following des-		
This very distinct			cription from the		
and beautiful va-			Gardener's Chroni-		
riety, which is re-			cle: "It is one of		
markable not only			the finest-ay, one		
for the silvery glau-			of the very finest-		
cous hue of its foli-			hardy coniferous		
age but also for its			evergreens which has		
graceful habit, has			been introduced to		
been awarded Three			our gardens. Its nar-		
First Class Certifi-			row, erect, almost		
		1	ton, creet, annost		

CUPRESSUS—continued.	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	CUPRESSUS—continued. s	. 6	1.
columnar mode of			This is doubtless		
growth, is quite un-			far away the finest		
approached for sym-			golden Conifer yet		
metry and beauty by			introduced to our		
any other plant we			gardens.		
know, while the			LAWSONIANA NANA,		
slender ramifications		1	per doz. 18s. to 4	2	0
of its close-set com-			-		6
				0	0
pact branches and			This is a very dis-		
branchlets give it a			tinct and well pleas-		
degree of refinement			ing variety.		
which is not seen in			MACROCARPA (or Lam-		
any other variety.			bertiana), $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		
				~	
This Knaphill Cy-			A	2	0
press, though dense			-3 to 4 ft. per doz.		
as an Irish Yew, is,			18s. to 3	0	0
moreover, green to			CYPRESS. See Cupres-		
the very stem. We			sus (p. 5.)		
have ourselves			CYPRESS, DECIDU-		
watched this plant			OUS. See TAXO-		
for several seasons,			DIUM (p. 9).		
and can bear testi-			DACRYDIUM.		
mony to the fact,			FRANKLINH (Huon		
that it is utterly un-			Pine) each	2	6
affected both as to			FIR, SPRUCE. See		
vitality and hue by			$\begin{array}{c} \text{ABIES } (p. 3). \\ \text{EVED} \end{array}$		
the severest frosts."			FIR, SILVER. See		
It has been de-			PICEA (<i>p</i> . 7).		
corated with the			JUNIPERUS.—JUNIPER.		
Royal Horticultural			CHINENSIS (Chinese		
Society's First Class			Juniper),		
Certificate.			-4 to 5 ft. per doz.		
— GRACILIS, about 3			18s. to 3	0	0
ft each	2	6	— 6 to 7 ft.		
			each 3s. 6d. to	5	0
3s. 6d. to	TO	6	— 7 to 8 ft.	Ŭ	
	10	^v		0	6
A plumy-growing					Ŭ
variety of remark-			— very fine plants, 10		
able elegance, which,			to 15 ft. high, each		
when more generally			215. and upwards.		
known, will entirely			One of the hard-		
supersede the com-			iest and most beau-		
			tiful evergreens in		
mon form.			cultivation boing of		
LUTEA each			cultivation, being of		
ros. 6d. to	21	0	free growth, of an		

JUNIPERUS-continued	. s.	d.	LARIX—continued.	5.	đ.
elegant pyramidal			ducing a weeping		
habit, and of a bright			character.		
green colour. The			KÆMPFERI (Golden		
pollen-bearing, or			Larch) each	21	0
male plants, are par-			LIBOCEDRUS.		
ticularly attractive			DECURRENS (Thuja gi-		
when in flower.			gantea of gardens)		
— AUREA each	21	0	1 ft. per 100	50	0
COMMUNIS HIBERNICA,			$-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz.		0
3 to 4 ft.,			-3 to 4 ft. per doz.		
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	305. to	42	0
- COMPRESSA - each	2	6	— 5 ft per doz.	60	0
- SUECICA (Swedish			A fine columnar		
Juniper), 2 to 3 ft.			evergreen tree, hardy,		
per doz.	18	0	elegant, and free-		
JAPONICA ALBO-VARIE-			growing.		
GATA, nice plants			PICEA.—Silver Fir.		
per doz.	30	0	Noble evergreen		
RECURVA "	Ŭ		trees. P. Pinsapo,		
- DENSA "	18	0	Nordmanniana No-		
VIRGINIANA (Red Ce-			bilis, lasiocarpa, and		
dar), 3, 4, 5, 6, to 7			magnifica are the		
ft., all finely rooted,			finest and most dis-		
per doz. 95., 125.,			tinct, and are worth		
18s. and	42	0	planting everywhere.		
- HUMILIS each	5	0	CEPHALONICA per doz.		
GLAUCA ,,	2	6	18s. to	30	0
- PENDULA "	2	6	FIRMA each 3s. 6d. to	5	0
SABINA (Savin)			LASIOCARPA (Parsonii),		
per 100, 50s. to	75	0	— seedlings, in pots		
— very strong per doz.			per doz.	18	0
125. to	18	0	— 3 to 4 ft. each		
- PROSTRATA per doz.	r S	0	7s. 6d. to	10	6
- TAMARISCIFOLIA, per			- splendid specimens,		
doz. 125. to	18	0	5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 ft.		
SQUAMATA per doz.	18	0	high, each 21s. and		
TRIPARTITA, "	30	0	upwards.		
LARCH. See LARIX.			A grand tree,		
LARIX — Larch.			handsome, and dis-		
EUROPÆA PENDULA			tinct, and perfectly		
(Weeping Larch),			hardy.		
each 5s. to	7	6	MAGNIFICA (nobilis ro-		
The branches are			busta),		
very long and grace-			— seedlings, 2 to 3 ft.,		
fully pendulous, pro-			each 7s. 6d.	10	6

3 to 5 and 6 ft. 215. to 63 o We have hundreds of this, certainly one of the handsomest of all the Firs. NOBLLS, 9 in. per 100 50 o 1 ft per doz. 185., per 100 100 o 2 to 3 ft per doz. 305. to 60 o 4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 215. and upwards. 1 ¹ / ₂ to 2 ft. 1 ¹ / ₂ to 2 ft. 2 ft 0 per doz. 185. to 30 o 3. 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 35. 6d. to 215. and upwards. 2 ft 0 per doz. 24 o 3, 4, to 5 ft. 2 ft 0 per doz. 24 o 3, 4, to 5 ft. 2 ft 0 per doz. 24 o 3, 4, to 5 ft. 2 ft 0 per doz. 24 o 3, 4, to 5 ft. PINSAPO, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per 100 100 0 2 ft 0 per doz. 24 o 3, 4, to 5 ft. PINSAPO, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per 100 100 0 2 ft 0 per doz. 24 o 3, 4, to 5 ft. per doz. 125. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE, Sze PINUS. PINE, Sze PINUS. P	PICEA—continued. s.	. <i>d</i> . [PINUS—continued.	5.	đ.
2 15. to 63 o We have hundreds of this, certainly one of the handsomest of all the Firs. NOBILIS, 9 in. per 100 50 o -1 ft per doz. 185., per 100 100 o -2 to 3 ft per doz. 305. to 60 o -4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 425. and upwards. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 ft. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 ft. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 ft. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 ft. $-\frac{1}{3}$ to 5 ft. $-\frac{1}{3}$ to 15 ft. $-\frac{1}{3}$ to 15 ft. $-\frac{1}{3}$ to 16 ft. -	— 3 to 5 and 6 ft.		by the sea, or in		
of this, certainly one of the handsomest of all the Firs. NOBLLS, 9 in. per 100 50 o -1 ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 o -2 to 3 ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 o -2 to 3 ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 o -2 to 3 ft per doz. 18s., per doz. 18s. to 30 o DENSIFLORA - each 5 o DENSIFLORA - each 5 o LAMEERTIANA, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per doz. 12s. to 13 o DENSIFLORA - each 5 o LAMEERTIANA, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per doz. 12s. to 30 o LAMEERTIANA, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per doz. 12s. to 30 o LAMEERTIANA, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per doz. 12s. to 30 o LAMEERTIANA, 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per doz. 12s. to 10 o Equally valuable with P. austriaca. This tree is not eaten by rabbits. MACROCARPA - each 5 o MUGHO , 1 o - 2 ft per doz. 24 o - 3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 10 o - 2 ft per doz. 24 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft, stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per 100 50 o - 1 to 1 ¹ / ₂ ft. per 100 10 f Cach 12 to 10 ft. each 13. 6d. to 3 f Two very remark- able dwarf bushy forms of the Pine tree, the latter re- lated to the Scotch Pine, the former to the Weymouth. RETINOSPORA. ERICOIDES		3 0	smoky localities, it		
of the handsomest of all the Firs. NOBILIS, 9 in. per 100 50 0 - 1 ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 0 - 2 to 3 ft per doz. 30s. to 60 0 - 4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 42s. and upwards. NORDMANNIANA, - $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 9 per doz. 18s. to 30 0 LAMBERTIANA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 9 co 10 s of ft. 9 co 15 ft. 9 co 15 ft. 9 co 16 ft , 5 co 16 ft , 5 co 18 co 15 co 15 co 15 co 10 co 10 ft. 9 co 15 s ft. 9 co 15 s ft. 9 co 15 s ft. 9 co 16 s c	We have hundreds		has no equal.		
all the Firs. NOBILIS, 9 in. per 100 50 0 -1 ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 0 -2 to 3 ft per doz. 3 ft. 3 os. to 60 0 -4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 42s. and 109wards. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 18s. to 30 0 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 3s. 6d. to 21s. and $109wards.-1\frac{1}{2} to 2 ft.per doz. 18s. to 30 03, 4, 5, 6, to 8$ ft. 3s. 6d. to 21s. and $109wards.-5 to 6$ ft. -2 , n , $5 0-2$ ft. $-$ per 100 100 0 -3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 106 ft. $-3, 4, to 5$ ft. each 3s. 6d. to 106 ft. $-7, 8, to 10 ft.each 21s. to 105 0One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINNE. Sav PINUS. PINNEL Sa$	of this, certainly one		Benthamiana, 2 ft.		
NOBILIS, 9 in. per 100 50 0 - I ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 0 - 2 to 3 ft per doz. 18s. 10 3 0 - 4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 42s. and upwards. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. - $1\frac{1}{$			per doz.	30	0
- I ft per doz. 18s., per 100 100 0 - 2 to 3 ft per doz. 305. to 60 0 - 4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 42s. and upwards. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 to 100 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 to 100 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 to	all the Firs.				
per 100 100 0 -2 to 3 ft per doz. 305. to 60 0 -4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 425. and upwards. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ft. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ft. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ft. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, $-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 ft. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, $-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 ft. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 to 14 $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 to 100 to		0 0		3	6
- 2 to 3 ft - per doz. 305. to 60 o - 4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 425. and upwards. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 185. to 30 o NORDMANNIANA, - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 185. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 35. 6d. to 215. and upwards. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. PINSAPO, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft., per 100 100 o - 2 ft per doz. 24 o - 3, 4, to 5 ft. each 215. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUSPINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o Strepus PUMILA 1 to 10 6 PINUSPINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o	/ — I ft per doz. 18s.,				
305. to 60 o -4, 5, 7, 8, to 10 ft. high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 425. and upwards. -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 185. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 35. 6d. to 215. and upwards. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. - 2 ft per doz. 24 o - 3, 4, to 5 ft. each 35. 6d. to 10 ft. each 25. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUSPINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o DENSIFIORA - each 5 o INSIGNIS 125. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUSPINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o		0 0			
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high, by 8 to 15 ft. in circumference, 105. 6d. to 42s. and upwards. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 ft. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 5 ft. $-1\frac{1}{3}$ to 10 ft. $-1\frac{1}{3}$		0 0		5	0
ft. in circumference, I os. 6d. to 42s. and upwards. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 18s. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 3s. 6d. to 21s. and upwards. $-$ splendid specimens, I o to 15 ft. high. - splendid specimens, I o to 15 ft. high. -2 ft $-$ per doz. 24 o -3, 4, to 5 ft. each 21s. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. Sæ PINUS. PINSL.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - I ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o $-$ I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o $-$ I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 40 o $-$ I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o				-	
I OS. 6d. to 42S. and upwards. $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 18S. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 3S. 6d. to 21S. and upwards. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. PINSAPO, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft., per 100 100 o -2 ft per doz. 24 o -3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3S. 6d. to 10 6 -7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21S. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. See PINUS. PINE. See PINUS. PINUSPINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft, stout, per 1,000 40 0 - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LAMBERTIANA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. each 5 0 LARICIO (Corsican Pine), (Corsican Pine), - 1 ft, stout, per 1,000 40 0 - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LAMBERTIANA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. each 5 0 LARICIO (Corsican Pine), (Corsican Pine), - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LAMBERTIANA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pine, (Austrian Pine), - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LARICIO (Corsican Pine), - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LARICIO (Corsican Pine), - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LARICIO (Corsican Pine), - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 LARICIO (Corsican Pine), - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8					0
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NORDMANNIANA, $-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 18s. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 3s. 6d. to 21s. and upwards. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. PINSAPO, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft., per 100 100 o -2 ft per doz. 24 o -3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 10 6 -7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21s. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. See PINUS. PINEL. See PINUS. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), -1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o -1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o					
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 18s. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 3s. 6d. to 21s. and upwards. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. PINSAPO, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft., per 100 100 o - 2 ft per doz. 24 o - 3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 10 6 - 7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21s. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. See PINUS. PINEL. See PINUS. PINEL. See PINUS. PINEL See PINUS. PINEL See PINUS. PINEL See PINUS. PINEL, stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 10 o Strobus publics. Pine), $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 10 o Equally valuable with P. austriaca. This tree is not eaten by rabbits. MACROCARPA each 5 o MOUGHO ,, 1 6 PUNILIO ,, 1 6 PUNILA { ea. 3s. 6d. STROBUS PUMILA { ea. 3s. 6d. SYLVESTRIS PUMILA { to 10 6 Two very remark- able dwarf bushy forms of the Pine tree, the latter re- lated to the Scotch Pine, the former to the Weymouth. RETINOSPORA. ERICOIDES				5	0
per doz. 18s. to 30 o 3, 4, 5, 6, to 8 ft. 3s. 6d. to 21s. and upwards. - splendid specimens, 10 to 15 ft. high. PINSAPO, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft., per 100 100 o - 2 ft per doz. 24 o - 3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 10 6 - 7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21s. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. Sæ PINUS. PINE. Sæ PINUS. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 o Bequally valuable with P. austriaca. This tree is not eaten by rabbits. MACROCARPA each 5 o MONTICOLA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ,, 2 6 - 5 to 6 ft ,, 5 o MUGHO ,, 1 6 PUMILIO ,, 1 6 PUMILA { ea. 3s. 6d. STROBUS PUMILA { ea. 3s. 6d. SYLVESTRIS PUMILA { to 10 6 Two very remark- able dwarf bushy forms of the Pine tree, the latter re- lated to the Scotch Pine, the former to the Weymouth. RETINOSPORA. ERICOIDES					
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Io to 15 ft. high. PINSAPO, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft., per 100 100 0 -2 ft per doz. 24 0 -3, 4, to 5 ft. each 35. 6d. to 10 6 -7, 8, to 10 ft. each 215. to 105 0 One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUE. See PINUS. PINUE. — PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), -1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 0 -1 to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0 MONTICOLA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. , , 2 6 MONTICOLA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. , , 2 6 -5 to 6 ft , 5 0 MUGHO , 1 1 PUMILIO , 1 1 -5 to 6 ft , 5 0 MUGHO , 1 10 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0 MONTICOLA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. , , 2 6 -5 to 6 ft , 5 0 MUGHO , 1 10 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0 MONTICOLA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. , , 2 6 -5 to 6 ft , 5 0 MUGHO , 1 10 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0				-	~
PINSAPO, I_3^1 ft., per 100 100 0 -2 ft per doz. 24 0 -3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 10 6 -7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21s. to 105 0 One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), -1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 0 -1 to I_3^1 ft. per 100 8 0 -5 to 6 ft ,, 5 0 MuGHO ,, 1 6 PUMILIO ,, 1 6 PUMIL					
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-3, 4, to 5 ft. each 3s. 6d. to 10 6 -7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21s. to 105 0 One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 0 - 1 to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0 PUMILIO ,, I 6 PUMILIO , I 6 PUMILIO			3. Francisco		
each 3s. 6d. to 10 6 -7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21s. to 105 0 One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. Sæ PINUS. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), — 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 0 — 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0 PYRENAICA each 1s. 6d. to 3 6 STROBUS PUMILA) ea. 3s. 6d. SYLVESTRIS PUMILA) to 10 6 Two very remark- able dwarf bushy forms of the Pine tree, the latter re- lated to the Scotch Pine, the former to the Weymouth. RETINOSPORA. ERICOIDES		4 0	The second secon	_	
-7, 8, to 10 ft. each 21S. to 105 o One of the most distinct and hand- some of the Silver Firs. PINE. See PINUS. PINUS.—PINE TREE. AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine), - 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 o - 1 to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 o each 1S. 6d. to 3 6 STROBUS PUMILA $ea. 3S. 6d.$ SYLVESTRIS PUMILA $ea. 3S. 6d.$ SYLVESTRIS PUMILA $fo 10 6$ Two very remark- able dwarf bushy forms of the Pine tree, the latter re- lated to the Scotch Pine, the former to the Weymouth. RETINOSPORA. ERICOIDES		0 6			Ŭ
each 21S. to 105OOne of the mostSTROBUS PUMILA) ea. 35. 6d.distinct and hand-SYLVESTRIS PUMILA) to 10some of the SilverTwo very remark-Firs.able dwarf bushyFirs.forms of the PinePINE. See PINUS.tree, the latter re-PINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (AustrianPine),— 1 ft., stout, per 1,00040— 1 to 1½ ft. per 1008OERICOIDES		0 0		3	6
One of the mostSYLVESTRIS PUMILA ∫ to 10 6distinct and hand-Two very remark-some of the Silverable dwarf bushyFirs.forms of the PinePINE. See PINUS.tree, the latter re-PINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (AustrianPine),— I ft., stout, per 1,000 40 0metrov 80 0— I to It aft. per 100 8 0ERICOIDES		5 0			
distinct and hand- some of the SilverTwo very remark- able dwarf bushy forms of the PineFirs.able dwarf bushy forms of the PinePINE. See PINUS.tree, the latter re- lated to the ScotchPINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine),Pine, the former to the Weymouth.— I ft., stout, per 1,00040 0 - I to 11/3 ft. per 100AUSTRIACA8 0ERICOIDESERICOIDES		5 0			
some of the Silverable dwarf bushyFirs.forms of the PinePINE. See PINUS.tree, the latter re-PINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (AustrianPine, the former toPine),the Weymouth.— I ft., stout, per 1,00040— I to I $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 1008• ERICOIDES					
Firs.forms of the PinePINE. See PINUS.tree, the latter re-PINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (AustrianPine, the former toPine),the Weymouth.— I ft., stout, per 1,00040— I to I ¹ / ₂ ft. per 1008• ERICOIDES					
PINE.See PINUS.tree, the latter re- lated to the ScotchPINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (AustrianPine, the former to the Weymouth.Pine),Ift., stout, per 1,000 40 0— I to I1/2 ft. per 100 8 0ERICOIDES					
PINUS.—PINE TREE.lated to the ScotchAUSTRIACA (AustrianPine, the former toPine),Ift., stout, per 1,00040Ift., stout, per 1,00040RETINOSPORA.Ift. ft. per 1008ERICOIDES					
AUSTRIACA(AustrianPine, the former to the Weymouth.Pine),Ift., stout, per 1,000400Ift., stout, per 1,000400RETINOSPORA.Ift. per 10080ERICOIDES					
Pine),the Weymouth. $$ I ft., stout, per 1,000400RETINOSPORA. $$ I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 10080ERICOIDES			Pine, the former to		
- 1 ft., stout, per 1,000 40 0 RETINOSPORA. - 1 to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft. per 100 8 0 ERICOIDES			the Weymouth.		
-1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per 100 8 0 ERICOIDES		0 0	RETINOSPORA.	•	
		8 o	ERICOIDES		
		I O	per doz. 9s., 12s. to	18	0
Robust, hardy, A small pyramidal	Robust, hardy,		A small pyramidal		
and of rapid growth, glaucous green shrub,					
this is an invaluable turning purple in	this is an invaluable				
tree. As a shelter winter.	tree. As a shelter		winter.		

Conifers a	nd Taxads.
RETINOSPORA— s. d.	TIXODUNG
continued.	Cypress), 3 ft.
FILICOIDES each 5 o	non den
FILIFERA ,, 2 6	-8 to 12 ft. each
Remarkably ele-	2s. 6d. to 7 6
gant, with long, slen-	- PENDULUM, 2 ft. each 2 6
der, pendent branches.	4 to S ft.
KETELEERII	each 5s. to 10 6
each 1s. 6d. to 3 6	Certainly one of
LEPTOCLADA	the most beautiful of
each is. 6d. to 3 6	deciduous trees, es-
LYCOPODIOIDES	pecially in autumn,
each 3s. 6d. to 10 6	when the branches,
OBTUSA, 11 ft. per doz. 12 o	with their drooping
— 3 to 5 ft.	spray, appear to be
per doz. 30s. to 42 o	decorated with red
— 8 to 10 ft.	ostrich feathers.
each 5s. to 10 6 OBTUSA AUREA - each 3 6	SEMPERVIRENS
	per doz. 18s. to 42 o
Catter analyses (1)	TAXUS YEW TRFE.
ALBO-VARIEGATA	ADPRESSA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per doz. 18 o
	-2 to 3 ft each 3 6
PISIFERA, 3 to 5 ft.,	large plants, 4 to
per doz. 18s. to 42 0	5 ft. high, and wide,
- 6 to 10 ft. each	each ios. 6d. and
3s. 6d. to 10 6	upwards. — worked as standards,
-ARGENTEA each 2 6	very handsome.
- AUREA each is. 6d. to 3 6	BACCATA (Common
PLUMOSA - 15. 6d. to 3 6	English Yew),
- AUREA, nice plants,	-1 to 2 ft.
per 100, 100 0	per 100, 215. to 50 0
	-2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
per doz. 30 o	per 100, 505. to 75 0
<u></u>	-3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
SALISBURIAMAI-	per 100, 1005. to 150 0
DENHAIR TREE.	4 to 5 ft.
ADIANTIFOLIA, stan- dards, 6 to 8 ft., per doz. 30 0	per doz. 24s. to 42 o
	-6, 7, to 8 ft each 5 o
SCIADOPITYS. each 3 6	to 10s. 6d. and upwards.
VERTICILLATA (Um-	-a large number of
brella Pine), nice	fine Yews, 9 to 15 ft.
plants - each 5s. to 21 o	high, with large
TAXODIUM.	heads, and safe to
DISTICIUM (Deciduous	remove, each 15s.
	and upwards.

TAXUS—continued.	s.	<i>d</i> .	TAXUS—continued.	s.	đ.	
AUREA (Golden			FRUCTA-LUTEO (Yel-			
Yew), $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.			low-berried Yew), 3			
per doz. 30s. to	60	0	to 5 ft each	7	6	
We have the finest		Ĩ	Covered in autumn	· '		
stock of Golden Yews			with bright orange-			
to be met with in			yellow berries.			
any nursery. Many			JAPONICA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.,			
are worked, and are			each is. 6d. to	5	0	
PYRAMIDAL in form,			THUJAARBOR VITÆ.	5		
with from 3 to 6 and			ELWANGERIANA - each	I	6	
8 ft. of gold. We			GIGANTEA. See Libo-			
have them also as			cedrus (<i>p</i> . 7).			
STANDARDS with glo-			LOBBII, 3 to 4 ft.			
bular heads of many			per doz.	τS	0	/
years' growth, and			- 4 to s ft	30	0	
quite unique.			-6 to 7 ft. and as	5		
BACCATA DOVASTONI			much round,			
(Weeping Yew)			each 3s. 6d. to	5	0	
per doz. 18s. to	42	0	- magnificent plants,	Ŭ		
— — worked stan-			8 to 12 ft. high, each			
dards, each 215. and			7s. 6d. and upwards.			
upwards.			OCCIDENTALIS (Ameri-			
- ELEGANTISSIMA I ft.,			can Arbor Vitæ), for			
per doz.	12	0	hedges, 3, 4, and 5			
$$ $I\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz.		0	ft., per 100, 25s.,			
standards, worked	0		50s. and	75	0	
on Irish and English,					0	
very ornamental, ca.			This is a famous			
7s. 6d. and upwards.			plant for making a			
— ERECTA (Upright			quick, good, perma-			
English Yew), 3 ft.			nent, and cheap ever-			
per doz.	18	0	green hedge. It is			
5 to 6 ft. each			thoroughly hardy,			
5s. and upwards.			bears clipping well,			
An elegant, small-			is of very rapid			
leaved, compact py-			growth, and is not			
ramidal shrub.			particular as to soil.			
ERICOIDES each	3	6	The hedges in our			
MONSTROSA - each	3	6	nursery, which are			
— FASTIGIATA (Irish	0		so generally admired,			
Yew), handsome			are composed of this			
plants, 3 to 6 ft.			plant.			
per doz. 18s. to	60	0	OCCIDENTALIS HOOK-			
— — 7 to 8 ft.			ERIANA (pygmæa) each	1 2	6	
per doz. 84s. to 1	20	01	A dwarf pigmy			

THUJA—continued. s.	d.	THUJA-continued.	s.	d.
form, analogous to		- SEMPER AUREA, each	7	6
the dwarf forms of		per doz. 6os. to	84	
Abies.		This is of the same		Ĩ
	6	habit as the well-		
VERVAENEANA		known Thuja aurea;		
per doz. 18s. to 30	0	it retains its beautiful		
A distinct kind,		golden hue through-		
with foliage of a yel-		out the year. We		
lowish hue in winter.		have proved it, and		
ORIENTALIS (Chinese		recommend it as one		
Arbor Vitæ : Biota),		of the most distinct		
per doz. 125. to 18	0	and beautiful plants		
	0	in cultivation.		
per doz. 18	0	PENDULA (Biota) each	2	6
- 2 ft. high, 3 to 4		PLICATA, 3 ft. per doz.	18	0
ft. in circumference,		- 4 ft. per doz. 30s. to	42	0
per doz. 305. to 42	0	TATARICA (Biota : pyra-		
		midalis), 3 ft. per cloz.	18	0
plants, 3, 4, 5 to 6 ft.		WARREANA, stout plants,		
high, from 12 to 15		$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., per 100,	50	0
ft. in cirumference,		per doz. 6s. to	1.2	0
the oldest and finest		$-2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.		
specimens to be		per doz. 9s. to	12	0
found in any nursery,		— 3 to 4 ft.		
from 105. 6d. each		per doz. 18s. to	30	0
and upwards.		This is by far the		
This beautiful		hardiest and best of		
dwarf growing dense	1	the Arbor Vitæs.		
shrub, the young growths of which,		There is probably no		
in spring but on a		more useful ever-		
in spring, put on a beautiful golden		green grown.		
green hue, originated		ZACCARINIANA		
in this nursery.		each 3s. 6d. to	7	6
ELEGANTISSIMA, nice		THUJOPSIS.		
plants, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		BOREALIS (Cupressus		
war dan . O		nutkaensis), 2 to 2½ ft.		
The to a fe wan day	0	per doz.	18	0
——— fine specimens	0	- 3 to 4 ft.		
each 7s. 6d. to 21			30	0
Another beautiful		5 to 6 ft.	,	
form of golden Ar-			60	0
bor Vitæ, more erect		-7 to 8 ft., and 10 to		
and columnar than		12 ft. in circumfe-		
aurea.		rence, each 7s. 6d.		
		and upwards.		

THUJOPSIS—continued.	5.	đ.	WELLINGTONIA— s.	đ.
— DOLABRATA			continued.	
per doz. 30s. to	60	0	markable evergreen	
VARIEGATA			trees yet introduced.	
per doz. 30s. to	60	0	GIGANTEA, stout plants,	
LÆTEVIRENS each	3	6		0
STANDISHII each	5	0	$-1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. per doz. 30	0
WELLINGTONIA.	Ť		-4 to 5 ft.	
The Big Tree or			each 7s. 6d. to 10	6
Mammoth Tree of			— 6, 7, 8 to 9 ft.	
the Americans, and				0
one of the most re-			YEW. See TAXUS (p. 9).	

HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING TREES.

Here will be found many plants which furnish masses of beautiful flowers, either in the early spring months or later in the year. When to these flowers are added the varied tints assumed by the foliage of the different species, especially in spring and autumn, it will be evident that such trees are invaluable for brightening up the sombre masses which evergreens alone, and Conifers in particular, are apt to present.

ACACIA. Sce Robini (p. 19). ACER. — Maple. colchicum rubrum,		đ.	ACER— <i>continued</i> . when growing inter- mixed with dark co- loured evergreens,	s.	đ.	
per doz. 125. In this handson tree the young leav are crimson.	to 30 ne es	0	and equally attrac- tive in masses on the lawn, or in the shrubbery.			
Maple), 7 to 9 ft.			PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple), 7 to 8 ft.			
per doz. 6s. 1 — variegatum, dwar		0	per 100, 215. to	30	0	
per doz. 6s. to 9s. ar — — standards		0	— fine trees, 10 to 15 ft., - per doz. 18s. to	.42	0	
per doz. 18s. 1 One of the mo		0	— LACINIATUM (Eagle's Claw or Kite's Claw			
strikingly beautif of variegated tree remarkably effectiv	ul s,		Maple), - per doz. PLATANOIDES LORBER- GII, 55. each	18	0	

ACER—continued.	5.	<i>d</i> .	ASCULUS-continued.	5.	đ.
PLATANOIDES SCHWED-			per doz. and up-	~ •	56.0
LERII, each	5	0	wards.		
POLYMORPHUM ATRO-	5		More beautiful		
PURPUREUM.			even than the com-		
- DISSECTUM.			mon form, on ac-		
- PALMATIFIDUM.			count of the longer		
- ROSEA MARGINATUM.			count of the longer duration of the blos-		
- SANGUINFA each		0			
PSEUDO-PLATANUS (Sy-	5	0	soms.		
camore), 7 to 8 ft.			- RUBICUNDA ROSEA		
per 100, 215. to	20	-	(Scarlet Horse Chest-		
- fine trees, 10 to 16 ft	30	0	nut), 5 to 6 ft.		
Der doz sea to	· 9 (per doz. 125. to	13	0
per doz. 18s. to PURPUREUM	00	0	10 to 12 and 15		
			ft., fine handsome		
per doz. 6s. to	12	0	trees, with large		
— — fine standards,			heads, 3s. 6d., 5s. to		
12 to 14 ft.,			7s. 6d. each and up-		
each 5s. to	7	6	wards.		
- ALBO-VARIEGATUM			AILANTUSTREE OF		
per doz. 125. to	30	0	THE GODS.		
RUBRUM (Scarlet Ma-			GLANDULOSA, 4 to 6 ft.		
ple), 6 to 8 & 10 ft.,			per doz.	6	0
per doz. 6s. to	30	0	S to ro ft.		0
SACCHARINUM (Sugar			per doz. 18s. to	42	~
Maple), 5 ft. per doz.	6	0	ALDER. See ALNUS		0
STRIATUM (Snake-bark			(1. 13).		
Maple), 4 ft. per doz	6	0	ALMOND. See AMYG-		
TATARICUM, 5 ft.			DALUS (p. 13).		
per doz.	6	0	ALNUS.—ALDER.		
ÆSCULUS HORSE			GLUTINOSA LACINIATA		
CHESTNUT.					
HIPPOCASTANUM, 3 to			Cach IMPERIALIS ASPLENI-	I	6
4 ft per 100	8	0	FOLIA LACINIATA		
6 to 8 ft.					
per 100, 305, to	50	0	The leaves of this	I	6
S to 10 ft., stout	5		The leaves of this		
per 100, 1005. to 1	50	0	variety are very ele-		
- fine trees, 10 to	5-		gantly cut. AMELANCHIER.		
15 ft., - per doz.			Romman Criff.		
	84	0	BOTRYAPIUM (Snowy		
FLORE-PLENO,			Mespilus),		
each 1s. 6d. to	2	6	Small - per doz.	6	0
	1		Larger,	15	0
trees with good			FLORIDA "	ТŚ	0
heads, 30s. to 60s.			AMYGDALUS "		
June 10 000.			ALMOND.		

.		
AMYGDALUS—continued.		BETULA—continued.
COMMUNIS (Common s.	<i>d</i> .	One of the most
Almond), standards		beautiful weeping
per doz. 125. to 18	0	trees in cultivation.
COMMUNIS MACROCAR-		PENDULA (Weeping
PA, standards,		Silver Birch), fine
per doz. 125. to 18	0	standards per doz.
PERSICA FLORE-PLENO		PENDULA ELEGANS,
(Double-fld. Peach),		each 3s. 6d. to
per doz. 125. to 18	0	PENDULA YOUNGII
- CAMELLIÆFLORA		(Young's New Weep-
(Camellia-fld. Peach),		ing Birch),
per doz. 125. to 18	0	each 3s. 6d. to
— DIANTHIFLORA (Car-		A very distinct,
nation-fld. Peach)		desirable, and pic-
per doz. 125. to 18	0	turesque tree.
APPLE. See Pyrus (p. 18).		BETULA PURPUREA.
ARALIA.		(Purple Birch)
CANESCENS (japonica)		each 10s. 6d. to
each I	6	BIRCH. See BETULA
4 to 5 ft.		(<i>p</i> . 14).
each 2s. 6d. to 3	6	CALOPHACA.
ASH. See FRAXINUS		WOLGARICA each
(<i>p</i> . 16).		CARAGANA.
ASH, MOUNTAIN. See		standards, of sorts.
Pyrus (p. 18).		per doz.
ASPEN. See Populus		CASTANEACHEST-
(<i>p</i> . 17).		NUT.
BEECH. See FAGUS (p. 15).		vesca (Spanish Chest-
BETULA.—BIRCH.		nut), 8 to 10 ft., fine
ALBA (Silver Birch), 6		per doz. 18s. to
to 8 ft., - per 100 21	0	VESCA ASPLENIFOLIA
		(heterophylla laci-
per 100, 30s. to 50	0	niata), up to 7 or 8
— 10 to 15 ft.		ft., - per doz. 18s. to
- per doz. 18s. to 30	0	— CUCULLATA, pyra-
CRISPA ,, 18s. to 30	0	mids, fine, - per doz.
- FASTIGIATA - each 2	6	
A new and very		(Golden Variegated
fine variety of Birch,		Spanish Chestnut),
as upright in growth		per doz. 18s. to
as a Lombardy Pop-		CATALPA.
lar.		SYRINGÆFOLIA, 5 to 6
— INCISA PENDULA (Cut-		ft., - per doz. 6s. to
leaved Weeping Birch),		— standards
per doz. 18s. to 24	0	per doz. 18s. to

đ. S.

7 6

21 0

CATALPA—continued.	s.	d.	CRATÆGUS—	
- AUREA, fine plants,			, • 7	đ.
each 3s. 6d. to	5	0	- MULTIPLEX (Double	
A decorative tree	Ŭ		White Thorn), 4 ft.	
of great merit.			and upwards,	
CERASUSCHERRY.			per doz. 125. to 18	0
MAHALEB VARIEGATA			FLORE-PLENO (Dou-	
each	I	6	ble Pink Thorn), 4	
PADUS (Bird Cherry)			ft. and upwards	
per doz.	6	0	per doz. 12s. to 1S	0
CERASUS PUMILA PEN-			MANY OTHER ORNA-	
	18	0	MENTAL KINDS.	
SINENSIS ROSEO-PLENA			CYTISUS.	
each	I	6	LABURNUM (Common	
Handsome double			Laburnum), standards	
rose-coloured flowers.			per doz. 125. to 30	0
VULGARIS FLORE-PLENO			- Autumnalis (Au-	Ŭ
(Double - blossomed			tumn flowering)	
Cherry), standards			- Curled Leaf per de	07.
and dwarfs			-Weeping \12s. to	D
per doz. 12s. to	18	0	Sweet Scented 18	0
WATERERII each	2	6	Scotch)	
CHERRY. See CERA-		Ŭ	ALPINUS (Scotch La-	
SUS (p. 15).			burnum), standards	
CHESTNUT. See CAS-			per doz. 125. to 18	
TANEA (p.14).			- PURPURASCENS (Pur-	0
CHESTNUT, HORSE.			ple Laburnum), stan-	
See Æsculus (p. 13).			dards,	
and PAVIA (p. 17).			per doz. 12s. to 18	
CRAB. See PYRUS (p. 18	3).		WATERERII (Waterer's	0
CRATÆGUSTHORN.	- ,.		Laburnum),	
OXVACANTHA				
- PENDULA (Weeping			Raised here many	0
Thorn),			years ago, and un-	
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	doubtedly the finest	
- PUNICEA (Scarlet	5	Ŭ	of all the Labur-	
Thorn),			nums, being remark-	
per doz. 12s. to	тS	0	able for the large	
- PUNICEA FLORE.	10	Ŭ	clusters of its showy	
PLENO NOVA, dwarfs			bright yellow flowers.	
and standards,			ELM. See ULMUS.	
per doz. 12s. to	18	0	FAGUS.—BEECH.	
This new Double			FERRUGINEA LATIFOLIA	
Crimson Thorn, is a		1	(Chestnut - l e a v e d	
most valuable acqui-			Beech),	
sition.			nor dor reale	
			per doz. 155. to 42	0

FAGUS—continued.	s.	<i>d</i> . 1	FRAXINUS—continued.	5.	đ.
SYLVATICA (Common			Ash), standards,		
Beech), S to 10 ft.,			per doz. 18s. to	30	0
fine per doz. 18s. to	30	0	AND OTHER SORTS.	Ŭ	
- PURPUREA (Purple	Ŭ		GLEDITSCHIA.		
Beech), 3 to 4 ft.			TRIACANTHOS (Honey		
per doz. 6s. to	τ2	0	Locust, or Three-		
<u> </u>			thorned Acacia), 5		
per doz.' 1 Ss. to	30	0	to 6 ft. per doz. 6s. to	12	С
— — 10 to 14 ft.	ĩ		SINENSIS, 5 to 6 ft.		
per doz. 42s. to 1	120	0	per doz. 6s. to	12	0
- PENDULA (Weeping			GYMNOCLADUS.		
Beech),			CANADENSIS		
per doz. 42s. to	84	0	each 1s. 6d. to	3	6
- HETEROPHYLLA			HALIMODENDRON.	Ũ	
(Cut-leaved Beech)			ARGENTEUM each	2	6
per doz. 18s. to	42	0	HAWTHORN. Sce		
ASPLENIFOLIA (Fern-			CRATÆGUS (p. 15).		
leaved Beech)			JUGLANS.—WALNUT.		
per doz. 18s. to	42	0	MACROPHYLLA each	5	0
- CRISTATA (Crested			REGIA (Common Wal-		
or Curled-leaved			nut), 4 ft per doz.	6	O.
Beech),			— 6 to 7 ft.		
per doz. 18s. to	42	0	per doz. 9s. to	1.2	0
I RAXINÚS.—Ash.			—[fine standards		
EXCELSIOR AUCUEÆ-			per doz. 42s. to	60	0
FOLIA, standards			— LACINIATA (Fern-		
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	leaved Walnut),		
— AUREA, standards,			per doz. 42s. to	60	0
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	Distinct on ac-		
- AUREA PENDULA			count of the cutting		
(Gold-barked			or lobing of its foli-		
Weeping Ash)			age, which is deve-		
per doz.			loped in a very ir-		
18s., 30s., 42s. to	60	0	regular manner, the		
EXCELSIOR LACINIATA,			result being hand-		
standards,			somely divided fern-		
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	like leaves.		
- PENDULA (Weeping			— PENDULA (Weeping		
Ash), fine tall stems			Walnut), each	7	6
per doz. 42s. to	84	0	KOLREUTERIA.		
JUGLANDIFOLIA (Wal-			PANICULATA - per doz.	6	0
nut-leaved or Green			— larger		
Ash), standards,				- 30	0
per doz. 18s. to	- 30	0	LABURNUM. Scc		
ORNUS (Flowering			CYTISUS (<i>p</i> . 15).		

LIQUIDAMBAR.	S. C	1.	PAVIA-continued.	s.	d.
STYRACIFLUA			Bears yellow flowers;		
per doz. 9s. to	18 4	0	the decaying leaves		
A handsome tree,			are also yellow.		
the leaves of which			MACROSTACHYA, per doz.	18	0
turn in autumn to a			PEACH. See AMYGDA-	10	0
deep purplish red.			LUS (p. 13).		
LIME. See TILIA (p. 17).			PEAR. See Pyrus (p. 18).		
LIRIODENDRON.			PLANE. See PLATANUS		
TULIP TREE.			(f. 17).		
TULIPIFERA			PLATANUSPLANE.		
per doz. 6s. to 1	18 0	5	OCCIDENTALIS (aceri-		
- AUREO MACULATUM			folia), 3 to 4 ft.,		
each	5 0	,			
LOCUST TREE. See	5 0	, 	— 4 to 6 ft.	30	0
ROBINIA (p. 19).					
MAGNOLIA.			per 100, 40s. to	50	0
TRIPETALA (Umbrella			— fine, 10 to 15 ft.,		
Tree), 6 to 8 ft.			per doz. 42s. to 1	120	0
and in (1)			Too much cannot		
MALUS. See Pyrus	5 c	, 	be said in praise of		
(p. 18).			this Plane as a town		
MAPLE. See ACER			tree.		
(<i>p</i> . 12).			ORIENTALIS, 8 to 14 ft.,		
MESPILUS. Sa AMI-			per doz., 12s. to	84	0
LANCHIFR (p. 13).			POPLAR. See Populus		
NEGUNDO. See ACER			(<i>p</i> . 17).		
(f. 12).			POPULUS POPLAR.		
NUTTALIA CFRASSI-			M BA (Abele, or Silver		
FODMES 1			Poplar), 3 to 4 ft.		
See PRUNUS CALIFORNICA	2 6		per 100	2.1	0
(p. 29).			7 to 8 ft.		
OAK. See QUERCUS			per doz. 6s. to	9	0
(<i>ff.</i> 19 and 29).			ANGULATA (Carolina		
ORNUS. See FRAMINUS		1	Poplar) per doz.	I 2	0
(p. 16).			BALSAMIFERA (Balsam		
PAULOVNIA.			Poplar), 7 to 8 ft.		
IMPERIALIS			per doz.	6	0
		1	CANADENSIS NOVA, 5 ft.		
per doz. 125. to 30 PAVIA.—Smooth Horse	0	i	per 100 2	2 E	0
CHESTNUT.			fine trees, 16 to		
CALIFORNICA (Califor-			18 ft., each 3s. 6d. to	5	0
nian Buckeya) and			This is a new va-		
nian Buckeye), each FLAVA (Yellow Horse	i 6		riety of Poplar. We		
			have plants of it		
Chestnut), fine stan-		1	three years old 15 ft.		
dards, each 25.6d. to 7	7 6	1	to 20 ft. high, and		

POPULUS—continued.	s.	d. 1	PYRUS—continued	s.	d.
stout in proportion.			MALUS BACCATA (Scar-		
It is the fastest grow-			let Siberian Crab)		
ing tree we are ac-			1	18	0
quainted with.			MALUS FLORIBUNDA,		Ŭ
CANDICANS (Ontarian			per doz. 12s. to	18	0
Poplar), 7 to 8 ft.			One of the most	10	0
per doz.	6	0	brilliant of all spring-		
— fine trees, 12 to 15	Ŭ	Ŭ	flowering trees. It		
ft., - per doz. 30s. to	42	0	is of moderate sta-		
FASTIGIATA (Lombardy	4-	Ŭ	ture, and of rather		
Poplar) to to zo ft			slender yet free		
Poplar), 10 to 12 ft.	*				
per doz. 6s. to	12	0	growth. Its long flexible shoots are		
MONILIFERA (Black					
Italian Poplar), 8 to			covered from end		
12 ft., per doz. 6s. to	12	0	to end early in		
A rapid growing			May with blossoms,		
tree, which thrives			which are of a rich		
well in towns.			crimson outside, and		
TREMULA (Aspen)			in the bud state re-		
per doz. 6s. to	12	0	semble ropes of		
- PENDULA (Weeping			cherries, while, being		
Poplar),			white within, they		
per doz. 18s. to	84	0	show, when ex-		
PTELEA.			panded, a beautiful		
TRIFOLIATA			contrast of colour.		
per doz. 125. to	18	0	This tree is worthy		
PYRUS.			of a prominent place		
AUCUPARIA (Mountain			in every garden, and		
Ash), 5 to 6 ft.			must charm every		
	12	6	one by its profuse-		
			ness of bloom, and		
per 100, 30s. to	100	0	the brightness and		
— larger, 12 to 15 ft.,			play of its colour-		
per doz. 18s. to	42	0	ing; a real gem.		
- PENDULA (Weeping	4-		PINNATIFIDA (Pinnati-		
Mountain Ash)			fied Service Tree), 7		
per doz. 18s. to	20	0	to 10 ft per doz.	18	0
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	30	0	SALICIFOLIA (Weeping),		
FRUCTU-LUTEO (Yel-			per doz. 30s. to	42	0
low Mountain Ash),		~	SPECTABILIS (Chinese	-4 -	Ŭ
per doz. 6s. to	12	0	Crab)		
10 to 12 ft.		_	per doz. 125. to	18	0
per doz. 18s. to	30	0		10	Ŭ
HYBRIDA (Bastard Ser-			ROSEO-PLENA	18	0
vice Tree), 7 to 10 ft.	-		per doz. 125. to	10	0
per doz. 125. to	18	0	A wonderfully		

Ornamental and Flowering Trees.

PYRUS—continued.	s.	d.	ROBINIALOCUST	s.	đ.
beautiful spring-	-		TREE.		664
flowering tree, the			HISPIDA (Rose Acacia),		
branches of which,	1		each is. 6d., per		
when in bloom, may			doz. 125. to	18	0
be compared to			A beautiful low	10	Ŭ
garlands of double			tree, producing in		
pink roses.			summer drooping		
VESTITA (Sorbus)			racemes of hand-		
per doz. 125. to	18	0	some deep rose-co-		
QUERCUS.—OAK.			loured flowers.		
CERRIS VARIEGATA			- GRANDIFLORA, each		6
(Silver-striped Tur-					6
key Oak) each	5	0	per doz. 125. to PSEUDACACIA (Com-	10	0
- PENDULA (Weeping	5		mon or False Aca-		
Turkey Oak), stan-			cia), 6 to 8 ft.		
dards each 3s. 6d. to	> 7	6			
COCCINEA (Scarlet Oak)		Ŭ	per doz. 6s. to — Bessoniana	9	0
4 to 5 ft per 100	, 50	0			
— 8 to 10 ft.	50	Ŭ	per doz. 125. to	30	0
per doz. 125. to	30	0	A noble-looking		
— fine stout trees, 12	30	Ŭ	tree, remarkably vig-		
to 15 ft.,			orous, and more		
each 3s. 6d. to	5	0	densely leafy than other kinds.		
The scarlet Oak	5	Ŭ			
is a handsome free-			- DECAISNEANA,		
growing tree; the			each 1s. 6d., per		
leaves turn to a			doz. 125. to	18	0
bright red in au-			- PENDULA (Weeping		
tumn.			Acacia), standards		
PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak),			each 3s. 6d. to	- 5	0
4 to 5 ft per 100	50	0	AUREA (Golden Aca-		
- fine standards, about	20	Ĭ	cia), standards each	3	6
10 ft.			- UMBRACULIFERA (in-		
per doz. 30s. to	1.7	0	erinis : Parasol Aca-		
ROBUR CONCORDIA	·+ ···	Ĭ	cia), standards each	_3	6
(Golden Oak),			per doz. 42s. to	60	0
each 3s. 6d. to	7	6	— VISCOSA (glutinosa)		
- HETEROPHYLLA	/	í	per doz. 125. to SALIX.—WILLOW.	18	0
(Fern-leaved Oak)					
each 3s. 6d. to	-		BABYLONICA (Weeping		
- PENDULA (Weeping	5	0	Willow), standards		
English Oak),			per doz. 125. to	30	0
each 5s. to	7	6	- MASCULA -		
- NIGRA (Purple Oak),		0	per doz. 18s. to	30	0
each 5s. to	7	6	A distinct variety		
04011 55.10	1	01	of Weeping Willow.		

Ornamental a	unu	r riowering Trees.		
SALIX——continued. s. a	ł. ₍	TILIA—continued.	<i>s</i> .	đ.
CAPREA PENDULA (Kil-		— 15 to 16 ft.		
marnock Weeping		per doz. 42s. to	84	0
TT7'11 \ 1	0	— 16 to 20 ft., splen-		
T)	0	did trees, 7s. 6d. to		
	0	10s. 6d. each.		
PURPUREA PENDULA		A grand tree for		
(American Weeping		avenues, and for		
Willow),		open situations in		
1	0	park scenery, and		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	one which should		
	0	never be omitted in		
SERVICE TREE. See		the neighbourhood		
Pyrus (p. 18).		of country mansions.		
SOPHORA.		Its fragrance is a		
JAPONICA per doz. 6s. to 12	0	great recommenda-		
- PENDULA		tion.		
	0	TULIP TREE.—Sce		
One of the most		LIRIODENDRON (p. 17).		
characteristic of all		ULMUS.—ELM.		
weeping trees, and		AMERICANA PENDULA		
one of the greatest		(Scampston Weeping		
elegance and beauty.		Elm) per doz. 30s. to	42	0
- VARIEGATA		One of the finest		
each 2s. 6d. to 3	6	weeping trees.		
SORBUS.—See Pyrus		CAMPESTRIS AUREA		
(<i>p</i> . 18).		(Golden Elm),		
SYCĂMOŔE. See Acer		per doz. 18s. to	42	0
(<i>p</i> . 12).		Very ornamental		
THORN. See CRATÆGUS		as a standard.		
(<i>p</i> . 15).		CAMPESTRIS PENDULA		
TILIALIME.		(fol. argent. Variega-		
ALBA (argentea)		tus) per doz.	42	0
- PENDULA, standards,		The New Varie-		
each 3s. 6d. to 7	6	gated Weeping Elm.		
This variety forms		MONTANA PENDULA		
a noble weeping tree.		(Weeping Elm),		
EUROPÆA (Common Lime		per doz. 30s. to	120	0
Tree),		A beautiful and		
— 5 to 6 ft.		highly characteristic		
per 100, 30s. to 40	0	tree.		
— 7 to 8 ft per 100, 50	0	- PURPUREA (Purple		
8 to 10 ft.		Elm),		
per doz. 9s. to 18	0	per doz. 6s. to 18s. &	30	0
10 to 12 ft.		GLABRA VEGETA (Chi-		1
per doz. 245. to 30	0	ل		

Ornamental and Flowering Trees.

ULMUS—continued.	s.	<i>d</i> .	ULMUS—continued. s.	d.
chester or Hunting-			SIBERIAN, per doz. 6s. to 18	0
don Elm),			WHEATLY " 6s. to 18	0
per doz. 6s. to 18s. &	30	0	OTHER SORTS.	
The most vigour-			VIRGILIA.	
ous-growing of all the			LUTEA, 5 to 6 ft. each I	6
Elms.			10 to 12 ft.	
GLABRA MICROPHYLLA			each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
VARIEGATA (Silver-			WALNUT. See JUGLANS	
leaved Elm),			(/. 16).	
per doz. 6s. to 18s. &	30	0	WILLOW. See SALIX	
• GUFRNSEY, per doz. 6s. to	18	0	(p. 19).	
PLUMOSA " 6s. to	18	0		

HARDY EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

These are plants in everyday demand. It is here that we find the materials for planting shrubberies; and from amongst this class of plants the chief garniture of home pleasure-grounds has to be sought.

AARON'S BEARD.	5.	<i>d</i> .	AUCUBA.—JAPAN	5.	d.
See Hypericum (p. 26).			LAURLE.		
ALMOND, DWARF.			JAPONICA (vera)		
See PRUNUS (1. 29).			per doz. 18s. to	42	0
ARALIA. See also p. 14.			— plants nicely set		
SIEBOLDII (true japo-			with berries,		
nica) each	2	6	per doz. 30s. to	60	0
ARBUTUS STRAW-			- worked on stems,		
BERRY TRIE.			2 to 3 ft. high, with		
CROOMEI			nice heads covered		
each 3s. 6d. to	5	0	with berries, very		
UNEDO (Common Ar-	Ŭ		ornamental,		
butus),			each 10s. 6d. to	21	0
each is. 6d. to	2	6	— MACULATA, fine		
ARUNDINARIA.			bushy plants, 1 ¹ / ₂ to 4		
FALCATA (Himalayan			ft. high, per 100 £.5		
Bamboo), - each	I	6	to £25,		
JAPONICA (Bambusa			per doz. 125. to	8.1	0
Metake : Japanese					Ŭ
Bamboo) - per doz.	18	0	with berries,		
		1	each 1s. 6d. to	10	6

	Hai	rdy S	Shrubs.		
AUCUBA—continued.	s.	d. (BOX-EDGING	s.	d.
— MASCULA (Male)				50	0
	30	0	BOX TREE. See Buxus.	Ŭ	
- SEEDLINGS, nice	Ŭ		(<i>p</i> . 22).		
plants - per doz.	6	0	BOX THORN. See Ly-		
—larger, per 100 \pounds 5,			CIUM (p. 28).		
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	BROOM. See Cytisus		
BAMBOO. See Arun-			(<i>p</i> . 24).		
DINARIA and BAMBUSA.			BROOM, SPANISH.		
(<i>p</i> . 21).			See Spartium [*] (p. 30).		
BAMBUSA.—BAMBOO.			BUDDLEA.		
FORTUNEI (Variegated	-		GLOBOSA each	I	0
Bamboo) per doz.	18	0	BUXUS.—Box TREE.		
BAY. See LAURUS.			BALEARICA (Minorca	~	
(<i>pp.</i> 27 and 28).			Box), per doz. 9s. to	18	0
BERBERIDOPSIS.			SEMPERVIRENS (Com-		
CORALLINA each	2	6	mon Box), 2, 3, 4,		
BERBERRY. See BERBER	IS.		5, 6 to 7 ft. high,		
(<i>p</i> . 22).			per doz., 6s., 12s.,		
BERBERISBerberry.			18s., 30s., 42s. and		
JAMESONII, per doz.	6	0	upwards.		
AQUIFOLIUM, I to $I\frac{1}{2}$			— pyramids, up to 8 ft. high, each 10s. 6d. to	4.2	0
ft., stout and well			- ARGENTEA (Silver-	44	0
rooted	<u>ат</u>		striped Box)		
per 100, 12s. 6d. to — picked bushes, larger,	21	0	- pyramids, up to		
per doz. 6s. to	12	0	8 ft. high		
BEALII, stout plants,	1.64	Ŭ	- AUREA (Gold-striped		
per doz. 12s. to	18	0	Box)		
Allied to B. japo-	10	Ť	pyramids, up to		
nica, which see.			8 ft. high		
DARWINII, I, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and			For sizes and		
2 ft., - per doz. 6s.,			prices of these two		
12s., and	18	0	varieties, see B. sem-		
DULCIS per doz.		0	pervirens.		
EMPETRIFOLIA,	12	0	- LATIFOLIA NOVA		
FORTUNEI each	I	6	(New Broad-leaved		
JAPONICA, stout plants,			Box) each 1s. 6d. to	3	6
per doz.	6				
— larger per doz. 12s. to	18	0	(New Silver-striped		(
NEUBERTII - per doz.	9		Box) each 1s. 6d. to	3	6
STENOPHYLLA - each	I	6	- MYRTIFOLIA (Myr-		
VULGARIS (Common			tle-leaved Box), per		
Berberry), per doz.	6	0	doz. 18s. to 42s. and		
ATROPURPUREA			upwards.		
per doz.	12	0	Residence and the second se		

	Ha	rdy .	Shrubs.		
CALYCANTHUS	s.	d. 1	CLETHRA. s.		đ.
ALLSPICE. See also			ACUMINATA each I		6
Chimonanthus (p. 23)			ALNIFOLIA ,, I	[6
FERTILIS each	T	6	COLUTEA-BLADDER		
FLORIDUS (Carolina All-			SENNA.	_	
spice each	τ	6	ARDORESCHAS Per aber	5	0
LÆVIGATUS "	I	6		5	0
PRÆCOX ,,	T.	6	Рососки (haleppica)	_	
CEANOTHUS.			por 401	5	0
AZUREUS ,,	2	6	COMPTONIA.		
GRANDIFLORUS - "	2	6	ASPLENIFOLIA (Fern-		6
DIVARICATUS - "	I	6	1	I	0
CERASUS.—CHERRY.			CORCHORUS. See		
LAUROCERASUS. See Common Laurel			KERRIA (p. 27). CORNUS.—Dogwood.		
(<i>p</i> . 27).			AI BA (Scarlet Dogwood)		
LUSITANICA. See Por-				4	0
tugal Laurel (p. 27).			per 100 2		0
VULGARIS FLORE-PLENO			Valuable in plant-		
(Double-fld. Cherry),			ing shrubberrics, on		
dwarfs each	I	0	account of the		
CERCISJUDAS TREE.			bright coral-red co-		
SILIQUASTRUM - each	T	0	lour of its bark.		
CHAMÆROPS.			MASCULA (Cornelian		
FORTUNEI (Chusan				6	0
Palm) each	T	6		I	6
HUMILIS,	I	6		I	6
CHIMONANTHUS.			CORYLUSHAZEL.		
FRAGRANS (Calycanthus		-	AVELLANA		
præcox), each	I	6	- IURIUREA	0	
CHIONANTHUS.— SNOW FLOWER.			per doz. 12s. and 13		0
virginica (Fringe Tree)				3	0 6
each	I	6	COTONEASTER.	3	0
CISTUS.		Ŭ	AFFINIS each	T	0
LADANIFERUS (Gum Cis-				6	0
tus), per doz. 9s. to		0		6	0
One of the most				6	0
splendid of flowering				6	0
shrubs, its white			CRAB. See Pyrus (p. 18).		
flowers beingmarked			CRATÆGUS. See		
with rich crimson			also p. 15.		
spots at the base.			PYRACANTHA, in pots.		
LAURIFOLIUS - per doz.	6	0	per doz. 1	2	0
OTHER KINDS, in pots,			- FRUCTU-LUTEO (yel-		
per doz. 6s., 9s. and	12	0	low-berried), per doz. 1	5	0

Hardy Shrubs: CURRANT. See Ribes s. d. DIMORPHANTHUS—		
(p. 30).	5.	d.
CYDONIA. See Pyrus A hardy tree, with		
(p. 29). palm-like habit, and		
CYTISUS. Aralia-like foliage.		
ALBUS (Portugal Broom) ELZEAGNUS.—OLEAS-		
per doz. 4 o TER.		
per 100 20 0 JAPONICA VARIEGATA		
SCOPARIUS (Common each	I	6
Broom), strong and ELDER. See SAMBUCUS		
well rooted per doz. $3 \circ (p. 3\circ)$.		
per 100 21 0 ESCALLONIA.		
- PALLIDUS, in pots, MACRANTIIA, in pots,		
per doz. 6s. and 9 0 per doz.	6	0
DAPHNE. MONTEVIDENSIS, in pots,		
The flowers of each	I	0
these pretty low RUBRA, in pots ,,	I	0
shrubs are remark- EUGENIA.		
ably fragrant. UGNI each	T	6
CNEORUM per doz. 12 0 EUONYMUS.—SPINDLE		
	12	0
MEZEREUM (Red Me- LATIFOLIUS ALBO-		
zereon), VARIEGATUS, per doz.	12	0
per doz. 12s. to 18 0 — AUREO-VARIEGA-		
— ALEA (White Me- TUS per doz.	I 2	0
zereon), — — FLAVESCENS each	1	6
per doz. 125. to 18 0 RADICANS VARIEGATUS		
PONTICA, strong per doz.	6	0
per doz. 12s. to 18 o EXOCHORDA.		
DESFONTAINEA. GRANDIFLORA (Spiræa		
SPINOSA each 2 6 grandiflora), per doz.	18	0
DESMODIUM. FABIANA.		
PENDULIFLORUM each I 6 IMBRICATA each	I	6
DEUTZIA. FILBERT. See Cory-		
CANDIDISSIMA FL. PL. LUS $(p. 23)$.		
per doz. 9 o FORSYTHIA.		
CRENATA FLORE PLENO FORTUNEI per doz.	12	0
per doz. 6 o Very free-growing		
- FORTUNEI ,, 12 0 and of trailing habit,		
GRACILIS each I o like F. suspensa; will		
per doz. 6 o rapidly cover a wall		
SCABRA each 15., per doz. 6 o from 10 to 20 ft. high.		
DIMORPHANTHUS. SUSPENSA per doz.	12	0
MANDCHURICUS A handsome pro-		
each 1s. 6d. to 3 6 fuse-flowering free-		

	Ha	rdy	Shrubs.		
FORSYTHIA—con- tinued. growing trailing shrub, perfectly hardy.	S.	d.	The Althwa frutex is one of the most ornamental of flow- ering deciduous	s.	đ.
VIRIDISSIMA, strong per doz. 6s. and FOTHERGILLA.	9	0	shrubs, producing its] large and beautifully- coloured mallow-		
ALNIFOLIA each FRINGE TREE. See CHIONANTHUS (p. 23). FURZE. See ULEX (p. 31). GALE. See MYRICA (p. 28). GALE, FERN-LEAVED. See COMPTONIA (p. 23).		0	like flowers in the months of August and September. It grows well in smoky districts, and is hence specially valu- able. The double- flowered varieties of		
GARRYA. FLLIPTICA each A handsome ever- green shrub, suitable for covering walls, and very ornamen- tal, from the pro- fusion of its graceful catkins, which are often from 8 in. to 1 ft. long, produced in mid-winter.	I	6	this are some of the tinest of all the hardy deciduous shrubs which are cultivated for the beauty of their blossoms. HOLLY. See ILEX (M. 26 and 27). HONEYSUCKLE. See LONICERA (M.). HYDRANGEA.		
GENISTA. Sæ Cytisus (p. 24). GORDONIA. LASIANTHUS - each	2	6	A fine variegated- leaved plant.	1 1	6 0
GUELDRES ROSE. Sæ VIBURNUM (Å. 31). HALESIA. TETRAPTERA (Snow- drop Tree), each HAMAMELIS.—Wych HAZEL. VIRGINICA each HIBISCUS. SYRIACUS (Altheea fru-	I	6	PANICULATA GRANDI- FLORA, each rs. 6d. to A low. deciduous shrub of a highly ornamental charac- ter, bearing great py- ramidal panicles r ft. in depth, and 2 ft. in circumference, crowded with large white flowers. It is	2	6
tex) of sorts, per doz. 125. and — FLORE-PLENO, of sorts, per doz. 125. and		0	unquestionably one of the finest hardy deciduous plants known.		

•

1	Hardy	Shrubs.	
HYPERICUM.—St. JOHN'S WORT. CALVCINUM (Aaron'S Beard), - per 100 — nice clumps, per doz. per 100 2 URALUM each ILEX.—HOLLY. The first place amongst ornamental evergreen shrubs must be given to the Holly and its varie- ties, of which the finest stock of all kinds and sizes to be found in Europe will be met with in this nursery. All the handsomer kinds of Variegated Hol- lies, from 3 ft. to 8 ft. or 10 ft. in height, are here grown by thousands. The plants should be seen, and the prices obtained on the spot, as it is impossible by description to con- vey any adequate idea of the beauty of the plants. GREEN HOLLIES. AQUIFOLIUM (Common Green Holly), for hedges, stout and finely rooted, 1½ ft. high per 100 215. to 2 — 2 to 2½ ft.	s. d. 8 0 4 0 21 0 1 0 25 0 53 0		0
— 4, 5, 6, 8 to 9 ft., thousands of most beautiful pyramids,		by hundreds, all finely-shaped and; densely - furnished,	

Hardy	Shrubs.
ILEX—continued. s. d.	ILEX-continued. s. a
and which should be seen to be appre- ciated. They are recommended as being among the choicest of plants for winter gardens, ter- race gardens, and specimens on lawns:— - WATERER'S - GOLDEN QUEEN - SILVER QUEEN The following are	years received special attention The variety called Waterer's Holly originated here, and our plants of both it and the Golder Queen are altogether un- matched, either as to size of condition, or as to fitness for removal. IVY. See HEDERA (p. 34). JASMINE. See JASMI- NUM (p. 34). JUDAS TREE. See CER- CIS (p. 23). KERRIA.
offered as magnifi-	JAPONICA VARIEGATA
cent Standard	each I c
Plants, with full	
compact round well-	LAUREL.
balanced heads.	COMMON, 2 ft., per 100 16 0
They have stems	-2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 ft.
from 5 to 6 ft. high,	per 100, 215. to 30 0
and the heads mea-	- 3 to 4 ft per 100 40 0
sure from 6 to 10 ft.	All stout and well- rooted plants.
and are so densely clothed with foliage that it is impossible to see through them.	BERTINII - per doz. 12 0 A fine broad- leaved variety. CAUCASIAN, nice young
They are specially	plants, per doz. 6 o
adapted to form the	per 100 40 0
leading features of a	This is really a
winter garden of	grand acquisition.
evergreens.	COLCHICUM
AQUIFOLIUM,	per doz. 6s. and 12 o
- WATERER'S	PORTUGAL, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ and
- GOLDEN QUEEN Stands.	3 ft., per 100, 30s. to 63 0
SILVER QUEEN	-3 to 5 ft.
PERRY'S WEEPING,	per doz. 125. to 30 0
standards,	All fine, healthy,
each ros. 6d. to 21 o	and good rooted
- NEW GOLDEN WEEP-	plants.
ING each 21 o	ROTUNDIFOLIA per doz. 12 0
** Our stock of Specimen and	A very distinct va-
Standard Variegated Hollies is	riety of Common
superior to that in any other	Laurel

Nursery, having for many LAURUS,-BAY TREE.

Hardy Shrubs.

LAURUS—continued.	s.	d.	MAGNOLIA. s.	d.
NOBILIS (Sweet Bay),			ACUMINATA 3	6
per doz. 18s. to	30	0	CAMPBELLI, strong, each 21	0
LAVANDULA.—LA-			CONSPICUA (Yulan)	
VENDER.			each 3s. 6d. to 5	0
Spica per doz.	3	0	Soulangeana	
LAVENDER. See LA-			each 3s. 6d. to 5s. & 7	6
VANDULA $(p. 28)$.			- LENNE each 5	0
LAVENDER COTTON.			This is probably	
See SANTOLINA (p . 30).			the finest Magnolia	
LEYCESTERIA.			in existence.	1
FORMOSA each	I	0	CORDATA each 2	6
per doz.	6	0	GLAUCA each 2s. 6d. to 3	6
LIGUSTRUM.—PRIVET.			- THOMSONIANA	
AMURENSE - per doz. Coriaceum each	3	0 6	each 3s. 6d. to 5	0
JAPONICUM (Japan Pri-	I	0	GRANDIFLORA each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
vet), per doz.	12	~	—fine flowering plants,	0
LATIFOLIUM ROBUSTUM	12	0	6, 7, and 8 ft., 21s.	
per doz.	rЯ	0	each and upwards.	
A new and fine	10	Ŭ	- EXONIENSIS (Ex-	
variety.			mouth Magnolia)	
LUCIDUM (Chinese			each 2s. 6d. to 7	6
Privet), - per doz.	6	0	- FERRUGINEA	
VARIEGATUM each	I	6	each 2s. 6d. to 7	6
VULGARE			GALLISSONIENSIS	
- BUXIFOLIUM (Box-			each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
leaved Privet), strong			PURPUREA	
per 100, 10s. to	15	0	per doz. 18s. to 30	0
— OVALIFOLIUM, 2 ft.			GRACILIS each 2	6
per 100,		0	TRIPETALA (Umbrella	
- $ -$		0	Tree), each 1s. 6d. to 5	0
per 100,	40	0	MAHONIA. See Ber-	
SEMPERVIRENS			BERIS (<i>p</i> . 22).	
(Common Evergreen			MYRICA.—CANDLE-	
Privet), strong,			BERRY MYRTLE.	
per 100, 10s. to	15	0		0
Good for hedges			GALE (Sweet Gale) " 9	0
or eoverts.			OAK. See QUERCUS	
LILAC. See Syringa			(<i>pp</i> . 19 and 29). ORANGE, MOCK. See	
(p. 30). LYCIUM.—Box Thorn.			PHILADELPHUS (p. 29).	
BARBARUM (Duke of			OSMANTHUS.	
Argyll's Tea-tree)			AQUIFOLIUM each I	6
each	I	0		6
etteri	1			6

110	ray	Snr nos.	
PÆONIA. s.	đ.	PRUNUS—continued. s.	đ.
MOUTAN (Tree Pæony),		JAPONICA MULTIPLEX	
blooming plants		(Double Dwarf Al-	
per doz. 30s. to 60	0	mond) per doz. 12	0
P.EONYSee Pæonia		SINENSIS FLORE-PLENO	
(<i>p</i> . 29).		per doz. 12s., each 1	6
PALM, CHUSAN. See		TRILOBA each I	6
Снам. гор. 23).		PTELEA.	
PAVIA. See also p. 17.		TRIFOLIATA each I	0
CALIFORNICA - per doz. 18	0	PYRUS.	
MACROSTACHYA , 18	0	JAPONICA (Japan	
PHILADELPHUS-		Quince),	
MOCK ORANGE.		per doz. 6s. to 12	0
CORONARIUS - per doz. 6 — AUREA each 1	0 6	-FLORE-PLENO per doz. 12	0
- FLORE-PLENO per doz. 6	0		0
GORDONIANUS	0	QUERCUS. See also p. 19.1	0
per doz. 6s. to 9	0	ILEX (Evergreen Oak)	
OTHER SPECIES	Ŭ	per doz. 18s. to 24	0
per doz. 6s. to 9	0	- in pots per 100 £5 0	0
PHILLYREA.		An exceedingly	Ŭ
BUXIFOLIA		useful evergreen, in-	
per doz. 125., 185.,		valuable for the fur-	
30s., and upwards.		nishing of pleasure	
Larger plants of		grounds near the	
the above up to 5 ft.		sea-coast.	
or 6 ft		RHAMNUSBUCKTHORN.	
ILICIFOLIA (spinosa),		BILLARDII each 1	6
per doz. 125., 185.,		LATIFOLIUS ,, I	6
30s., and upwards.		SEMPERVIRENS ,, 1	0
PHOTINIA.	~	RHAPHIOLEPIS.	
SERRULATA each 1	6	OVATA - , I	6
PRINOSWINTER BERRY.		RHODOTYPUS.	
GLABER per doz. 18 PRIVET. Sæ LIGUSTRUM	0	KERRIOIDES - , I RHUS.—SUMACH.	6
(p. 28).			
PRUNUS.		COTINUS (Venus Sumaeh),	-
CALIFORNICA each 2	6	per doz. 125., each 1	6
This is amongst	U.	ELEGANS ,, I GLABRA (Scarlet Sumach)	6
shrubs what the		each 1	6
Snowdrop is		LACINIATA (Fern-	0
amongst flowers-		leaved Sumach)	
the first to unfold its		per doz. 12s. to 18	0
leaves and blossoms.		each I	6
It is never injured		One of the most	
by the weather.		beautiful of hardy	

Ha	rdy	Shrubs.	
RHUS—continued. s.	<i>d</i> . 1	SKIMMIA—continued. s.	d.
plants, with ele-		OBLATA per doz. 125. to 18	0
gantly cut leaves.		- larger each 2s. 6d. to 3	6
OSBEKII each 2	0	SNOWBERRY. See Sym-	Ŭ
Toxicodendron	Ŭ	PHORICARPOS (p. 30).	
per doz. 12	0	SNOWDROP TREE.	
TYPHINA (Stag's-horn	Ŭ	See HALESIA (p. 25).	
Sumach),		SNOW FLOWER. See	
per doz. 6s. to 12s. and 18	0	CHIONANTHUS (p. 23).	
VERNIX each I	6	SPARTIUM.	
RIBES.	Ŭ	JUNCEUM (Spanish Broom),	
ALBIDUM per doz. 6	0	per doz. 6s., per 100 30	0
AUREUM - per doz. 6	0	SPIRÆA.	Ť
each 1	0	ARIÆFOLIA - per doz. 6	0
CONSPICUUM - ,, I	0	each t	0
SANGUINEUM (Flower-	Ĩ	CALLOSA - per doz. 6	0
ing Currant), per doz. 6	0	each 1	0
each I	0	PRUNIFOLIA FLORE-	
FLORE-PLENO ,, I	0	PLENO per doz. 6	0
ROSA.—Rose.		MANY OTHER SORTS	
RUBIGINOSA (Sweet	1	per doz. 6	0
Briar), strong		STUARTIA.	
per 100 10s. to 16	0	MALACHODENDRON (pen-	
SAMBUCUS.—ELDER.		tagynia) each 3	6
NIGRA AUREA - per doz. 12	0	VIRGINICA ,, 3	6
The leaves of this		SUMACH. See RHUS	
variety are of a rich		(<i>p</i> . 29).	
deep golden hue		SWEET BRIAR.	
throughout the sea-		Strong—	
son, which makes		per 100, 105. 6d. to 16	0
it very effective		SYMPHORICARPOS.	
amongst other shrubs.		RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)	
- ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA		per doz. 4	0
per doz. 12	0	OTHER SORTS ", 4	0
- AUREO-VARIEGATA		SYRINGA.—-LILAC.	
per doz. 12	0	EMODI each I	0
RACEMOSA (Scarlet Elder)		JOSIKÆA " I	0
per doz. 6	0	PERSICA (Persian Lilac),	
SANTOLINA.		2 to 3 ft. high, bushy	
CHAMÆCYPARISSUS (La-		per doz. 6s. to 125.;	
vender Cotton) per doz. 6	0	per 100, 405. to 75	0
SENNA, BLADDER.		ROTHOMAGENSIS (Siber-	
See COLUTEA (p. 23).		ian Lilac), 2, 3, to 4 ft.	
SKIMMIA.		high, bushy, per doz.	
JAPONICA, strong		6s., 9s., and 18s.;	
per doz. 125. to 18	0	per 100, 40s. to 100	0

Hardy Shrubs.

ANTHONY WATERER'S CATALOGUE.

	Hardy	Shruos.	
SYRINGA—continued. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac), p		ULEX— <i>continued.</i> s. strong, in pots, per doz. 6s. ;	đ.
doz. 6s., 9s. and 12	S.;	per 100, 305. to 50 ————————————————————————————————————	0
per 100, 40s. — ALBA (Common White Lilac), per do		Furze), in pots, per doz. 6 — strictus (Irish	0
6s., 9s. and 12 per 100, 40s.	s.;	Furse), in pots per doz. 6 VIBURNUM.	0
		JAPONICUM each 2	6
- DR. LINDLEY "		MACROCEPHALUM ,, 1	6
The following a	are	OPULUS (Gueldres Rose),	Ŭ
a selection of n		per doz. 6s. to 9	0
Lilacs, which are w		PLICATUM each I	6
worth cultivating :-		TINUS (Laurustinus), 1	
ALBA GRANDIFLORA,		ft., and bushy	
very fine ea	ich 3 6	per doz. 9s. and 12	0
AMBROISE VERS-		— larger	
CHAFFELT		per doz. 18s., 30s. to 42	0
BLANC VIRGINAL		SEVERAL OTHER SORTS,	
DR. NOBLE		per doz. 6s. to 9	0
FLORE-PLENO		WEIGELA.	
GOLIATH	per doz.	AMABILIS each 1	0
GLOIRE DE MOU-	in	- VARIEGATA - ,, I	0
LINS	variety,	HORTENSIS NIVEA ,, 1	0
INSIGNIS RUBRA	12 0	A fine pure white	
IAVANENSIS		variety, very free-	
NIGRICANS		flowering and beauti-	
OBLATA		ful.	
VILLE DE TROYES		LAVALLEI each I	6
TAMARIX TAMARI	Sh	ROSEA, per doz. 9s., " 1	0
JAPONICA per d		- NANA VARIEGATA , 1	0
GERMANICA	02. 4 0	OTHER SORTS each I	0
per doz. 6s., per 1	00, 21 0	YUCCA.—Adam's Needle.	
- TETRANDRA PUR-		FILAMENTOSA - cach I	6
PUREA per d	04. 4 0	GLORIOSA each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
ULEXFurze.		RECURVIFOLIA	0
EUROPÆUS I LORE-PLE	NO,	each 2s. 6d. to 5	0

31

HARDY CLIMBERS, WALL PLANTS, &c.

Plants of Climbing or trailing habit are amongst the requisites of a well-furnished garden. They not only display beauties of their own, but they also serve in many cases to screen unsightly objects, or to cover the bare and exposed surfaces of walls and buildings.

AKEBIA.s. d.CELASTRUS.s. d.QUINATA each I 6SCANDENS ,, I 0QUINATA each I 6SCANDENS ,, I 0AMPELOPSIS.SCANDENS ,, I 0HEDERACEA (Virginian Creeper), strong, per doz. 6s. to 9s., each I 0FRAGRANS each I 6- 8 to 10 ft.per doz. 12s. to 18 0- 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 0FLAMMULA, strong, each I 0- 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 0FLORIDA each I 6- 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 12s. to 18 0FLORIDA each I 6- FLORE-PLENO The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter.SUPHO , I 6ARISTOLOCHIA.JACKMANNIIPer doz. 12s., each I 6SUPHO
AMPELOPSIS. HEDERACEA (Virginian Creeper), strong, per doz. 6s. to 9s., each 1 0 — 8 to 10 ft. per doz. 12s. to 18 0 — 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 0 JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHI (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 0 The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. CHIMONANTHUS. FRAGRANS each 1 6 CLEMATIS—(VIRGIN'S Bower). FLAMMULA, strong, each 1 0 The Sweet-scented Clematis, fragrant as a Hawthorn. FLORIDA each 1 6 — SIEBOLDII - ,, I 6 GEM , I 6 HELENA - , I 6 HELENA - , I 6 HELENA - , I 6 HENDERSONII - , I 6 HENDERSONII - , I 6 JACKMANNH per doz. 12s., each I 6
HEDERACEA (Virginian Creeper), strong, per doz. 6s. to 9s., each 1 0 8 to 10 ft. per doz. 12s. to 18 0 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 0 JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 0 The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA.
Creeper), strong, per doz. 6s. to 9s., each 1 o — 8 to 10 ft. per doz. 12s. to 18 o — 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 o JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 o The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. CLEMATIS—(VIRGIN'S Bower). FLAMMULA, strong, each 1 o The Sweet-scented Clematis, fragrant as a Hawthorn. FLORIDA each 1 6 — FLORE-PLENO , 1 6 GEM , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 JACKMANNII per doz. 12s., each 1 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
per doz. 6s. to 9s., each 1 o - 8 to 10 ft. per doz. 12s. to 18 o - 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 o JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 o The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. BOWER). FLAMMULA, strong, each 1 o The Sweet-scented Clematis, fragrant as a Hawthorn. FLORIDA each 1 6 FLORE-PLENO , 1 6 GEM , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 JACKMANNII per doz. 12s., each 1 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
8 to 10 ft. per doz. 12S. to 18 o 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24S. to 30 o JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12S. to 18 o The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. 8 to 10 ft. FLAMMULA, strong, each 1 o The Sweet-scented Clematis, fragrant as a Hawthorn. FLORIDA each 1 6 FLORE-PLENO ,, 1 6 GEM , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 JACKMANNII per doz. 12S., each 1 6 JACKMANNII Per doz. 12S., each 1 6 JACKMANNII
 - 10 to 12 ft., very stout, in pots, per doz. 24s. to 30 0 JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 0 The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. Clematis, fragrant as a Hawthorn. FLORIDA each 1 6 FLORE-FLENO ,, 1 6 SIEBOLDII - ,, 1 6 GEM , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 HELENA - , 1 6 JACKMANNII per doz. 12s., each 1 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
stout, in pots, per doz. 245. to 30 0 JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 125. to 18 0 The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. a Hawthorn. FLORIDA each 1 6 FLORE-PLENO ,, I 6 G- SIEBOLDII - ,, I 6 FORTUNEI ,, I 6 GEM ,, I 6 HELENA ,, I 6 HELENA ,, I 6 HENDERSONII - ,, I 6 GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN each 1 6 HENDERSONII - ,, I 6 GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN per doz. 125., each I 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
per doz. 24s. to 30oJAPONICAFLORIDA-each16VEITCHII (tricuspidata),strong, per doz. 12s. to 18oThe leaves of thisvariety turn brightred in autumn, andthe whole plant hasa peculiarly gracefuland refined charracter.ARISTOLOCHIA.
JAPONICA each 1 6 VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 0 The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA.
VEITCHII (tricuspidata), strong, per doz. 12s. to 18 o The leaves of this variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. VEITCHII (tricuspidata), SIEBOLDII - ,, I 6 FORTUNEI ,, I 6 GEM ,, I 6 GEM ,, I 6 HELENA ,, I 6 HELENA ,, I 6 HENDERSONII - ,, I 6 GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN each I 6 HENDERSONII - ,, I 6 GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN Per doz. 12s., each I 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
strong, per doz. 12s. to 18SIENDIDIT9Strong, per doz. 12s. to 18FORTUNEI9The leaves of thisGEM9variety turn brightGLOIRE DE ST. JULIENred in autumn, andeach 1the whole plant hasHELENA9a peculiarly gracefulJACKMANNIIand refined charracter.JACKMANNIIARISTOLOCHIA.JEANNE D'ARC6
Shifting, per doz. 123. 10 10For the second sec
variety turn bright red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter.GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN each 1 6 HELENA ,, 1 6 HENDERSONH - ,, 1 6 JACKMANNH per doz. 12s., each 1 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
red in autumn, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA. each 1 6 HELENA ,, 1 6 HENDERSONII - ,, 1 6 JACKMANNII per doz. 125., each 1 6
Heter III attruting, and the whole plant has a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter.Helena ,, I 6 Hendersonii - ,, I 6 JACKMANNII per doz. 12s., each I 6 JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
a peculiarly graceful and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA.
and refined cha- racter. ARISTOLOCHIA.
racter. per doz. 12s., each 1 6 ARISTOLOCHIA. JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
ARISTOLOCHIA. JEANNE D'ARC - each 2 6
ARISTOTOCHIA.
SIPHO Each I O John Goold Vertein du.
BERDENIS DERBERRY. DATA DOTAL
each 2 6
BERBERIDOPSIS. LANUGINOSA - per doz. 12 0
each I G
CORALLINA ,, 2 6 BIGNONIA ,, I 6
DIGROTHING TO G NUVEA I G
KINDER BETTER WAR AND A CONDESSOROUCH
Grand deciduous each 2 6
woody climbing plants LUCIE LEMOINE, 2 6
CRANDLELORA PRÆCOX MISS BATEMAN - 20
each 2 6 MONTANA - " I 6
CEANOTHUS MRS. JAMES BATEMAN
each 2 6 each 2 6
DIVARICATUS - " I 6 OTTO FREBEL - " 2 6

Hardy Climbers, &c.

CLEMATIS—continued. s. d.	CLEMATIS—continued. s. d.
PATENS (cœrulea; azurea	STANDISHII each 1 6
grandiflora) - each 1 6	STAR OF INDIA, 2 6
PRINCE OF WALES ., I 6	THOMAS MOORE - 11 2 6
RENAULTH CERULEA	TUNBRIDGENSIS - ,, 2 6
GRANDIFLORA - each 2 6	VELUTINA PURPUREA " 2 6
RUBELLA - per doz. 12 o	VITICELLA "IO
each 1 6	- DOUBLE PURPLE ,, I 6
RUBRO-VIOLACEA - " I 6	
Sophia ,, 1 6	- RUBRA GRANDIFLORA
FLORE-PLENO - " I 6	each 2 6

The varieties of Clematis have now become so numerous, that we have made a selection of those which, from personal know ledge, we believe to be the most desirable for general cultivation. The modern varieties have been wonderfully improved not only as regards the size and colours of their flowers, but also in their habit and continuity of blooming, so that they are really unrivalled amongst hardy flowering woody climbers. The summer and autumn-bloomers have an exceedingly good effect when planted to grow over masses of rootwork, but the earlier sorts are better adapted for walls or corridors.

The spring blooming sorts should have the wood of the previous year's growth trained in for flowering; but in the case of the summer and autumn-blooming varieties, those of the Lanuginos i type are the better for moderate annual pruning, while those of the Jackmanni type require to be cut back still more closely. All these latterbeing successional bloomers, require to be liberally manured.

The three best Clematis yet in commerce are Rubella, Jackmanni, and Lanuginosa.

We can also supply any varieties in the trade not enumerated above, at the current prices.

COTONEASTER.			đ.	EUGENIA. s.	d.
MICROPHYLLA - pe	er doz.	6	0	APICULATA each I	0
SIMONSII - CRATÆGUS.	29	6	0	UGNI, I	0
D				GARRYA.	
	each (Yel-	1	6	ELLIPTICA - ,, 2	6
low-fruited) -	each	Ŧ	6	HEDERA.—Ivy. CANARIENSIS (Irish Ivy),	
ESCALLONIA.				strong, per doz. 6s. to	
MACRANTHA -	3.2	1	0	125. ; per 100. 305. to 60	0
MONTEVIDENSE -	7.9	I	0	- for edging - per 100 21	0
PTEROCLADON - RUURA	29	I	0	- LATIFOLIA MACULATA	
RUERA	*2	1	0	each 1	6

ANTHONY WATERER'S CATALOGUE.

Hardy Climbers, &c.

HEDERA—continued. s.	d.	MAGNOLIA. s.	d.
COLCHICA (Rœgneriana),		GRANDIFLORA	
per doz. 12		each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
	0		0
each I	6	- EXONIENSIS (Ex-	
HELIX CHRYSOCARPA		mouth Magnolia),	
(Yellow-fruited Ivy),		each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
per doz. 12	0	— FERRUGINEA	
each I	6	each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
PALMATA - ,, I	6	MENISPERMUM.—	
SILVER STRIPED ,, I	6	Moon-seed.	
RHOMBEA VARIEGATA ,, I	6	CANADENSE - each I	0
OTHER SORTS - per doz. 12	0	PASSIFLORA.—Passion	0
	6		
each 1	0	FLOWER.	
JASMINUM.—JASMINE.		CŒRULEA - each I	6
CHRYSANTHEMUM - each I	0	Newmanni - " i	6
FRUTICANS - ,, I	0	PERIPLOCA.	
NUDIFLORUM - ,, I	0	GRÆCA ,, I	0
OFFICINALE (White Jas-	Ŭ	Pyrus.—Japan Quince.	
		JAPONICA - ", I	0
mine), - each 1	0		6
REVOLUTUM - ", I	0		õ
WALLICHIANUM (pubi-			6
gerum) each I	0	- FLORE-PLENO ,, I	0
LONICERAHoney-		ROSARose.	
		BANKSIÆ (White Banks'	
SUCKLE.		Rose) - per doz. 12	0
BRACHYPODA - ", I	0	each I	6
AUREO-RETICULATA,, I	0	— LUTEA (Yellow Banks'	
FLEXUOSA ", I	0	Rose) - per doz. 12	0
FLORIBUNDA - ,, I	6	each I	6
FRAGRANTISSIMA ,, I	6	FORTUNIANA (Fortune's	
GRATA (Evergreen Honey-		Yellow Rose) - each I	6
suckle) - per doz. 9	0		6
each I	0		6
MAGNEVILLEA - " I	6	CLOTH OF GOLD " I	-
PERICLYMENUM BELGI-	Ŭ	MARECHAL NIEL " I	6
		The finest yellow	
CUM (late Dutch		Rose in cultivation.	
Honeysuckle), per doz. 6	0	CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS	
SEMPERVIRENS		each I	6
- NEW SCARLET TRUM-		SEMPERVIRENS and	
PET, each I	0	AYRSHIRE, of sorts	
FLAVA (Yellow-Trum-		per doz. 6s. and 12	0
pet Honeysuckle) each I	6	RUBUS:—BRAMBLE.	Ť
	Ŭ		
LIGUSTRUM.		FRUTICOSUS BELLIDI-	-
JAPONICUM (Japan Pri-		FLORUS - per doz. 12	0
vet), - per doz. 12	0	FLORE-ALBO-PLENO	
each I	6	per doz. 12	0

Hardy Climbers, &-c.

RUBUS—continued.	5.	d. ,	STAUNTONIA.	5.	<i>d</i> .
LEUCODERMIS - each			LATIFOLIA - each	I	6
LACINIATUS - per doz.	I 2	0	WISTARIA.		
OTHER SORTS "	12	0	SINENSIS, each 15. 6d. to — ALBA ,, 25. 6d. to		

LILIUMS.

Lilium auratum.—This fine plant is rarely, perhaps, seen to greater advantage, or more effectively placed, than when planted amongst Rhododendrons. It does not appear to be generally known that this Lily is, in every sense of the words, A PERFECTLY HARDY BULB. We have had it planted in our American ground for years, and never saw it injured by the winter.

We supply good sound blooming bulbs at 18s., 30s., 42s., 60s., and 120s. per doz.

These Bulbs have been grown from Seeds and Scales in our own Nursery, and are immensely to be preferred to the imported bulbs, which generally prove unsatisfactory.

LILIUM AURATUM, s. d. per doz. 185., 305., 425., and 60 o These have been raised from scales or from seeds in this nursery, and are, of course, much to	LILIUM SPECIOSUM, s. d. per doz. 425. to 60 o This is the true L. speciosum, and by far the handsomest form of that species.
be preferred to imported bulbs. We believe this	ALBUM - per doz. 12 o
Lily to be as hardy as a	

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

We add below a few really good things, which should find a place in every garden where there is space to introduce them.

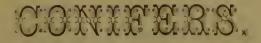
ANEMONE HONORINE s. JUBERT cach i	<i>d</i> .	LILY OF THE VALLEY, s. strong flowering roots	ď.
ARUNDO CONSPICUA		per doz. 6	0
per doz. 125. to 18	0	per doz. 6 	0
CYPREPEDIUM SPECTABILE		LITHOSPERMUM PROSTRA-	
each 2	6	TUM, strong - per doz. 12	0
Delphinium Barlowi		OSMUNDA REGALIS, VERY	
(true), - per doz. 12	0	strong plants	
-Belladonna, per doz. 12	0	per doz. 18s. to 84	0
GRANDIFLORUM, - each I	6	PÆONIA, varieties of OF-	
- Keteleerii, - " i	6	FICINALIS, ANEMONI-	
- MADAME RICHLET ", I	0	flora, Humei, Potsii,	
— MAGNIFICUM, per doz. 6	0	and 7 or 8 other kinds,	
These are some of the	1	strong flowering roots ea. 1	0
finest herbaceous plants		per doz. 9s.; per 100, 63	0
known.		PRIMROSE, DOUBLE WHITE,	
DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS		per doz. 6	0
per doz. 6	0	- DOUBLE YELLOW, strong	
DODECATHEON MEADIA GI-	Ē	roots, - per doz. 6	0
GANTEUM, - per doz. 6	0	OTHER SORTS ,, 6	0
FRAXINELLA, RED ,, 6	0	Spigelia Marylandica	
117	0	per doz. 18	0
	Ū	SPIRÆA ARUNCUS, - each I	0
GENTIANA ACAULIS ", 6	0	per doz. 9	0
GLADIOLUS BRENCHLEYEN-		— JAPONICA - each I	0
sis, strong blooming		per doz. 6	0
bulbs - per 100 20	0	— PALMATA - each I	6
The finest of all the		VENUSTA ,, I	0
Gladioli for masses.		per doz. 9	0
GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM		TRILIUM GRANDIFLORUM	
(Pampas Grass), strong		each 1	6
each 1	6	TRITOMA UVARIA, per doz. 6	0
	0	VIOLETS, OF SORTS " 4	0
HELLEBORUS NIGER ,, 12	0	YUCCA GLORIOSA	
OLYMPICUS - ,, I2	0	each 3s. 6d. to 7	6
HEPATICA ANGULOSA " I2	0	- RECURVIFOLIA	
— DOUBLE RED ,, 9	0	each 25. 6d. to 7	6
OTHER SORTS ,, 9	0	FILAMENTOSA - each I	6

THE END.

BILLING AND SONS, PRINTERS, GUILDFORD, SURREY.

REVISED LIST OF PRICES

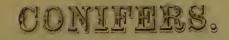
FOR





Lon Ion . R. E. TAYLOR, Printer,

In these Nurseries 50 acres are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of Fruit Trees; 50 acres to Conifers and other Evergreens; 12 acres to Rose Trees; and a proportionally large space to each other division of Useful or Ornamental Shrubs, Forest Trees, §c., requiring 32 miles of walks for the convenience of attending to the Stock, and 2½ acres of glass to rear the young plants.



REVISED LIST OF PRICES FOR 1875,

FROM THE LAST EDITION OF RICHARD SMITH'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE FIR TRIBE, WHICH MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PRICE SIXPENCE.

الاردار الاردائي ومعارد ودفعوا المعهورومعين ومعمر المعمر الدعور والعرار

N.B.—ALL THE PLANTS OFFERED IN THIS LIST ARE CAREFULLY PRUNED AND TRAINED, LIFTED EVERY OTHER SEASON, AND GROWN SINGLY TO MAKE HANDSOME SPECIMENS.

ام مي دوالي ما يوم و محمد الدين و معرفي الماني و معرفي و محمد الماني و محمد و محمد و محمد و محمد و محمد و

When one plant only is taken where quotations are given for the dizen, it will be charged at a slightly higher rate; and when taken by the do-en in instances where priced singly, a proportionate reduction will be made.

NOTE. - The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

		Each Dez	ł		FAC	h. 1 d. s.	aL.
	ABLES-	n. w.		ABIES-			
	acicularis	2 6		excelsa eremita	1	6	
0		-	5			õ	
6	ajanensis9 in.	2 6	5	-u- Gregoryi	1		
3	alba	0 6	5	u inverta12 to 15 in.	1	6	
		1 0		$-\mu - \mu - \mu - \dots 15$, 15 in.	2	0	
3	-u- cærulea	3 6			2	0	
3		3 0		$-u - u - \dots 6$, 7 ft.	7	6	
3	Alcoquiana	3 6	8	to S ft.	9	0;	
	calicularis	2 6				6	
4		2 0 21 0	5			6	
*		3 0 30 0	5	monstrosa 1 tol ift.	ĩ	0	
	8, 0 ft.		U	1 2 ft.	i.	6	
					6	6	
4		0 9 7 0		$-n - n - n - \dots 2$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			
	-u-	1 010 0		-n 10 t + 12 ft., 5 - t - t	4	6	
	-u-	1 615 0	5		2	0	
		2 0 21 0	5	——— pumila	10	6	
		2 6 24 0	5	-u- pygmasa	7	6	
		3 636 0	6		2	0.	
		5 0 52 0				1	
	-n	6 0 60 0		mens10 to 12ft., 7 6 to	10	6,	
	——————————————————————————————————————	7 6.72 0	6	llookeriana	10	6	
	10 ,,12 ft.	9 0 80 0		Maximowiczii 4 to Gin.		6	
	12 ,,15 ft. 1	2 6 100 '-		Maxwellii (new), small	0	6	
4	Engelmanni	1 б.	6	Menziesii15 tol8 in.	ĩ	C	
	- <i>u</i>	2 0	Ŭ	larger6 to 7ft., 2 6 to	ŝ	0	
	12 ,,15 in.	2 6	6	Mertensiana1 to 14ft.		ŏ	
	1518 in.]	3 6	0			6	
4	excelsal ,, lift.						
	1, 2 ft.	3 0				6	
	-n- 2, 3 ft.	4 0	01			0	
		6 0	6	morinda		0	
				-n-	-	6	
			0	0		61	
	-"		6	nigra	1 (0 10	0
4		6		2, 3 ft.	1 (615	0
5	brevifolia 6 to 9 in.	2 0		$3, 3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	$2^{-}($	0 18	0
5		6			2 (6 24	0
	$-u u - \dots 9$, 12 in. 3	6 G;		Doumettii6 ,, 9 in.	2 (6	
	fine specimens,	1 1	6		2 (61	
	5 -, 7 6 to 21					0	
5 -		. 6	7	1 . 11		9	
	$-u - u - u - \dots -$	6		- <i>u</i>		õ	
	strong	6		-u-		Ő	
5	elegans2 to 21ft. 2	6		,, 7 ft.	-	0.	
	-u					UT I	
-							

4

Richard Smith's Revised Price List of Conifers for 1875.

		Each.] Doz.		Each. Doz.
1.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
A	BIES-			BIOTA-
	orientalis			orientalis compacta, very fine
	-u	$10 \ 6$	9	specimens
	Sitchensis		1 "	$-u = -u = \dots 9$, 12 in. 1 615 0
	,15 in	2 0		$-u - u - u - \dots 12$, 15 in. 2 018 0
A	RAUCARIA-			-u = -u = 15, 18 in. 3 0
7	imbricata15 ,,18 in	. 3 0		$-u - u - \dots 18$, 21 in. 4 0
0	-u	. 4 0	0	
	$-u - \dots \dots$.50	9	-n incurvata6 to 7 ft. 3 0 -n inponica1215 in. 1 6
	fine specimens63/- to BIOTA	0 105 0	0	$\begin{array}{c}$
1	Aseotensis, fine9 ,,12 in	. 2 6		$-uu - \dots - 18$, 24 in. 2 6
	,15 in	. 3 0		-u - u 2, 21ft. 3 6
	falcata	. 1 0		$-u \dots 2\frac{1}{2}, 3$ ft. 5 0
	-u-			$-n - n - \dots - 4$, 4^{1}_{2} ft. 10 6
	-"-			-u - u
	$-n - \dots 15$, 18 in			$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c }\hline & -u - u - \text{fine specimens,} \\ & 6 \text{ to } 8\text{ft.} \dots \dots 15\text{/-} \text{ to } 31 6 \end{array}$
	- ^{<i>n</i>} $-$ <i>n</i> $-$		10	
1	-"- nana		1	1 6 to 3 6
	$-u - u - u - \dots 9$, 12 in	ı. 2 O	10	-n-semper-aurescens,
8	filiformis	ı. 1 6		$\begin{array}{c} 6 \text{ to } 9 \text{ in.} \begin{array}{c} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$
	12, 15 in	1. 2 O	1 10	
	10	ı. 2 6 j	10	-u variegata argentea, 9 to12 in. 1 6
	$- \frac{1}{2}, 2 \text{ fr}$	t. 3 0 o 15 0		$-n n - \dots 12$, 15 in. 2 0
8	-n intermedia9 to12 in	1.20		$-u - u - \dots 15$, 18 in. 2 6
0			10	-n - n - aurea. 9, 12 in. 2 0
8	funiculata9 "12 ir	1. 1 6	1	-u - u - u 12 , 15 in. 2 6
	-", 15 ii	ı. 2 O	1	-n - n n 15 , 18 in. 3 0
	-n	1.26	1	CALLITRIS- quadrivalvis 912 in. 2 6
	$-\frac{11}{2}$, 2 f	t. 3 0	10	quadrivalvis 9 "12 in. 2 6 CEDRUS—
9	glauca	n. 1 0	11	C 7 6 110 6
9	gracins, syn. inclusion		1 11	= -7, S ft. [12] 6
	-"			
	"	t. 2 0		10 ,,12 ft. 21 0
		t. 2 6		-u
	, 0, 0, 0, 1	t. 3 6	11	
				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	<u>—</u> "—7 ,, 8 f macrocarpa1 ,, 1 ¹ / ₂ f	t. 2 0		
	-"	t. 2 6		
9	mcldensis15 ,, 18 in			-u
9	orientalis $1_{2}, 2_{1}$	t. 0 9		4 ,, 5 ft. 7 6
	-n	t. 1 0		$-u - \text{extra fine specimens,} \\ 31/6 \text{ to } 105/$
	-''	t. 1 6		-u albo spica 12 to 15 in. 5 0
	-n			$- \frac{1}{2}$
	$- \frac{1}{2}$		11	-u crassifolia
	, 6 1		11	-u robusta 9 ,,12 in. 2 0
1 1	-n nno specimens	to 10 6		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
9	-"- arthrotaxoides,		1 1 1	
	6 to 9 i		11	
10		n. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ n. & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	11	4 ., 6 in. 2 6
9	- ^{<i>n</i>} - aurea12 ,,15 i - <i>n n</i> 15 ,,18 i	n. 2 6	11	
	- $ -$	n. 5 0	1	CEPHALOTAXUS-
	$ 2 ,, 2\frac{1}{2}$	ft 7 6		2 drupacea
		ns		$\begin{array}{c} - 12 \\ - 15 \\ - 15 \\ - 18 \\ - 2 \\ - 15 \\ - 18 \\ - 2 \\ - 0 \\ - 15 \\ - 18 \\ - 2 \\ - 0 \\ - 1$
	10/6	to 31 0		$- \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} -n- \\ -n- \end{array}}_{n-1} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ n}_{n-1} \\ 18 \\ n \\ 21 \\ n \\ 18 \\ n \\ 21 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 10$
9	$-u$ compacta \dots 1 to $\frac{11}{2}$	ft. 1 0 ft. 1 6		$ - \frac{1}{2} - \frac$
	$- \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5},$			$-\eta$ 2, 2310. 7 0
	$-nn - \dots + ,, 6$	ft. 6 0		
		1 1	1	-u - cxtra fino specimens, $15/to[21 0]$
1				and in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

NOTE.-Tho figures in the first column donote tho page in the Doscriptivo List of the Fir Tribe.

Richard Smith's Revised Price List of Conifers for 1875.

			_					
	1	Each Do		1				Doz.
	CEPHALOTAXUS-	s. d. s.	α.		CUPRESSUS-	5.	<i>a</i> . 3	s. d.
12	Fortunei				Lawsoniana argentea, 2 to 21ft.	2	6	
12	——— robusta6 to 9 in.				— "— densa, small	2	6	
10	$-n - n - n - \dots 9 , 12 $ in.	5 0		15		1	0,	
12	Pedunculata	3 6			-u - u - u 12 , 15 in.	1	6	
13	CHAMÆCYPARIS-	3 6		1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	0	
12	glauca	3 6		1	$-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{2}{2}$ ft.	26	0 5/	
13	atrovirens 2 to 24ft.	3 6					0	
	thujæformis9 "12 in.	1 6			$ 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2$ it.	2	6	
1	$-\frac{n}{12}$, 18 in.	2 0			-u u 2 21 ft.	3	0	
13	thurifera	2 6		15		1	6	
13	variegata	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 \end{array} $			$- \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + $	2	0	
1	CRYPTOMERIA-	0 0			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	6	
13	elegans	0 9		15	-"- minima, syn. pygmen,	0	1	
	,15 in.	1 3 12	0		Gin.	1	0	
	"	1 615	0	15		2	6	
	-n	2 0 18	0	1.0	-u - u - u - 12	3	6	
13	<u>japonica araucari ide-9</u> ,, 21ft.	3 6		16	lusitanica	1	0	
1	-"- spiralis falcata, 6 ,, 8 in.			16	<u></u>	1	6	
13	Lobbii	1 6		16	Mae Nabian	1	0	
14	——— viridis	1 6		1	3, 3 ¹ tt.	17	6	
	lar er			16	macrocarpa1218 in.	ō	9	
	pungens4 to 6 in. CUPRESSUS-	3 6			- <i>n</i> 3 ,, 4 ft.	2	6	
14	Bregeoni	1 6		16		3	6	
14	Californica, syn. C. Lawsoni	1 0		17		3	6	
	fragraus	0 6 5	0	~ *	<u></u>	1	0 6	
		0 9 8	0		-"15 ,.18 in.	2	0	
	-*	1 010	0		-"- retrofracta12 in.	1	0	
	$-n - \dots 3$, 3½ft. $-u - \dots 3$, 4 ft.	1 312	0	16	sempervirens	1	0	
		1 615 7 6	0					
14	Corneyana	1 6			<u>sus thuj</u> formis, 9 tol2 in. <u>-u-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>2</u> ft.	1	0	
		2 0		17	torulosal to lift.	1	6. 6	
	-a	2 6			-"-	13	0	
11		3 0			$-u - viridi \dots 9$.12 in.	1	Õ	
14	elegans	$\begin{array}{c}0&9\\1&6\end{array}$			$-u - u - \dots \dots$	1	6	
15	funebris	1 0 9	0	17	$\frac{-u}{W_{\text{bitlougno}}} = \dots \dots \dots \frac{1}{12}, 2 \text{ ft.}$	2	0	
		1 312	ŏ	1.1	Whitleyana	1	0	
	-n	1 615	Õ			0	6	
15	glandulosa3,, 31ft.	2 0			GLYPTOSFROBUS-	~	U.	
		$\frac{2}{2}$ 6		43	sinensis pendula 9 12 in	1	0	
15	Goveniana	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} $			<u></u>	1	6	
	<u></u>				<u>-uu-</u> 15 ,,18 in. <u>-uu-</u> 15 ,,18 in.	2	0	
					JUNITERUS-		0-	
	12 ,,15 in.				bacciformis 9 ,12 m.	1	0	
1	Lambertiana 12 ,,15 in.	1 312	0			1	6	
		$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 15 \\ 2 & 0 18 \end{array} $	0			2	0	
	——————————————————————————————————————	2 0 18 21	0	22	Bedfordinna		6	
15	Lawsoniana1 ,, 14ft.	0 4 3	0		Bedfordiana 1 ,, 1½ft.		6	
	- <i>n</i>	0 6 5	ŏ	18	chinensis $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $2^{\frac{1}{1}}$.		098	2 0
		0 9 8	0				010	
	$-\frac{y}{2}$, 3 ft.	1 010	0		-n-224ft		615	
	-u	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 12 \\ 1 & 6 & 15 \end{array} $	0			2	021	0
		2 0	0		3, 31ft.		6 24	
	larger	0 6			-"		636	
	-n albo spica 9 tol2 in.	2 6					042	2 0
15		3 6	-		-n	7	6	
10		$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$			-n 7 8 ft. 1	0	6	
		4 U	-	_ 1	beautiful specimens, 15/- 4	2	0	
	NOTEThe figures in the first colur				A second s	-	Contractor and the same	

NOTE .- The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

6

Richard Smith's Revised Price List of Conifers for 1875.

	112	ab L De			1		
		$\begin{array}{c c} \operatorname{lch.} & \operatorname{Do} \\ d, s. \end{array}$					Doz. s. d.
	JUNIPERUS				JUNIPERUS_		o. u.
18	chiuensis foemina1 to 11ft. 1	0)			phonicea, larger5/-to 10	6	
		6		21	prostrata 12 to 2 ft. 1	6	
18					pseudo sabina 2 ,, 21ft. 2	6	
	9 "12 in.] 1	6		21	recurva	6	
		0			-u	0	
	-n n 15 , 18 in. 2	6			-n - 1 - 1 + 2 ft. 2	6	
	-n aurea (new), 4 , 6 in.] 5	0		21	-n densa 9,,12 in. 1	6	
		6			-n	0	
					"	6	
	-u - u 12 , 15 in. 15	0		21	religiosa 9 ,,12 in. 2	0	
19	eommunis 1 ,, 1 ¹ ft. 0			1	-n	6	
	$ 1\frac{1}{2}, 2 \text{ ft.} 0$			21	rigida 6 ,, 9 in. 2	0	
				21	sabina 1 ,, 11ft. 0	6	
		0			-" 11,, 2 ft. 0	9	6 0
10	$ \frac{-}{2}$ $\frac{-}{2}$	61		01	$-n-\dots 2$, 2^{1}_{2} ft. 1	0	9 0
18	densata $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 ft. 1	3		21	$-u$ variegata 1_{i} to 2	0	
	-u	6		21	sabinoides, syn. tamariscifolia,	0	
		0		20	Scholli Otaluin 1	6	
		-		20	Scholli	0	
	-"-larger	6		20	Schottii	9	
10	dealbata 6 ,, 9 in 1	6				6	
19	$\frac{\text{drupacea} \dots 6, 9 \text{ in. } 1}{-u} \frac{9}{2} \dots \frac{9}{2} \frac{12}{2} \text{ in. } 2$			22	$ 1\frac{1}{2}, 2 \text{ ft. } 1$ sphærica 1, $1\frac{1}{2}\text{ft. } 1$	3	
	$- \frac{3}{2}$				-u	6	
19	excelsa		0		- fine specimens5/- to 15	0	
10	12 ,15 in 2		Õ	22	squamata 1 to 11ft. 1	Ő.	
	"		0	1		6	
	,21 in. 3	0				0	
	- "- large specimens, 10,6 to 21	0		19	suecica	6	
19		6.				0	
	-n 9 ,,12 in. 2	0,			"	6	
				22	thurifera 9 ,,12 in. 0	9	
	Fortunei	0		22	virginiana 1½,, 2 ft. 0	6	
	-u	6			2 , 2_1 , 2_2 ft. 0	9	
19	hibernica	0				0	
	$-"-$, $2''$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1	6			$$, $3_{,,,}$, 3_{2} ft. 1	6	
	3 ,, 4 ft. 2	6		22		6	
19	compressa 6 ,, 9 in. 2			44	-u glauea 1,, 1½ft. 1	6	
	$-n - n - n - \dots - 9$, 12 in. 2 $-n - n - \dots - 12$, 15 in. 3	6			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	
		0		23		0	
20	interrupta			1		6	
20					$-n - n - \dots 12$,15 in. 2	ŏ	
20	Langoldiana, syn. Lycia.			3	$-n n - \dots 15$, 18 in. 2	6	
21	9 tol2 in. 2	0		23	pendula 1 ¹ / ₂ , 2 ft. 1	61	
	12 ,15 in. 2				$-n 2$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2	0	
19	Leeana			23	tripartita 15 , 18 in. 2	0	
20	Marshalli 6 , 9 in. 1	6			$-n - n - \dots \dots$	6	
20	nana	6		23	variegata4 , 6 in. 2	6	
		0		22	venusta9 ,,12 in. 1	0	
20	nana canadensis 1 ,, 12ft. 2				$-n - n - n - \dots 12$, 15 in. 1	3	
20	oblonga pendula 9 "12 in. 1	6	1			6	
	-n - n - n - 12, 10 m. 2					0	
		6			$-nn - \dots 2^{2}$, 2^{1}_{2} ft. 2	6 0	
20	oceidentalis, yn. fragrans,	0			$-n n - \dots \dots$	0	
	$1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft. } 1$	6		33		0	
	$-n - n - 1\frac{1}{2}, 2 \text{ ft} 2$			00	-n	6	
		0				0	
1		0				Ő.	
1		0			LARIX-		
00		6		24	americana12 "15 in. 0	9	
20	oxycearns in a comp o p o	6		-	2 ,, 3 ft. 1	6,	
20	$-n - \text{echintermis} \dots 2$	6		24		6	
21	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			24	Dahuriea, or Siberica 1	6	
	$- \frac{2}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{2}{3} $ ft. 2			24	europæa pendula 1	6	
					the Decembrity I let of the Fir T		

NOTE. - The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

	Kush Dag		Each. Doz.
	Each. Doz. s. d. s. d.		s. d s. d.
	LARIX-		PICEA-
21	leptole is, or japonica, 3 to 4 ft 2 0	1	Nordmanniana 5 to 6 ft. 15 0
-24	Ledebonrii	28	numidica
24	Rossica		9, 12 in. 5 0
1	LIBOCEDRUS-	28	
25	Chilensis	28	pichta
1 se	$-u - \dots 12, 15$ in. 2 0	28	
25	-u viridis6 , 9 in. 1 6		-u
	$-u = - \dots \dots$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
105		1	$ \dots \dots$
25	Doniana		
	amabilis11 to 2 ft. 5 0		
	-n		$1 - 4 - \dots + 4$, 5 ft. 15 0
	-n-		-i
26	balsamea		8 ft. 31 G
	-u		
			$-u - glau + \dots 9$ to 12 in. 2 6
26	——————————————————————————————————————		12 , 15 in. 3 6
26	bracteata9 to12 in. 3 6		PINUS-
	-n-1.5 in. 5 0	35	ar stata
	-u		
26	firma	29	austriaea1 " 11ft. 0 4 3 0
1.1.00			$-r - \dots \dots$
27	Frasern		$-u - \dots \dots$
37	grandis		$ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 3 \\ \\ 3 \\ \\ 3 \\ \\ \\ 3 \\$
27	Hudsories		
~1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{lastocurp} & \dots & .6 \text{ to } 9 \text{ in, } 2 \text{ 6} \\ \hline & & \dots & .9 \text{ ,,} 12 \text{ m, } 3 \text{ 6} \end{array}$	30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		00	B rmuja
	-"	33	Benthamiana 1 to 11ft. 2 0-
	-u- extra si m	00	
27	magnifi 1 9 tol_ in 5 0		
1	<u> </u>		1 brey f hy, or strobus
			alba6 to 9 in. 3 0
	$-u - \dots 18$, 21 in. 12 6		, 12 in. 3 (
		33	Bun (1a 6 , 9 in. 2 6
			— — —
	, tjft. 03 0		
	extra frace sp inc 18,	35	ocialita1 ,, 11ft. 0 9
	$N_{\rm b} = t_{\rm c} 105.0$		$ 1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 ft 1 0
27	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{nobilis} \left(& 11 \text{ r} \right) \dots & 6 \text{ r} 9 \text{ in, } 1 & 6 \\ \hline -u - & - & \dots & 1_{-u} & 15 \text{ in, } 2 & 6 \end{array}$		
	-n		
1	-u		fine sive rurs 7 6 to 10 6
27		35	$-$ - m m h ri \cdot
	riety " ol in. 2 6		<u></u>
1	$-n \dots 12$, 15 in 3 0		$-i - pum 1i \dots 6$, 9 in. 5 0
1			v riegula 4 6 in 3 6
	$-i 1^{5}$, 21 in. 5 0		9 in 5 0
		30	d n 1fl ra6 ,, 9 in. 1 0
0	, 21ft. 7 6		
	$$ $$ $2, 3$ ft. 10 0		$-a - \dots 12$, 15 in 2 0
1			
	$- \frac{1}{1} - $		$-n - \dots \dots$
	<u>-n</u>	00	
	$- \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} + $	36	excelsa
	$\frac{12}{12} - t > 63 C$		$- \stackrel{n}{-} \dots \dots \dots \stackrel{1_{\frac{1}{2}, 0}}{-} 2 \text{ ft. } 1 6$
28	Nordmanni a 12 ol > in. 0 8		
1		1	
			larger10 6 to 31 6
			-"- nana
1			, $$, $$, $$, $$, $$, -12 in. -2 6
	,, i ft. 7 6	36	
	<u>-n</u>	36	fl xilis
	NOTE The figure in the first column denote it		

NOTE .- Th figure in the first column denote the page in the Descr 1 tive List of the Fir Tribe.

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Richard Smith's Revised Price List of Conifers for 1875.

					Doz						Doz.	
		PINUS_	3, 1	u.,	J.	u .		PINUS_	з.	<i>a</i> .	s. d	•
		flexilis	2	6			31	Pallasiana1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	0	9		
		-''-	3	6			Ŭ.			ŏ		
		12 , 15 in.	5	0				Parryana6 , 9 in.	3	6		
3	3	Fremontiana6, 9 in.	2	6			37	parviflora	3	0		
			3	6				- "	3	6		
3	3	Gerardiana6 , 9 in.	2	0			37	peuce	1	6		
		-"-	$\tilde{2}$	6			01			6		
3	6	IIartwegii12 ,,15 in.	7	6						6		
3		inops	2	0			31	pinaster	1	6		
0		$-n - \dots 2$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	$\frac{2}{2}$	6				$-\mu$ minor	2	ol		
- 3	2	insignis	õ	9			31	pinea		9		
0	0	<u></u>	1	0					1 1	ő		
			1	6					2	6		
		-"	$\frac{1}{2}$	0			32		ő	6		
			$\frac{2}{5}$	0			04	pumilio		ő		
1			6	0				pyrenaica12 ,,18 in.	1	6		
				6				$\begin{array}{c} -"-\dots 1\frac{1}{2}, & 2 \text{ ft.} \\ -"-\dots 2 & , & 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ft.} \end{array}$	2	0		
3.		<u> </u>	7	6				-"-"-", 8 ft.	10	6		
0.	*	0 19 in	0	0			34	radiata	1	6		
			$\left \begin{array}{c} 2\\ 2\end{array} \right $	6			OT	19 15 in	2	0		
		- "		0			91	- "-"	õ	9		
		-n					34			0		
		$- "-" \dots 1\frac{1}{2}, 2 \text{ ft.} \\ - "-" \dots 2^2, 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	3	6				$-n - \dots$		6		
20	2		5	0				-u-	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		
30		koraiensis6 " 9 in.	3	06	E	0			7	6		
30	J	laricio1 ,, 11ft.	0		5	0	0.1	-u larger	1	0		
		-"	0	8			34	sabiniana	1	6		
		$-"-2, 2_1ft.$	0	9		1		-"		0		
30		"- ealabrica12 ,.15 in.		6				12, 15 in.	1 5	6		
30	ן י	-u - caramanica9 ,,12 in.	1	6				15, 18 in.				
		,15 in.	2	0				1	1	6		
		-"-"-"5, ", 6 ft.	1	6			0					
31	1	-"- contorta6 ,, 9 in.		6			37	strobus	0	4		
				0				-n-	0	6		
3		- <i>u</i> $-$ pygmæa 6 in.	2	6					1	0		
30	5	Lambertiana 6 ,, 9 in.	1	6				, 5 ft.	1	0		
			2	0			37	-n nana (or umbraculifera),	0	0		
		-u	2	6			0.00	6 to 9in	20	6		
			3	0			37	$-n$ nivea \dots 6 to 9 in.	2	0	0	0
			3	6			32	sylvestris $\dots 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 2 ft.		3	2	U
1		extra strong specimens,		~				$-u - u - \dots 3$, 4 ft.		9		
		15/- to		6			32	-"-globosa6 ,, 9 in.	0	0		
		Lindleyana	5	0				$-u - u - \dots - 9$, 12 in.	4	0		
		leiophylla6 in.	2	6					3	6		
3	6	Loudoniana6 to 9 in.	2	6			32	tabulæformis6 to 9 in.		6		
		"	3	6	1				12	0		
3	ł	Llaveana, small	1	6				7, 8 ft	10	6		
3		macrocarpa6 to 9 in.	2	0	1		37	Torreyana	4	6		
3	1	Massoniana	1	6	4		34	tuberculata9 ,,12 in.	. 1	0		
		-u	2	6				PODOCARPUS-	1	0		
		-"	3	6			38	andina	1	0		
3	1	mitis	1	0					1	6		
3	7	Montezumæ	5	0					. 2	0		0
3		monticola 6 to 9 in.	2	0			38	japonica	. 0	9		0
			2	6				12 , 15 in.		0		0
		- n - 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	3	6				- " 15, 15, 18 in.	$\cdot \mid 1$	6		
		- - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	5	0			1	- n - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	$ \mathbf{z} $	0		
3	2	mugho syn, uneinatal2, 10 in.	0	6		0	38	-u variegata	3	6		
		15 ,,18 in.	0	9	8	0	38	maerophylla 6 " 9 in.		6		
3	1	muricata, syn Murrayana,					38	= <i>u</i> variegata 2/6 to	7	6		
		9 to 12 in.	1	6				PRUMNOPITYS-	1	0	0	~
		-"-	2	0			38	elegans6 to 9 in.	. 0	9		0
		10, 18 m.		6					.j I	0		0
			0	0				-n	11	6		
		<u></u>	4	0	1				2	0		
		4 IL.	1	6				RETINOSPORA-		12	0	0
		Padufiana12 ,,18 in.	3	0			1 39	cricoides9 to12 in.	0	9	8	0
1 -									-			-

NOTE.-The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptivo List of the Fir Tribe.

Richard Smith's Revised Price List of Conifers for 1875.

	Each. Doz.		Each.		
	s. d. s. d.		TAXODIUM—	8.	d.
χ.	RETINOSPORA-		mexicanum		
χ.	ericoides112to 2 ft. 1 6 15 0		-u		
20	2, 24ft. 2 6 filicoides		TAXUS-		
39 .39	filicoides	42	adpressa		
00		1	<u></u>		
39	leptoclada				
1	-n-		fine specimens 5 - to 12 6		
	-n-	43			
39	lycopodioic s4 ., 6 in. 2 6		$-u \dots 12$, 15 in. 1 6		
	<u> </u>		$-u \dots 15$, 18 in. 2 0		
39	obtusa		$-u - i - \dots \dots 1^{\frac{1}{2}}, 2$ ft. 3 0		
			$-u \dots 2$, 21tt. 4 0		
			$-i \dots 24, 3$ ft 5 0		
40	an ea	14	1 * ata9 to12 in. 25 - 100	4	0
39			$-v - \dots 1$, 1_2 ft. $35, 0$ 6		0
	-u			8	0
	-(, 6, 9 in. 3, 6)		-	9	0
40	-i Ketele ri 1 ,, 6 in. 5 0		$-$,, $2^{1}_{2}_{3}, 3$ it. $100{3}, 1$ 6	15	()
40	-u - nana aurea, small, 3 6 to 5 0 $-u - u - grac lis 3 6$		$ \dots 3, 3 \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathbf{n}}, \dots 2 0 \\ - \dots 5^3, 1 \hat{\mathbf{n}}, \dots 2 6$	21	0
40	$\mathbf{pisifera} \dots \mathbf{gratuis} \dots \mathbf{gratuis} \dots \mathbf{gratuis} \mathbf{pisifera} \dots \mathbf{gratuis} \mathbf{gratuis}$		$-\mu$		
10			$-n - \dots 6$, 7 ft7 6 to 10 6		
	-i		$ \log r$		
	$-i - \dots \dots$	14			
	<u>-a</u>		$-n \dots 12$, 15 in. 1 6		
	$-v - \dots 2\frac{1}{2}, 3$ ft. 2 0.21 0	16	-u- cuspilata9 ,,12 in. 1 6		
	————		-n		
	<u></u>		$-i \dots 15$,18 in. 2 6		
	— —	41	Dovast nii1215 in. 1 3		
	5 - to 7 (-i 15 , 18 in. 1 ti		
40	- - argentes 6 to 9 in 2 (11	cl anti ima, 9 , 12 in. 1 3	12	0
1	-			15	0
40	aurea		15 , 18 in. 2 0	21	()
	$-u - \dots \dots$				
	$-e - \dots 12$, 15 in. 2 6		$2_1, 2_1^{1}, 2_1^{1}$ ft. 5 (
40	-"		-"		
10	-n		mens		
	-i aurea	44	-i		
	-i	**			
	$-n n - \dots \dots$				
1	flave cens 6 9 in. 3 6	44	surerb . 9 . 12 in (2)		
1	$-u \dots 9_{n} 12$ in. 5 0				
40	squarrosa1 to 2 6	41	cparri ides 9 "12 in.] 1 (1	
1	strict 1		$-u \dots 12$, 15 in. 1 (
	,12 in. 2 6	44	erects1 ,, 14ft. 1 (9	0
100	SAXE-GOTILALA-		$-i \dots \dots$	12	0
41	conspicua12 ,,15 in. 1 6 SCIADOPTYS—		$-n \dots 2^{2n}, 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft 1 (15	0
41	verticillataô - to 10 6		$-n \dots 2^{1}_{2n}, 3$ ft. 2 (18	0
*1	SEQUOIA-			24	0
42	sompervirens1 to 11ft. 0 9		and a protototic		
1.		44	a - n - a ure is varie satis, b = 0 = 0 = 0		
		7.1	syn. pyramidalis variegata,		
	-"		$-u - u - \dots$	i	
1			$-u - u - \dots 12$, 15 in. 2 0		
	10.6 to 21 0'		$-u u - \dots 15$, 18 in. 2		
	-"- forruginea (new),		1 -1-1-1- 11 2 ft. 3 ft		
	9 to12 in. 3 6				
	$-u - u - \dots \dots$	46	-u aurea variegata,		
42	glauca12 ,,15 in. 3 6		(Gold Striped Yew)-	1	
100	TAXODIUM-			10	0
42	distichum	2		15	Ő
	-u	1		18	0
43			$-n - n n - \dots 1$	24	0
10	mexicanum12 "15 in. 1 6	1		136	0
	NOTE The figures in the first column don to a				-

NOTE. - The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

10

1-	1		1)		1.12-	- L X	
		Each,	Doz. s. d.			$d \mid s$. d.
	TAXUS-	u. u.			TAXUS-		•
	baccata crecta au. var., 21 to 3ft.	5/-7/6	3		Mitchellii11to 2 ft. 1	6	
					$$, 2_{1} , 2_{2} ft. 2	0	
	plants	42 0			procumbens9 "12 in., 1	6	
-14	-u— cricoides9 to12 in.	1 0		46	Washingtonii12 ,,15 in. 1	6	
	$-u u - \dots 12$, 15 in.	1 6		i	$-n - \dots 15$, 18 in. 2	0	
1	$-u u - \dots 15$,,18 in.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$			-n-	6	
45					THUJA-		
	$-n - n - \dots \dots$			10	Defresneana	0	
ł	$-"-"-"-"-", 2_1, 2_2^{1} \text{ft.}$	0 9'		46	dumosa $\dots 6$ to 9 in. 1	3	
		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 \end{array} $		47	gigantea	6	
						ŏ	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ 0			-u-	6	6
1						04	in .
					-"	6 -	-
	$- " - " - " - \dots 6 , 7 $ ft.			-	-u-	0	
					globosa6", 9 in. 1	0	
	$-\mu \mu - \dots - \dots$				Hoveyi	6	
					-n-12 , 15 in.] 2	0	
	mens			47	Lobbii1 ,, 11ft. 0	5	4 0-
	-n - n - golden - striped,				-n-		5 0
	worked on common and Irish				-u	8 10	
1	Yews, standards, varying in					01	
1	price from			1		31	
45						6	- U
	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \text{ to } 9 \text{ in.} \\ 9 \text{ 1? in} \end{array}$					6	1
10	$-u - u - u - u - \dots - 9$, 12 in.			1	-"- fine specimens	0	- /
45					-"- atrovirens9 to 12 in. 1	6	
1					,15 in. 2	0	
					-n-15 , 18 in. 2	6	
46		1 0			-n erecta	9	
1±0		1 6			$+ - n - \dots - 12$, 15 in. 1	0	
46		2 0			$-u u - \dots 15$, 18 in. 1	6	
1	2 , $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2 6			$-n n - \dots \dots$	0	
	-n major	1 0			$-n n 2$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2	6	
	$-n - n - \dots - 9$, 12 in.	1 6		17	-u	G	
44	erecta (Crowder's)9 ,,12 in.	0 6			-i 2, , 2	0;	
	-u	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		1 47		6 6	
	-n	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & c \end{vmatrix}$		47	- $ -$		3 0
1	$1\frac{1}{2}, 2$ ft.	1 6		121	, ft. 1	01	õ õ
	$- " - \dots 2", 2^1_2$ ft.	$\frac{2}{2}$ 0			, 7 ft. 1	6	
1	$- \frac{1}{2}$, 3 ft.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 \end{array} $			7 ,, 8 ft. 2	6	
45	10 to 15 in	1 0			8 ,, 9 ft. 3	6	
45	15 ,,18 in.	1 3			-u - argentea 4 , 6 in. 2	6	
1		1 6			Boothi4 ,, 6 in. 1	6	
14.5		0 9		47	compacta4 ,, 5 ft. 4	0	
45	$- \frac{1}{2}, 2 \text{ ft.}$	1 0				6	
		1 0			-u cristata 6 ,, 9 in. 1	6	
	$2\frac{1}{2}, 3$ ft.	2 0		47	-n ericoides6, 9 in. 2	0	
	3 1 ± 1t.	2 6		48	pendula9 ,,12 in. 2	0	
	, 0 It.	3 0				6	
	-n - larger - 10	10 0				6	
46	horizontalis l to light.	4 I U		10	4 to 6in., 7/6 to 10 plicata4 to 5 ft. 2	6	
	1 h 2 IL	1 0		48		6	
	Z_1Z_1 Z_1 Z_1 Z_1 Z_1 Z_1 Z_1	4 0		-18		6	
	29, 0 IL	u 10		10		ŏ	
1	imperialis	1 1 0		48	$ \begin{array}{c}$	6	
1	12 to 15 ,,18 in.			48	Vervaeneana9 "12 in. 1	0	
40	Jacksonii				-n	6	
1	Lindleyana	$1 \tilde{2} 0$			-n	0	
40	$- \frac{12}{12}$, 15 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 6			$1 - \mu - 1$	6	
	Mitchellii12 ,,15 in.	09			$- \frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ it. 3	0	0
		1 0		¹ 48		10]	9 0

NOTE.-The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

Richard Smith's Revised Price List of Conifers for 1875.

		Ea	ch.	Do	z.		1	Es	chi	Do	7
		3.	d.,	8.	d.					5.	
	THUJA—						THUJOPSIS_				
	Wareana	1	0	10	0	49	Standishii4 to 6in.	5	0		
	4, 5 ft.	2	0						6		
	5	3	0				TORREYA-				
	Zuccarini	1	6				myristica4 " Gin.	2	6		
	-n-12		0			50	nucifera	3	6		
			6					5	0		
	l'IIUJOPSIS						WELLINGTONIA-	0			
49	borealis	0	9			50	gigantea9 ,,12 in.	0	0		
	15	1	0					1 I	0		11
		-î-	3				-"	1	C		
	2, 21 ft.	î.	6						C		
			õ				••••••••••••••• Z75		0		
	-"-	2	6					3	0		
	,	5	0				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	6		
	-"- compacta6 ,, 9 in.	ĩ	0					4	0		
		1	0				-u-	-Ő	0		
	- ^{<i>n</i>}		0					-6	0		
1:2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-	U				-i-	7	6		
2.44		2	0				, 6 ft.,	10	6		
19		0	0					21	0		
10	dolabrata4 ,, 6 in.		9			51	- - varieg ta 6 to 9 in.	3	6		
	-n		0				$-n - n - n - n - \dots - n - 12$ in.	5	0		
	9 ,,12 in.		6				12 ,,15 in.	7	6		
-		2	0				-u	10	6		
	-u- de umbens 4 " 6 in.	3	0					12	6		
46			0				$-i 2_{33} - 2_{12}^{1} ft.$	15	0		
	9		E				WIDDRINGTONIA-		1		
	$-u \dots .12$, 15 in.		0				upressoides6 to 9 in.	0	9.		
(1)	læt vircus 6 ,, 9 in.	3	6				<u></u>	1	6		
									10		



NOTE.-The figures in the first column denote the page in the Descriptive List of the Fir Tribe.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUES

OF THE FOLLOWING

ARE ANNUALLY PUBLISHED, & MAY BE HAD GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

- THE FIR TRIBE SUITABLE FOR THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, giving their popular and scientific names and derivations, their habitats, and the sizes they attain there; with descriptions of their forms, growths, foliage, uses in the arts, soils and situations adapted for their culture, &c.; also a copious iudex of synonyms, and quotations of sizes and prices. Free by post for Six Stamps.
- FRUIT LIST, containing illustrations of trees trained in the most approved fashions; remarks as to soils, manures, and drainago; directions for lifting, planting, branch and root pruning, cropping, and the cultivation and management generally of Fruit Trees, both in the open ground and under glass; descriptions also of their growths and other peculiarities, and of the forms, colours, and sizes of their fruits, their textures, flavours, seasons, and their durations, uses, &c., with an enumeration of their many synonyms, and a list of prices for trained and untrained Trees.
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1875.



1875.

Select Catalogue of CONIFERÆ

AND OTHER

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, FRUIT TREES, ETC.,

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM BARRON & SON,

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS AND NURSERYMEN.

ELVASTON NURSERIES,

BORROWASH, NEAR DERBY.

The Nurseries are within three minutes' walk of the Borrowa h Station, on the Midland (Derby and Nottingham) Railway.

P.O. ORDERS MADE PAYABLE AT DERBY.

SEED WAREHOUSE-16, MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

PRINTED BY BEMRO E AND SONS, LONDON AND DERBY.

INTRODUCTION.

In submitting this Catalogue to the readers of the foregoing work. William Barron and Son beg to state that they have since the ostablishment of their nurseries more than twenty years' ago, made Coniferæ a speciality, every New Plant introduced into this country during that time having been purchased by them the moment it was in the market.

They have likewise agents in many places abroad, from whom they receive consignments of seed of such varieties us are best re-produced from seed.

By these means, and by the very careful attention bestowed in the cultivation of their plants, their stock of Coniferm has become elebrated both at home and abroad as being perhaps the best in the trade.

The superiority of their plants is sufficiently established by the fact that, during the last six years, W. B. and Son have constantly exhibited at all the principal shows in the United Kingdom, and have as yet invariably obtained first honours.

They would also particularly call attention to their splendid collection of Ornamental Deciduous Trees; of many of theso they cannot speak too highly, it is impossible to over-estimate their value in Landscape Gardening. During the last few years special attention has been devoted to this branch, and, as it has been their personal study to seek out and secure the newest and best varieties, they can with confidence recommend all that they offer.

As great mistakes are made in the treatment of trees after removal, a few practical hints will be furnished to purchasers of large specimens, to insure snecess.

The General Nursery Stock is extensive and well-grown, and as they pay particular attention to the constant removal of their plants, they are finely rooted, and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

When packed, the balls of the larger plants are completely enclosed in a circular erate, which is drawn tightly round them; in this manner a plant will travel, with a ball several ewt., hundreds of miles without the slightest injury, and will be delivered at its journey's end in as perfect a condition as when removed.

A general descriptive Catalogue will be forwarded, post free, on application; likewise their Seed, Bulb, and Rose Catalogues, the two former published in January and the latter in August.

Landscape Gardening.—Mr. BARRON, Sen., who has had great experience in this department, devotes nearly the whole of his time to his profession as a Landscape Gardener. He also gives advice on the management of Woods and Forests.

In addition to furnishing plans, they also undertake all kinds of ground work, the formation of new roads, ornamental water, rockwork, &e., by contract or otherwise.

They keep a staff of experienced foremen to superintend any work that may be entrusted to their care.

Any Plants not cummerated in their Catalogue, Greenhouse, Stove, or otherwise, which their customers may require, if not in stock, they will be happy to precure at the usual prices.

It frequently happens that after trees have been planted a few years, they appear to have been planted too near or in the wrong place, and their possessors would gladly have them placed to greater advantage if they knew it could be done with safety. Their Transplanting Machines, with efficient men for such purposes, can be had at a moderate rate. WILLIAM BARRON being the originator of the most successful system for the removal of large trees, his well-known reputation as a planter, may give confidence to the inexperienced. A few testimonials, selected from many others, received from gentlemen who have used their Machines, will be found at the end of the Catalogue.

Although every earo will be taken in the packing of goods, risk of every description, costs of transit, &c., must be borne by the purchaser. No complaint entertained unless made within seven days of the receipt of goods.

To lessen transit expenses, all goods will be consigned at "Owner's Risk" (viz., Purchaser's) unless advised to the contrary.

ELVASTON NURSERIES, December, 1874.

WILLIAM BARRON & SON'S CATALOGUE.

CONIFERÆ.

New and rare plants are printed in black letter.

Each.		Each.
в. d. в. d.		
ABIES (opruce -	ABIES (Spruce)	s. d. s. d.
ALBA (White American) 10. 16		
per doz. 40. 90	HAN URYANA	7 6 31 6
jer 100 15 0 30 0	ILCORFRIANA	5 0 21 0
ALBERTIANA	MENZIESH,	
lar er specimens	2 years' bedded per 100	15 0
ALCOQUIANA	8 to 1 ft per doz.	18 0
III IOR (Max nowievi) 50 106	6 to 7 ft	36. 50
CANADENSIS (Hemlock	M RINDA.	$1 0 \dots 2 6$
Syruce),	NIGRA,	
12 to 15 in per doz. 4 0	12 to 18 in per 100	25 0
2 ft. to 3 ft per doz 9 0	13 10 2 II Der doz.	5.0
lar er., 16 36	pumna	50 76
alba spica 26	Te or inal plant of this	
Quite ne , very beantiful	variety is 12 ft through and	
microphylia 36	n t m re than o ft high.	
CCHULEAp rdoz. 6.0 9.0 Detola II,	$\mathbf{O} \rightarrow \mathbf{V} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{A} \dots \mathbf{v} = \dots \mathbf{v} \dots \mathbf{v}$	36 50
0 to 12 in per doz. 4 6	OBIENTALIN,	
2 to 3ft,	2 year 'bedded per 100	10 0
Sto 1 ft	15 to 18 in.	10 16
4 to 5f t 2 6 3 6	15 to 18 in. 5 to 7 ft. PATIONINA	10.6. 21.0
larger 50 106	PATIONIANA .	8 6 21 0
TAME CLIV 26. 106	PARRYIANA POLITA	L1 ()
BRAVIFOLIA	POLIFA	3 1 21 0
A variety rule i by ourselves	S.tchensis	
for which we have obtained	12 to 18 m per doz. 1	18.0
several first-class c rificates. The leaves are shorter and more	Tsuga Sieboldii (Jipan	
obtuse than the type ; very dark		
green, and set on all round the	Hemlock Spruces 1 ft. 6 in.	
at m after the style of Picea	t 8 ft per doz. 1	0 6 31 6
Jan apo.	WHELE ANIANA, 10 (0 15 m	10 16
ENGLEMANII,	,, 5 to 7 ft. 1	0 6 21 0
12 to 15 in per d = 30 o		
candida 21 0	ARAUCARIA	
A Very klaugous and by not		
fulvar ciy of the above obtained a first-el s certificate at the	IMBRICATA (Chilian Fine)	
ROYAL HORICULTURAL Society's	12 to 18 m per doz. 1	8.0
show, Lirmingham, June, 1872.	2 10 3 It.	50 76
LACELSA,	0 10 0 11	10.31G
A DATEAN A TAY A	lar er	2 0 110 0
AULE V	aurea variegata 2	1 0 105 0
CLANBRASILIANA	A beautiful go den variety of the Araucaria, raised by Mr	
PINEDONES IS HILL TO	rowler, (a tie hennedy about	
INVERTA 1.6 5.0 IVGN DA 0.0 7.6	20 years aro, the original plant	
IYGMEA 0.0 7.6	being now 22 ft. 1 igh, and finely	
	variegate fall over the tree	

C

			acl		a
ARTHROTAXIS The jointed				S. 1	
CUPRESSOIDES LAXIFOLIA (Gunneana) SELAGINOIDES (Donniana)	$5\\10\\7$	6		$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 42 \\ 31 \end{array} $	0 0 6
BIOTA (The Chinese Arbor Vitæ)—					
CUPRESSÆFORMIS FALCATA globosa gracilis JAPONICA ORIENTALIS,		6 6 6 6	•••• •••• ••••	$3 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 21$	6 6 0 0
1 to 1½ ft per doz. 2 to 3 ft	9 1	006	••••	3	6
9 to 12 in per doz. 12 to 18 in. larger ELEGANTISSIMA 9 to 12 in.	15 2 5	0 0 0 6	····	3 21 2	6 0 6
12 to 18 in larger delicatissima Quite new, rich cream colour.		6 0 0	••••	3	6
SEMPERAURESCENS, 6 to 9 in per doz VARIEGATA AUREA ZUCCARINIANA TARTARICA	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{array} $	0 6 6 6 0 6	 	10 21 5 12 5	6 0 0 0 0
CEDRUS-(The Cedar.)					
ATLANTICA, 9 to 12 in per 100 18 in. to 2 ftper doz. 2 to 3 ft 3 to 4 ft DEODARA,		0 0 0 6			6 6
 2 years' beddedper 100 9 to 12 inper doz. 12 to 18 in, y, 3 to 4 ft larger alba spica 		0 0 0 6 6 6 6	···· ····	5 81 5	
Very distinct and beautiful. ROBUSTA verticellata glauca LEBANI, 12 to 18in larger	$\frac{2}{1}$	6 6 0 6	···· ····		6 0 6 6
CEPHALOTAXUS (The Clustered flowered Yew)— DRUPACEA, 9 to 12in. larger FORTUNEH, 12 to 18in. larger PEDUNCULATA	$\frac{1}{3}$	6 () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	···· · · · ···	$2 \\ 42 \\ 1 \\ 42 \\ 2 \\ 2$	6 0 6 0 6

		ich. s. d.
CHAMÆCYPARIS (The	D. (C.	o. u.
White Cedar,—		
SPILÆROIDEA	10.	26
aurea	71 25	10 6
GLAUCA	16.	26
12 to 18in.	10.	16
2 to 3ft		30
4 to 5ft	50.	76
ODVOTOMEDIA (The Low		
CRYPTOMERIA (The Japan Cedar)—		
ELEGANS,		
9 to 12inper doz. 12 to 18in	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 \end{array}$	
$2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ft.} \dots ,$	10 A	36
larger	50.	10 6
JAPONICA, 5 to 7ft. \dots		50
ARAUCARIOIDES Lobbil, 5 to 7ft	0.0	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & 2 & 6 \\ & & 5 & 0 \end{array} $
NANA		50 76
VARIEGATA		50
CUPRESSUS (The Cypress)-		
CORNEYANA		36
FUNEBRIS, 18in. to 2ft GOVENIANA,	16.	26
18in. to 2ftper doz.	90.	12 0
18in. to 2ftper doz. LAMBERTIANA, 2 to 2½ft		2 0
alba variegata	36.	7 6
Lawsoniana, 12 to 18inper doz.	2 6	
12 to 18thper doz.	$\frac{2}{17}$ 6	
per 100 18in.to 2ft per doz.	5 0	
per 100	30 0	
3 to 4ft per doz. 9'-		16
4 to 5ft ,, 18- 6 to 8ft	e	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & 2 & 6 \\ & & 7 & 6 \end{array} $
larger	AL 14	. 21 0
ALBA PENDULA		10-6
SPICA		10 6
nana		10 6
Perfectly new and distinct, the brightest of any of the white tipped varieties.		
	1.6	50
ALBA VARIEGATA	16.	
larger	0.0	10 6
AUREA VARIEGATA		70
ERECTA VIRIDIS	16.10	. 36 36
oracillis lutea		21 6
A lovely golden compact-grow- ing variety of C. Lawsoni a. It reatins its golden hue throughout the year. We have thoroughly tested its power of enduring sun heat, and can recommend it as one of the hardiest and richest of coloured Conifers.		

CONIFERE.

	Tash
Each. s. d. s. d.	Each. s. d. s. d.
CUPRESSUS (The Cypress)	JUNIPERUS (The Ju iper)-
LAWSONIANA	MACROCARPA 26 50
NIVEA	MELDENSIS 2650 OILONGA PENDULA
Рубла А	PHONICEA
STRICTA	PROCUM FNS 1016
LUSITANICA 10	PROST GALA
MACROCABPA 10.26	RECURVA DENSA 10.26 REGIDA 26.36
MCNA JANA 10 20	RIGIDA 2.6. 3.6 SAFINIANA,
NUTRAENSIS (Thuj psis bo- realis),	12 to 18in per doz. 5 0
Sin. to 2ft per doz. 12 0	2 to 3ft
$2 \text{ to 3ft.} \dots \dots$	VARIEGATA 16 26
4 to 6ft	SENGRICA
glauca 1 0 1 6 nana compacta 3 6 5 0	Spreicy, 6 to bin per doz. 60
PENDULA,	18 n. t. 2ft
15m. to 2ft per doz. 12 0	$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} + $
2 to 3ft	tranetas par mid. Brothteres 50 76
4 10 bit	3 1) Ift
VARIFGATA ALFA	2 to 10
TOLLOSA 10 26	7 to 5't $76 10.6$
TCUENEFOLTIF 10 16	T 4 AF 11TA, 12 to 15m 1 0 1 6 VIR INIANA, 3 to 4ft 1 0 1 6
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DACRYDIUM-	ARUN FA VA IEGATA 26 50
FRANKLINH 16 26	A A
	(1. A) CA, 2 to 3ft 2 6 3 0
FITZROYA -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PATAGONICA 1. 6 5.0	
JUNIPERUS The J art	LARIX (The Ia h
CHINENSIS,	K PFI TCG nor
12 to 1 in per doz. 9 0	(), <u>,</u> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4 to ft 2 6 . 5 0	
larger trained 5.0 10.6 aurea 5.0 42.0	LIBOCEDRUS (The In en e for
(JAPONE A) VARIECATA,	C III FNS ~ 2.6 5.0
9 to 12m per d z. 18 0	V 1118 2.6 0.0
12 to 18m	I CUELING TO CG LI.
LITER 7.6 21.0 COMMUNIS PENDLLA 1.6 2.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
CRACOVIA perdo . 9.0 12.0	15 (n-t) 2 ft. 1 6 2 6 larger
CULRESS FOLIA 16 20	TI 1 . NA
раграска 18 50	
EXTERNAL 2.6 EXCELATE 1.0 2.6	PIC A (The Silver Fir)
STRICTA, 9 to 12m, per dz. 18 0	A LEINES
larger	1 BACT & A
FRAGRANS 16 . 00	1 BACT & A
HEAFRNICK,	lager
12 to 18in per doz. 6 0	CILICIA 3 6 7 6 Concolor
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A new C lif rnlan 1 ic a d's-
JAPENDA, 12 to 1 10 . 16	covered by M R erl, with
2 to 3f 2.6 50	f line; hij rently a v ri y
alba vari gata . 50. 106 aurea . 50. 316	between P. nehi is g na and
aurea	between P, nebris genea and P Farion i. Ore of the grade t
NASA . 1.6 5.0	sequi iti ns introdue difer mary y is

PH

		Έs	ich		
	в.		5		.
PICEA-(The Silver Fir.)					
GRANDIS	7	6.		12 (0
MAGNIFICA,	ຄ	a l		2	c
6 to 9inper doz. larger	$\frac{2}{5}$			$\frac{3}{42}$	
NOBILIS,	0	0			
6 to 12inper doz.	6	0			
per 100 18 to 2ftper doz.	45	0			
18 to 2ftper doz. per 100 1	24	0			
2 to 8ft	3	0		7	6
	10	6	1		
Being the largest holders in the trade of this magnificent					
the trade of this magnificent tree, we are enabled to offer it					
at such an extremely low figure					
as we hope will induce our					
customers to purchase largely. FIRMA	3	6		10	6
NORDMANNIANA,	Ŭ	0	• • •	**	č
2 yearsper 100	20	0			
12 to 15inper doz.	12	0			
15 to 18 in	18	0		10	c
2 to 3ft	8 21	6	1	10	6 0
larger	5	0		20.00	6
Obovata	10	6			Ĩ
NUMIDICA	2	6		- 3	6
PARSONSIper doz.	12	0		0.1	
4 to 5ft	$\frac{21}{42}$	$\frac{0}{\alpha}$	••••		$\frac{6}{0}$
6 to 7ft larger		0]		0
PINDROW	ĩ	6		3	G
PINSAPO,					
9 to 12in per doz.	12			0	
18in. to 2ft	$\frac{2}{10}$		•••	3 21	6
3 to 4ft larger	31	6		105	0
WEBBIANA,		Ŭ	••••		Ŭ
6 to 9inper doz.	18	0			
larger	5	0	••••	21	0
PINUS-(The Pine)					
ARISTATA	2	6		5	0
AUSTRIACA,		Ŭ			Ŭ
12 to 18inper 100	- 7	6			
per 1000	-60				
18in to 2ftper 100 2ft. 6in. to 3ftper 100	$-10 \\ -40$				
3 to 4ft.	40]	~		1	6
per 100			•••	1	0
4 to 5ft		6		2	6
larger	80	6	••••	- 7	6
BENTHAMIANA,	1.0				
9 to 12inper doz.	$-12 \\ -3$			5	0
3 to 4ft larger	Ē		••••	10	-
BUNGEANA	2			5	
CEMBRA.	-				
12 to 18inper doz.	-90				
per 100	1.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$			
2 to 3ft.,per doz. larger		2 6		7	6
are for the second second					

	Each.
NILLO (The Dime)	s. d. s. d.
NUS-(The Pine.)	
CONTORTA, 12 to 18in. per doz	15-0
larger	3 6 10 6
Coulteri	1016
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	00 00
EXCELSA, 12 to 18in.,per doz. 1	12 0
2ft. 6in. to 3ft.	2026
FLEXILIS, 6 to 12in	2650
2 to 3 ft FISCHERII	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
FREEMONTIANA	$1 0 \dots 1 6 \\ 1 0 \dots 1 6$
Gerardiana	10 20
HAMILTON1	10 16
INSIGNIS,	
9 to 12in.,	6 0
per 100, 18in. to 2ftper doz.	40 0
18in. to 2itper doz. 4 to 5ft	2636
Transplanted in autumn.	2000
JEFFREYH, 12 to 1Sin	1626
2 to 3ft.	3676
KORAIENSIS	1076
LAMBERTIANA, 1 to 2ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
larger Laricio,	3070
12 to 15in	10 0
1ft. 6in. to 2ft. 6in. "	20 0
2 to 3ft,,,	30 0
MeIntoshiana, (see con-	
torta) MACROCARPA	10 16
MANDSCHURICUS	2 6
MARITIMA,	05.0
MARITIMA, 9 to 12inper 1000 MONTICOLA, 15 to 15in	
2 to 3ft	30 a V
PALUSTRIS	5 0 10 6
PALLASIANA,	
PALLASIANA, 12 to 18inper doz.	12 0
larger parviflora, 6 to 12in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2ft. to 2ft. 6in	10 6 15 0
PEUCE, 6 to 9in	1626
3 to 4ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PONDEROSA, 18in. to 2ft larger	2630 5076
PYRENAICA, 6 to 12inper doz.	6.0
18in to 9ft	10 0
10III. to 21t	
18in. to 2ft, ,, 3 to 4ft.	20 30
RIGIDA, 9 to 121n per doz.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
RIGIDA, 9 to 121nper doz. larger Romana, 3 to 4ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
RIGIDA, 9 to 121nper doz. larger Romana, 3 to 4ft 4 to 5ft.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
RIGIDA, 9 to 121nper doz. larger ROMANA, 3 to 4ft 4 to 5ft. SABINIANA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
RIGIDA, 9 to 121nper doz. larger Romana, 3 to 4ft 4 to 5ft.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

•

CONIFERE.

Each.	Each.
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
PINUS (The Pine.)	RETINOSPORA (TI Japan Cypress)—
tabulæformis	MAGNIFICA 10 36
A very pretty dwarf virity,	nana compacta
growing not more than one or two feet high, but will haden a	This variety diff is consider-
spreading head of a flat tabular form.	at y from R. Pygm 's; it is evi- dently the grown type of R obtuss aur a nama, and is of
SHIVESTRIS (ee Fore t	even thighy e pact and sym-
tre .)	a dirk gron above, and very
A dwarf-growi g vari by of	glauceus un lerneate. It is still
the south fir, which turns to	comp ratively new and starce.
a trilliant yelow in winter. TAPULARO 15	Рудит.л. 26 76
тачина, бил	PISIFERA, 18in. to 2ft pirdiz. 90
1 г.ег 10 26 То в хаха, 12 to 18in, 36 50	$2 \text{ to } 3\text{ft.} \dots 1 0 \dots 1 6$
TO R YANA, 12 to 1810 3 6 5 0 TUBERCULATA.	1 r r 2 6 . 19 6
Lit. 6in. to 1fc 36 50	aurea 10 6
PODOCARPUS (The long-	This is the true R. ph Prix aurea, n t a variety of R. plu- moas a true.
stalked Yew.	GRACHAS, 12 to 15 in. 1 6 2 6
ALPINA	GRACH 15, 12 to 15 in 1 6 . 2 6 NANA AUREA VARIEGATA 5076
ANDINA	PLUM(SA, 9t) 12in., per doz. 12 0
FLEGANTISSI (A 50 . 1) 6	1 sin. t > 2ft 2 6 3 6
MACROPHYLLA ALBA VARIE- GATA	lar for 7 6
AUREA ,, 50 10 6	ARGENTEA
	AUDEA
PRUMNOPITYS The elegant	FLAVESCINS
I lum Fruited Pi)	$12 t \rightarrow 18 n 16 26$
ELÉGANS 10 26	larger
RETINOSPORA (The Jan	GLAUCA, 12 to 18m 16 26
Cypre s)-	SALISBURIA-
FRI '01DES,	ADIANTIFOLIA 10 26
9 to 12in per doz. 6 0	
12m. to 2ft. $10 20$	SCIADOPITYS
DECLATA	V R C.LLATA, (The Um
FI IF BA	brella P ney
L proclably	
6 to 9in per. doz. 12 0 har er 1 6 10 6	TAXODIUM-DISTICHUM
LYCOPODIOIDES 26210	18in. to 2ft
OBTUSA, 12 to 15in., 1 rdbz. 80	SETPERVISENS, 3 to 4ft 1 6 2 6 alba spica
2 to 3ft., per doz., 21 - 1 6 2 6 Darter 2 6 21 0	The whole plant is of a bluich
alba spica	tint, ex pring the print of the
The young shoots of this plant	yellow, very distinct.
are quite white when they first break out, and they remain so	, the the transmitter.
for about three months, wh n	TAXUS The Ver -
they become green , very distinct.	ADPRESS 1, 3 to lift 50 10 6
ALBA VALL GATA	4 to 5ft 10 6 15 0
auroa	⁴ 5ft. to 5ft. Cin
nana 26. 420	Perfect plants trained in the form of Pyra: ids.
COMPACIA, 6 to 9in I 0 7 6 Ketleerii variegata . 6 5 0	
itencent varie Basa	STRICTA . 10 3 F

7

Each.	Each.
TAXUS-(The Yew.)	TAXUS-(The Yew.) s. d. s. d.
BACCATA (common yew), 9 to 12inper 100 18 0 12 to 18in, 30 0 18in. to 2ftper doz. 6 0 per 100 40 0	the exception of the tree from which this was raised, are male plants. It has obt ined first- class Certificates and Prizes at every show at which it has been exhibited.
3 to 4ft 1 6 2 6 larger 3 6 10 6 ELEGANTISSIMA, 12 to 18inper doz. 24 0 18in. to 2ft	BACCATA WASHINGTONI1026CANADENSIS1026VABLEGATA AUREA2650CUSPIDATA1016DOVASTONI, with leaders50150standards, with very finehoadsper pair 1050AUREA VARIEGATA, withleaders106210
variegated but a self colour; it is by far the most brilliant of any in the winter.	THUJA (The arbor-vitæ) AUREA (see Biota)
Any in the winter. FASTIGIATA, 2ft.,per doz. 9 0 4 to 5ft. 2 0 3 0 larger	ASPLENIFOLIA
18in. to 2ft. 50	GIGANTEA (see Libbeedrus decurrens) MENZIESI, or LOBBI, 18in. to 2ft., per doz. 5 0 ,, 100 35 0 3 to 4ft per doz. 15 0 4 to 6ft per doz. 15 0 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 3 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 1 decurrence 3 decurrence 1 d
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$, 100 60 0 alba spica 10 6 PLICATA
The magleal effect produced by this lovely plant in landscape gardening must be seen to be understood. We have the largest stock of spectmen plants in existence, all trained as pyramids; they vary in price according to substance.	beautiful. PYGMÆA
BARRONI FEMINA 50 420 A seedling, raised by ourselves from the old golden yew, but is much freerin growth and brighter in colonr. It is very symmetri-	2 to offs, 1 import an operation of the standards, 100 400 ,, 100 400 larger
eal in habit. Our original plant, now about 5ft. high, is upwards of 7ft. in diameter at the base, and forms a perfect pyramid. The fact of its being a female plant greatly enhances its value, as all the plants of Taxus baccata varie- gata aurea, or golden yew, with	THUJOPSIS (The broad leaved Arborvitæ)— DOLOBRATA, 9 to 12inper doz. 15 0 12 to 15in, 24 0 larger

Each. s. d. s. d.	Each. s. d. s. d.
THUJOPSIS-(The broad leaved Arborrita.) BOBUSTA DECUMBENS (heights and prices as above) VARIEGATA,	WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA 1 year in single pots, per 100 30 0 2 years, 50 0
9 to 12inper doz. 15 0 12 to 15in, 24 0 larger	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
9 to 12in	larger 10 6 31 6 Variegata 3 6 42 0 alba spica 21 0 31 6 flavescens 21 0 31 6
TORREYA (The Facted Years) GRANDIS	WIDDRINGTONIA- CUPRESBOIDER GLAUCA 10. 16

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL & FLOWER-ING TREES AND SHRUBS.

Eich s d, s, d,	ACED Hall	Eacl s. d.	
ACER (Maple)-	ACER-Maple.		
COLCHICUM RURRUM 16 26	PELL DO PLATANUS VARIEGATA	1 0	16
CORSTORPHINENSIS 1626	RUBRUM	1 6	26
L + VIGATA	BIGISLM	7676	
LOBELLII	BIGUSUM per doz.		12 0
MACROPHYLLUM 16 26	TARTARICUM	90	12 0
NEGUNDO perdoz. 6 0	TRILOBATUM	7 6	
VARI GATA(dwarfs) , 120 180	WAGNERII LACINIATA	2 6	3 6
standarl, 3 to 5ft 16 8 B			
OBTEBATIM	ÆSCULUS(Hurse Che tnut)		
P NSYLVANICUM (struatum) 1.0 1.6 PLATANOIDES DISSECTEM 1.0 2.6		1.0	0.0
CUCCPLATUM	HIPPOCASTANUM DISCOLOR	$1 0 \dots 1 0$	26
LACINIAFA	LACININTA	1 0	86
Schwedleerii	BI BRA	10	16
umbraculifera	larger		7 6
polymorphum (palmatum) 26 36	JAPONICA	2 6	3 6
atropurpureum 26106	MEMINOLBH	2.6	
alsectum rubrum 10 6 31 6	RCBIC NDA	1 0	3 6
variegata	WHITLETH	1 0	16
PAL MATHEORY 76210 RO FO MARGINATUM	FOL MA GINATA	1.0	16
RUIRUM	SPECTABILIS	1 0	16
PSEUDOPLATANUS (gcamore)	PAVA (smooth fruited Horse		
LEOPOLDI 16 26	Chestnut) ABGUTA	1 0	1.0
PURPUREA VARIEGATA 10 36	CALIFORNICA		$16 \\ 16$
	- third off, and a start of the	* • •	1 0

Each. s. d. s. d.		Each. s. d. s. d.
ÆSCULUS (Horse Chestnut.)	BROUSSONETIA-	Di U. Di U.
FLAVA 1016	PAPYRIFERA	1 0
нувліда 1 0 1 6	CARAGANA (Siberian pea	
ниміція 1 0 1 6 маскосакра 1 0 1 6	tree) ARBORESCENS 4ftper doz.	60 90
MABYLANDICA 1 0 1 6	PENDULA	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 \end{array}$
LUTEA 1 0 1 6 LYONI 1 0 1 6	VARIEGATA	36
NEGLECTA 1 0 1 6		
PUMILA 10 16 SANGUINEA 10 16	CARPINUS (Hornbeam)-	
AILANTHUS GLANDU-	BETULA INCISA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
LOSA (Tree of Heaven)- 10 16	FOL. ALBO	3 6
ALNUS (Alder)-	CASTANEA-	
CORDATA	CHINENSIS	1626
IMPERIALIS	VESCA ASPLENIFOLIA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
LACINIATA	AUREA	1 6 2 6
INCANA	CUCCULATA DISSECTA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
macrophylla 3 6	GLABRA	16 26
oxicanthifolia 1 6 3 6 rubro nerva	HETEROPHYLLA FILIPENDULA	$1 \ 6 \ \dots \ 2 \ 6 \\ 1 \ 6 \ \dots \ 2 \ 6$
	FILIPLADOUX	10 M0
AMELANCHIOR 1.6	CATALPA-	
FLORIDA 1 6 ORANDIFLORA 1 6	SYRINGÆFOLIA aurea	$1 6 \dots 2 6$ $3 6 \dots 7 6$
OVALIS 1 6	A magnificent variety of C.	00
	syringefolia, the leaves are of a	
AMYGDALUS (almond)— communisper doz. 18 0	brilliant yellow and are not affected by the most tropical	
PERSICA (Double flowering	sun. It is an excellent acqui- sition to our gardens.	
Peach)		
foliis purpureis	CERASUS (Cherry)	
	FLORE PLENO, standards NOVA	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$
AMORPHA FRUTICOSA per doz. 60 90	MAHALEB FOL. VARIEGATA,	
ARALIA	per doz. ,, ,, standards	$\begin{array}{c}4&0\\2&6\end{array}$
SPINOSA 1 6 2 6.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
BETULA (Birch)-	CERCIS-	10 1"
AT DA (eilner barked)	SILIQUASTRUM (Judas Tree) VARIEGATUM	
6 to 8ftper doz. 90 120	VARIEGATOM	0
8 to 10ft , 12 0 18 0 10 to 12ft , 18 0 24 0	COLUTEA (Bladder Senna)	
fastigiata nova 3 6	ARBORESCENS per doz.	60 1626
devonica vera 3 6	LACINIATA DISSECTA	1626
standards 2 6 3 6	CORNUS (Dogwood)-	
LENTAper doz. 6 0 9 0 1 0 1 6	ALBAper doz.	60
PERSICIFOLIA 1016	MASCULA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PLATYPHYLLA	VARIEGATA, pyramids ,, standards	36 50
standards (Young's new	SANGUINEAper doz.	4090
Weening)	SIBERICA	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PURPUREA	· Alterite A. Constanting	

F.

		lacl 1.	а. в. d	
CORYLUS-				
AVELLANA FOL. PURPUREA				
(Purple Filbert), per doz.	9.0			
AUREA.	76			
CRABOWSKIA				
BERHAAVEPOLIA per doz.	18 0			
CRATŒGUS(Hawthorn)-				1
OXYOCANTHA ALBA FLORE-	1.0			~
FLENO (double white). COCCINES (scarlet)	$10 \\ 10$	• •		6
PUNICEO FLORE PLENO	1 0			
(Paul's double crimson)	1 6		2	0
ROSEA FLORE PLENO(do ble	3.0			~
<i>pink</i>)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{6}$		1	0
HORRIDA	26			
PENDULA.	2 6			
MACRANTHA	26			
CEI SIANA	2626			
15 named varieties	16		2	6
CYDONIA (Japonica)				
per doz.	4 0			
CYTISUS				
ALLINUS (Scotch Labur-				
num) jer doz.	4 0		9	
ELONGATUS	3 0		4	
EABURNUM	$10 \\ 10$		6 I	- I
PURPURFA	10		î	
TENDULA, standards	30			
BEROTINA, autumn flower-	1.0			
ing	40	••••		
PURPUREUS	4 0		6	
BECUNDUS			6	0
	4 0	•	0	
DAPHNE-	- <u>f</u> ()		U	
MFZEREUM ALBA per doz.	6 0		12	
MFZEREUM ALBA per doz.	6 0		12	
MFZEREUM ALRAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA ", DEUTZIA- CRENATA FL. PLENO,	6 0 6 0		12	
MFZEREUM ALBAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA " DEUTZIA- CRENATA FL. PLENO, 2 to 3ftper 100	6 0 6 0 15 0		12	
MFZEREUM ALBAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA " DEUTZIA- CRFNATA FL. PLENO, 2 to 3ftper 100 4 to 5ft	6 0 6 0 15 0 6 0 35 0		12	
MFZEREUM ALRAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA	6 0 6 0 15 0 6 0 35 0		12	0
MFZEREUM ALRAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA	6 0 6 0 15 0 6 0 35 0 3 0		12 12	0
MFZEREUM ALRAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA " DEUTZIA- CRENATA FL. PLENO, 2 to 3ft per 100 4 to 5ft per doz. per 100 GRACHAIS per doz. FOL. ARGENTEA MARMO- RATA	6 0 6 0 15 0 55 0 35 0 2 0		12 12 6	0
MFZEREUM ALRAper doz. ATBOPURPUREA	6 0 6 0 15 0 6 0 35 0 3 0		12 12	0

Mandschuricus		50
---------------	--	----

AGUS (Beech)—	8		laci 1.	h. 6. (đ.
SYLVATICA ASPLENHPOLIA					
(Fern leaved) ATBOPURPUREA (new dark	1	6			
purple)	1	6		8	6
CRISTATA (crested)	1	6		2	6
CUPREA		6			
FFRRUGINEA LATIFOLIA		6			
HETER PHYLLA	_		•••	2	
MACROPHYLLA		6		2	
NICRA	_	6		-2	
PENDULA, standards	2	6	•••	5	0
PUPUREA (Purple Beech),		~			
15m. to 2ft. Gin. perdoz.		0			
per 100	30	0			
2ft. 6in. to 3ft 6in.,	0	0			
per doz. per 100					
3ft. 6in. to 4ft				1	e.
larger					0
PENDULA	5			0	0
VARIEGATA				3	G
1 AJ41 D 0.1 4.1		Ĩ	•••	0	
DRSYTHIA					

SUSPENSA per	doz.	9 0	12 0
VIRIDISSIMA		9 0	 I2 0
fol. variegata		3 6	

FRAXINUS-

F

ACUMINATA per doz.	-9	0	12 0	
AMERICANA	- 6	0	90	
ARBUTIFOLIN.	1	0	16	
ALLERFELIA	1	6		
CABOLINIANA per doz.	12	0		
JUGLANDIFOLIA	1	6		
PENNSYLVANICA	1	0	 1 6	
PUBESCENS per doz.	- 9	0	12 0	
ALBO MABGINATA	1	0	1 6	
LONGIFOLIA	1	6		
BAMBUCIFOLIA	- 9	()		
СВІ РА	1	6		
ANGUSTIFOLIA	1	6		
ARCENTEA	1	6		
EDENTATA	1	6		
EXCELSION ASPLENIFFOLIA	1	6		
AI REA.	1	6	 2 6	
PENDULA	1	6		
CONCAVEFOLIA FOL. VARIE-				
GATA	E	6		
CHIRPA	1	6		
LINEARIS	1	6		
PENDULA (Weeping Ash)	2	6	 5 0	
VARIEGATA	5	0		
SIMPLICIFOLIA	2	6		
LACINIATA	1	6		
SPECTABILIS	2	6		
MIXTA	1	6		
OBNUS (flowering Ash),				
per doz.	9	0	 12 0	

	Each.
GENISTA-	s. d. s. d.
PRÆCOX PURGANS, standards Other sortsper doz.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
GLEDITSCHIA-	
FONTANESH	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} $
HELWINGIA RUSCIFOLIA	26
HIBISCUS (Althea frutex),	
FLAVO PLEXUS	
HYDRANGEA-	
HORTENSISpor doz NIVEA, VARIEGATA, JAPONICA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA strong flowering plants Enormous upright spikes o bloom, opening greenish yellow and soon changing to pure white lasting a great length of time quite hardy.	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \ 0 \ \dots \ 12 \ 0 \\ 12 \ 0 \ \dots \ 15 \ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 16 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 1 \ 6 \\ \vdots \\$
OTAXA Magnificent variety, with head of bloom twice the size of H hortensis, which it resembles i every other respect.	ls I.
QUERCIFOLIA STELLATA PROLIFERA Double pink star-shape flowers (bracts) in large bouquets small foliage, dwarf habit, beautiful væriety. First-elas eerthfcate at the Royal Hort eultural Show, 1870,	16 d
IDESIA— POLYCARFA(polycarpa Maxa mowiczii, strong A hardy fruiting shrub from the North of China; fine foliag	70 m

	Each.
UGLANS (Walnut)-	в. d. в. d.
REGIA LACINIATA, standards Leaves beantifully cut, habit elegant. Fine lawn tree.	5076
(ERRYA (Corchorus)	
JAPONICA per doz. VARIEGATA "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
OELREUTERIA-	
PANICULATA	1016
EYCESTERIA-	
FORMOSAper doz.	9 0 12 0
IQUIDAMBER-	
STYRACIFLUAper doz.	6 0 12 0
IRIODENDRON-	
TULIFIFERUM (Tulip Tree) 9 to 18inper doz. 3 to 4ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
MAGNOLIA-	
ACUMINATA ALEXANDRIA Campbelli FRAGRANTISSIMA GRANDIFLORA PURPUREA LENNE TRIPETALA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PHILADELPHUS-	
CORONARIUS (mock orange), per doz. aurea variegata FLORE PLENO per doz. GRANDIFLORUS , SPECIOSUS ,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PLATANUS (Plane)-	
ACERIFOLIA PALMATA, 4 to 6ft 6 to 8ft HISPANICA INTEGRIFOLIA OCCIDENTALIS, 6 to 7ft per doz. harger	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
FOL. AUREO VARIEGATIS	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 6 \ \dots \ 10 \ 6 \\ 5 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 6 \ \dots \ 5 \ 0 \end{array}$
ORIENTALIS	10 00

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ELEGANTISSIMA.

THE finest Golden Conifer in existence. Not only the foliage, but the stem is a most brilliant yellow, and unlike most golden foliaged plants, it is the brightest in the winter,

It is as great an improvement on C. Lawsoniana Intea (or aurcal, as that plant is on any other Golden Conifer.

It is a free grower, and as we have thoroughly tested its capabilities of enduring sun heat and frost, we can with the greatest confidence recommend it as one of the greatest acquisitions introduced for many years.

It will be sent out in August, 1875.

RETINOSPORA TETRAGONA AUREA.

This low ly lattle plant, which is parfectly new and distinct, is one of the prettrest, if not the prettrest of all the Ratinosporus.

It is of slow and compact growth, and forms a dense and perfectly conical shrub. As the name implies, the Laves are arranged tetragonally in four rows on the brunchlets.

In colour it is a deep green, changing to bright golden in spring, which has it returns until late in the antumn.

As a miniature lawn tree, or for evergreen bedding purpose, it will be most invaluable.

It will be sent out in autumn, 1876.

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ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS.

Q

	Each. s. d. s. d.
POPULUS (Poplar)	D. U. D. U.
ANGULATA ARGINTFA, 4 to 5ft. per doz. 6 to St	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
GRANDIDENTATA FENDULA GRANDIDENTATA FENDULA PARASOL DE ST. JULIAN TREMULA PENDULA For other varieties, see forest trees.	9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
PRUNUS (The Plum)-	
ALBA PLENA	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SINEN3IS TRILOBATA	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PTEROCARIA-	
Сайсалиса	1016
PYRUS (l'ear)-	
ACFRITULIA	10 16
AMERICANA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ARIA NIVFA	1016 10-16
BOLLWYLLFRIANA	10 16
FLORIBUNDA, 5ft. standards	10.10
INTERMEDIA	10 16
JAPONICAper doz.	12.0
LANUGINOSA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
MALUS HORIBUNDA	\$ () () ()
PINNATIFIDA	1036 1016
THF PHRASTII	10 16
UNDULATA	1016
VESTITA	10 16
QUERCUS (Oak)-	
Abgillors, 2 to 8ft.	20 30
8 to 4ft	3 6 5 0
*alba	2678
VERA	2676
DE ROSSFAU	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ASPLENIIFOLIA	0.0 0.0
AUREA VIRIDIS	2076 2676
AUSTRIACA (see Evergreens, page 19).	
BALLOTA	1 6 2 6
BANI TERI	
CASTANA.FOLIA VERA CERRIS FOL, ARGENTEA VA-	2650
RIEGATA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
AUREA	3650
PENDULA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
I BALL O LOLANSING STATE STATE STATE	0.0

	Each.		
UERCUS (Oak)	s. d. s. d.		
*COCCINFA, 12m. to 2ftper doz. per 100 2 to 3ftper doz. 4 to 6ft. COMPTONLEFOLIA CONCORDIA CONCORDIA h If standards standards A new variety, with bright golden Lates, which retain their colour unt 1 the fall of the leaf; it is very striking, and cannot	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 0 \\ 25 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 16 \\ \dots \\ 26 \\ 0 \\ 16 \\ \dots \\ 26 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 36 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$		
be too highly recommende i. CONFERTA Daimyo FASTIGIATA VIRIDIS *FALCATA FULCHOLIA FORDITISED EVERGEDS, Pagu 19). FULHAMENSIS (SED Ever- grouns, page 19).	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
FULHAME #SIS LATIFOLIA HETEROPHYLLA DIS ECTA ILEX LATIFOLIA (SOO Ever- gre L Trees).	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & \dots & 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & \dots & 7 & 6 \end{array} $		
imbricaria (platanoids bi- color) LOCKI I. LELECCORFA. LUCOM FANA MACRANTH IA MACRANTH IA MACROINTI IA (Michauxi) MACROINTI IA Var Albertai This osk hes the larest leaves of any. We have leaves of last beason's growth 14 inches by 8 inches.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
MONGATICA. MONGATICA. *nigra Nigricans Nigricans Dolits OLIVAFORMIS HAMPTERI *PALUSTRIS PALUSTRIS PANNISA PANNISA H&TINATA PEDUNCULATA ALBA MA-	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & \dots & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & \dots & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & \dots & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 7 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 & \dots & 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & \dots & 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 & \dots & 7 & 6 \end{array}$		
CULATA	2 6 7 6 2 6 7 6 2 6 7 6 2 6 7 6		

WILLIAM BARRON & SON.

	F	lach		1	
	8. d			ι.	
QUERCUS (Oak.)					ROBIN
PEDUNCULATA CUCCULATA	26		5	0	HISPID
FOL. ARGENTEO MARGINATIS	-2.6		7	_	of s inerm
pictis	7 6	•••	10	0	PSEUD
The second shoot of this					ang
variety is quite white.					INE colute
FOL. ARGENTEA MARGINATA					colute
VARIEGATA NOVA	2 6		7	6	SALISI
PHELLOS	3 6		0		ADIAN
prinos pseudo Ægilops pendula	$\begin{array}{c}1 & 6\\5 & 0\end{array}$		2	6	
PUBESCENS	50			i	SALIX
pyrenaica camata pen-					ANNUI
dula	76 120				BABYI
RUBRA, 2 to 3ftper doz. 4 to 5ft.	120 16		2	6	I I
12ft	5 0		7		4 to ma
MACROPHYLLA	50				CAPRE
RUBRINERVA RUBICUNDA	$50 \\ 50$				π
SIEBOLDII	3 6		Б	0	stai w
SINENSIS	42 0			0	TRI
suber tauzin pendula	1 6 5 0	•••	z	6	PEN
THOMASI	5 0				CŒRU
*TINCTORIA	16			6	CUERO
TOMENTOSA	$-50 \\ -36$		1	6	LAURI
TURNERI ZAN (see Evergreens, page 19)					REGA Beau
					PURPU
The leaves of those marked * ehange to the most brilliant and					C
varied hues in the autumn.					stai VITEL
					11110
RHODODENDRON (see An	nerica	n			
Plants).					SAMB
					NICR
RHUS (Sumach)-					aui Brig
COPALLINUM	26				effecti
COTINUS, 18in. to 2ft. per doz.	. 90				garder NIGRA
3ft. to 3ft. 6in	10			6	LAC
ELEGANSper doz.	10 90			6 0	VA
LACINIATA	10		1	6	PYI
larger			5	0	RACE
A magnificent variety, which					SANT
has its leaves so deeply and elegantly laciniated that it re	1				CHAN
recomples a tree tern ; it turns	5				0444
to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.					SOPH
TYPHINA (stag's horn)	. 10)	1	6	JAPO
RIBES (Flowering Currant)					SPIRE
					ARIÆ 4 t
ALBIDUM per doz.	. 60))	e	5 0	CALL
ATROPURPUREUM ,, SANGUINEUM, ,,	60				AL
FLORE PLENO ,	6 ()			

	Each.				
ROBINA (Acacia)-	в. d. s. d.				
	12			15	
of sorts inermis nova	$\frac{1}{7}$	6 6	•••	3	6
PSEUDO-ACACIA SORTS angustifolia elegana	1	6	••••	3	6
INERMIS	2	6		3	6
coluteoides					
SALISBURIA-					
ADIANTIFOLIAper doz.	9	0	••••	12	0
SALIX (Willow)—				~	
ANNULARIS BABYLONICA (Weeping	1	6	•••	2	6
Willow).	c	0		0	0
4 to 5ftper doz. mascula		0	•••	9	0
CAPREA PENDULA (Kilmar- nock Weeping Willow),					
standards		6		_	~
with very large heads		6	••••	5	0
TRICOLOR	_			3	G
standards CERULEA (Blue Willow),	_	6		U	0
per doz.		0			
LAURIFOLIA		Ŏ			
Beautiful silvery foliage. PURPUREA PENDULA (Ameri-					
can Weeping Willow), standards	1	6		2	6
VITELLINA (Golden Willow)			••••		
per doz.	6	0			
SAMBUCUS (The Elder)-					
NICRAper doz.		0 6		2	6
aurea Bright golden foliage; a most	Î	Ŭ	••••		
effective plant in landscape gardening.	0				
NIGRA FOL. ALBO PUNCTATIS LACINIATAper doz.		0			
VARIEGATA		5 0 0		1	6
PYRAMIDALIS RACEMOSA (scarlet berried), per doz.					
I	6	6 0)	, 9	0
SANTOLINA- CHAMÆCYPARISSUS por doz.	6	5 0		9	0
CHAMACTPARISSUS por doz.					
SOPHORA-					
JAPONICA PENDULA	4	2 6	•		
SPIREA-					
▲RIÆFOLIA, 3 to 4ft. per doz. 4 to 5ft, ,,		6 ()		
CALLOSA, very strong "		3 (5 (. 6	0
ALBA, 9in. to 12in. ,, 15in., $bushy$,,	12				

			aparena and a substance of a substance of the substance o
	Each.		
	s. d. s.	d	
SPIREA-			ULMUS-
DOUGLASH	4 0 6	0	BETULEFOLIA, 2 to 3ft
(exocordia) grandiflora			GORIENSIS NOVA
(GAOCOTUIA) granumora	10 0		INCISA
JAPONICA (HOTEIA), strong	6.0 0	0	LATIFOLIA ALBA MACULATA
crownsper doz.		V	
Lindieyana	50		VABIFGATA.
OPULIFOLIA LUTLA	10		6 to 8ft.
per doz.	9 0		MONUMENTALIS, 4 to 6ft
Golden foliage.			VIMINALIS PENDULA
PALMATA	26 3	6	stundards
THUNBERGIA per doz.	6 0		SUPFRBA VARIEGATA
VENUSTA	1 0 1	6	standards
ULMARIA VARIEGATA	10		Chinensis, 3ft.
			Nearly everyreen.
SYMPHORICARPUS (The			
Suowberry)-			GLABRA
	2.0		SCAMPSTON N-IS (Scamp ton
RACEMOSUSper doz.	30	0	Weep .7), on stems, b to
VARIEGATUS ,,	10 6	0	i(ft., very fine
			KARI (Plan ra), from J pan
SYRINGA (Lilac)-			MI RO HYILA PENDULA
			stan hand
in sorts jer doz.	-6.012	0	stan lard
Persi n standards	2 0		MUNTANA ASI LI NHI-OLIA, 2 to
			ift
			AFIFA VARIE ATA
TILIA			CANADENSIS (Geint or
AMERICANA per doz.	9.0 .12	0	II it igdor), 5 to 6ft.,
GLABRA, 3 to 4ft			per doz.
ARGENTRA		0	CEISPA
FILICIEOFIA NOVA		6	DAMPIFRI, 4 to 6ft
		0	IMAR INATA, 6 to 7ft
IENDULA STANDARDS			
FOL VARIEGATIS .= =		U	FASTIGIATA (Exet r)
dasystyia	1 6 5	0	standards, 8 to 10ft.
This variety retains its foliage			FATIFOLIA AFFA MACULATA
for some weeks lon r in the			PENTILA (Casperdern
autumn than the common ; its			Weping) standards .
Laves are also a much brighter			extra fino
green			PLUMOSA, 6 to 8R
HETIROPHYLLA	16 5	0	9 to 11ft.
LACINIATA	16 5	0	
MACROPHYELA	2.0		AUREA
MI SISSIPIENSIS, 5 to Cft.		6	PURPUREA, I to fit
PEATYPHYILA,			PYRAMIDALIS VARIFGATA
	90.0		SHERI 1, 4t off. Jur dos.
2 to 3ft			6 to Sit
4 to 5ft ,,	40 0		SUBEROAN, I to fft.
7 to stt.		0	VARE ATA
S to 10ft	3.6 5	0	VERSCHAFF LTI
ATREA (yellow twigged),		b.	
per doz.	90.18	0	MOUDIN
RUBRA (red twig + 1),		- 1	VIBURNUM -
per doz.	9 0 18	0	IANTANA per doz.
SPFCIOSA	2 6	· · ·	LUSITANEUM LATIFOLIUM
	26		
ULMIFOLIA FOL. VARIEDATA	- U		(FULTS (GUILDER RO.F.)
		1	per doz.
ULMUS-			NANA
the second se	10 1	0	RIPSFA
AMERICANA		6	
IENDULA standards		0	VIRGILIA
FOL. AURIO VARIEGATIS .		6	TI TU 0 40 9 64
ANTARCTICA		8	LI TEA, 2 to 3 ft
CAMPESTRIS BERARDE	1 6		7 to Sft
standards	2 6		WEIGELIA-
Very neat cut leavel variety,			
semi peudulous habit			AMABILIS per doz.
aurea Rosseelsi, dwarfs	10.1	6 1	HORTENSIS NIVEA, 2 to 3ft.
standards			ROSEA, 2 to 3ft per doz.
A gorgeous lawn tree ; retains			ROSEA, 2 to 3ft per doz. VARIEGATA, 12 to 18m.
its deep golden hue till at lumn			per doz
			Tree along

15

 $\begin{array}{c} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$

16

26

9 0

1 6

5 0

2 6

6 0 ... 9 0

... 12 0

Each. s. d s. d.

 $\begin{array}{c}
1 & 0 \\
2 & 0 \\
1 & 6 \\
1 & 6 \\
2 & 6 \\
1 & 6 \\
\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c}
 2 & 6 \\
 1 & 0 \\
 2 & 6 \\
 3 & 0
 \end{array}$

1.0

6.0

 $16 \\ 16 \\ 10$

 $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 6 \\ 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 & 6 \end{array}$

Z. 1 0

 $egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$

9.0

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS.

ARBUTUS-	Each. s. d. s. d.	Each. s. d. s. d.
Andraeno	1626	
Croomii Millerii Phontinifolia procora unedo, 9 to 12inper doz. 12 to 18in, 2ft. Gin. to 3ft. Gin	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ceneinna
AUCUBA		intormedia and Japonica
Japonica, 9 to 12in. per doz. 15 to 18in	$12 \ 0$	(sco Mahonia). Newbertiper doz. 18 0 stenophylla, 18iu. to 2ft. ,, 6 0 9 0 larger
divide them into two classes, the "male" and "female" varieties; the green varieties in each being marked ', all the others are variegated, some with		per doz. 4/per 100 25 0 18in. to 2ftper doz. 9 0 2ft. to 2ft. 6in 1 6 2 6 Vulgaris fol. aurca variegata 3 6
a fine blotch in the centre of the leaf, as in A , bicolor, whilst in others the variegation is spotted, or irregularly blotched. They are all beautiful, and their value as good hardy ornamental plants		BROOM (see Spartium). BUXUS (Box) —
eannot be overrated. MALE VARIETIE	'a	
hans variable bicolor longifolia* maculata marmorata medio argontea ovata* viridis, or vera*	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	arborescens, 1Sin. to 2ft. per doz. 3/-per 100 15 0 2 to 2ft. 6in. ,, 5/- ,, 30 0 3 to 4ftper doz. 9 0 12 0 larger
FEMALE VARIETI angustifolia* auroa	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	dwarf. for cdging, 4d. per yd.Hardwick seedlingper doz.6 0 9 0Japonica aurea1 0 5 0
limbata or pieta longifolfa* dentata* variegata maerophylla* maeulata*	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	latifolia nova 3 0 Nepaulensis 1 0 obcordata 1 6 pyramidalis per doz. 6 0 9 0 rotundifolia ,, 9 0 12 0
ovata* viridis, or vera seedlings from the above	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CASTANEA-
varietiesper dez.	60180	Chinensis 1 6 2 6 ehrysophylla 15 0 21 0
BAMBUSA- Fortunoii variegata, strong per doz.	6090 180	An evergreen Chestnut, very beautiful and scarce, with very sweet - scented flowers : the under-surface of the leaves is
viridis striata	0 د	a golden yellow.

Each.	Each.
cerasus-	B. d. s. d.
lauro cerasus (Common Laurel),	spinosa
I to 2ft. per 100 15 per dz. 3 0	B)11036
2 to oft 25 50	ELÆGNUS (Clinber)-
lar er	angu tifolia 1 6
Alexan Irina	argentet per doz. 12 0
per loz. 12 0	Jap nic virtegate
oolchienm, 2 to 3ft. ,, 50	in rgin ta aurea 1 6 10 6
3 to lft	reflexu 16 variegata 16
faleata 1 6 latif. ia 10 16	variegata 1-6
latife in 10 16 rotundifolia per doz. 90	1
lusitani m (Portugal Laur 1).	ESCALLONIA (C imb r)-
9 to 15in. perdez per 100 20 0	Ingramii 10
15m. , 4 , 30 0	macrantha 10
2ft.t.2ft.6in., 8 - ,, 50 0 larg r	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Azoriea 16. 26	
myrtifolia, 18in. to 2ft.	EUGENIA
per dez. 18 0	ugni
3 to 4ft 3 6	
CHAMÆROPS	EUONYMUS-
Fortun in (Ch. san Palm),	Jaj ria auros variegata.
str w, in 15/- pots 16 26	4 to 6in
pe imens	9 to 12in 9 0
0127110	latifolia a.ba y r. 6 to 9in. jer doz. 9 0
CISTUS-	12 to 15in
la laniferus ($G = Ciduc$, j r doz. 6 0	ovat atres marginata,
extra strong	4 to 6 n. p r do 6 0
	$6 t_0 9 m_1 \dots p_i 9 0$ v i t, 4 to 6 n p r I, 4 0
COLLETIA	9 to 12 m, $9 0$
Bistonensis 1.6	pulch lastobally 10
horrida 16	6 to 10
	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{ralic} n , 1 t (6 n, \operatorname{per} do., 4 0) \\ 6 t (1 n, \ldots, p) = 9 0 \end{array}$
COTONEASTER-	ily ur is
1 1 perd z. 9.0	tiller, I to E 60
friils 6 0	6 to 10i
Hock mana	nan 10 en air if lia 2 6
n acrepivila, strong, 19 n. to 21t per dez. 40. 60	
Sim nondei, 12m. to 2tt.	EURYA
par 1(0) 30 per 1 8) 4 0	l tifolia vorieg t, 1 in. to
2 to 3ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 to 4ft per doz. 6 0 9 0	3 to 4ft 15 0 25 0
any month per doz. 0 0 0 0	EURYBIA 1 0
CRATÆGUS	10
pyracar tha clinb r), per dz. 90 120	GARRYA-
	elliptics \dots $1 i = 1 d$
DAPHNE-	
casorum	GARDENIA-
variezat im	radicana variegata
veric ata a rea	
elo ntissina	GRIBELINA-
laurools . i roor 90 120	littoralis

			Ea	eh.	
LEX- (The Holly)	S	- 1	d.	в.	d.
ILEX— (The Holly) aquifolium (common green					
holly)					
12 to 18in. per 100 18 to 2ft. 6in. per doz. 8/-	25	0	•••	30	0
per 100	50	0			
larger	$\frac{1}{12}$		••••	10	6
argentea, 9 to 12in per doz 12 to 18in	12				
larger		6		63	
elegantissima Handsworthensis	$\frac{2}{2}$	6 6	•••	$\frac{10}{7}$	
latifolia (silver Queen)	2	6			0
aurantiaea (bronze or moon- light)	1	0		5	0
aurea marginata latifolia,	-			Ū	Ŭ
(best gold striped or Queen Holly).					
12 to 18in.	2			3	0
18in. to 2ft 2ft. to 2ft. 6in	- 3 - 5		•••		0
3ft. to 4ft	15			63	Ő
5ft. 6in. to 7ft	84	0		210	0
Perfect pyramidal speci. mens.					
We hold a large stock of fine					
specimens of this grand plant; they are all well-grown compact					
plants. Where winter effect is					
required they stand unrivalled, and are in fact, indispensable to					
and are in fact, indispensable to lighten up the landscape where darker evergreens are used.					
aurea marginata pendula					
(Weeping Golden Queen),		_			
standards vestita	$\frac{21}{5}$	0	•••	$\frac{42}{7}$	
Baleariea, 18in. to 2ft.per dz.	21	0	••••	1	
eiliatum major	5	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$	••••		6
minor cornuta	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	••••		$\begin{bmatrix} 6\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
crenata (Fortuncii), 9 to 12in.					
per doz. 12 to 18in	12 1			2	6
mycrophylla, 9 to 12in.				-	Ŭ
per doz. 12 to 18in.	12 1			2	6
variegata, 9 to 12in	1	6		$\overline{2}$	6
larger	10	6		21	0
A small narrow-leaved glossy Holly, suitable for making hedges					
or training in any shape ; bears					
elipping better than any other plant, so that in a few years it					
becomes almost impenetrable.					
Cunninghami Dahoon or Seotiea	$\frac{2}{1}$	6 6	••••	-5 -5	
Doningtoniensis,	_		••••	0	
12 to 18inper doz.		0		10	6
largeraurea	2	0	•••	10	6
ferox (hedgehog)		6	••••		0
variegata	$\frac{2}{1}$	6	••••	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0\\6 \end{bmatrix}$
Foxii	-	.,	••••		1

			Ea	eh.	
HEX (The Holly)	E	5. (d.	s.	d.
ILEX- (The Holly) fructo Inteo, 12in. to 2ft	1	0		-	
4ft. to 5ft	$\frac{1}{5}$	$-6 \\ -0$	••••	$\frac{2}{7}$	6 6
4ft. to 5ft	2	6		Ś	6
larger	5	0		42	0
Handsworthensis Hodginsi	22	-6	•••	$\frac{3}{21}$	6
latispina	$\tilde{1}$	6	•••	$\frac{21}{10}$	6
latispina latifolia argenteo mar-		Ŭ		10	Ŭ
ginata	3	6	•••	5	
laurifolia, 18in. to 2ft. per dz. 2ft. to 3ft.	21 2	$-0 \\ -6$		3	0
larger	- 3	6		21	0
nova	21	0		_	
Lawsoniana "Madame Brabant"	$\frac{5}{5}$		•••	7	Ű
maderiensis, 18in. to 12ft	1	6		2	6
larger	5	ŏ		$\overline{7}$	6
atrovirens	2	6	•••	5	0
medio pieta (Milkmaid	2	c		17	C
Holly)	$-\frac{z}{2}$	6 6	•••	$\frac{7}{10}$	6 6
alba	2	Ğ		10	6
monstrosa	7	6		10	6
myrtifolia aurea maculata	$\frac{1}{42}$	6 0	•••	5	0
marginata	21	0			
nana aurea (Waterers Holly)	2	6		42	0
nobilis, 18 to 2ft	1	6	••••		6
This is the holly known under	3	6	•••	21	0
This is the holly known under the name of Hodginsi in many					
parts of England ; it has a very large dark leaf (nearly black),					
and as it does not appear to be					
affected by smoke, it is invaluable for planting in the neighbour-					
hood of towns.					
oblata		6		_	0
opaca, 4ft. to 5ft ovata, 18in. to 2ft	$\frac{5}{2}$	() 6	••••	$\frac{7}{3}$	6 6
larger	7	6		21	ŏ
pendula standards	10	6			
argentea variegata stand-					
ards(Perry's Weeping) aurea marginata	21	0		31	6
pieta (golden blotched)		6		10	
serratifolia aurea ma-					
culata	42 21	0			
alba marginata Sheppardi, 18in. to 2ft	21	0		2	6
larger	3	6		21	ŏ
Smithiana	1	6	•••	7	6
Webbiana		6		77	с
Whittingtonensis	T	0	•••	7	0
LAURUS-					
nobilis (Sweet Bay)	1	0	••••	2	6
standards with heads per pair	42	0	1	120	0
	12	0			
LIGUSTRUM— (Privet)					
ehinensisper doz.	6	0		12	0
eoriaceum standards	1 3	0	•••	2 5	0
seanaad	0	0	•••	.,	

Each.	Each.
s. d. s. d LIGUSTRUM- (Privet.)	s. d. s. d. PHILLYREA—
	112 11, 20 1 201
glabrum fol. aureo variegata 1010 Italicum (evergreen privet)	per doz. 90
15m. to 2ftper 100 3 6	latifolia, 12 to 18in. ,, 9 0
$\frac{\text{per } 1000 \ 30 \ 0}{\text{per } 1000 \ 4 \ 6}$	
2ft. to 3ftper 100 4 6 per 100 35 0	QUERCUS (Evergreen Oak)-
Japonica (true), 12 to 15m.	Ilex 1 tifolia, 12 to 18 in.
per doz. 15 0 st. ndard 2 6 3 6	per 100 50 per doz. 9 0
auren variegatum 16 20	
luci lum 1 6 2 6	Austriaca sempervirens,
tricolor ov lifolium, 18in. to 12ft.,	12 to 18mper doz. 18 0
jer 100 7 G	2 to 3ft
2ít. to 3ít 8 6	Fordii, 12 to 15in 1 6
variegatum 16 26 vulgaris fol. aurea ele-	
gans	Fulham nsis
	zan 50
MAGNOLI -	RAPHIOLEPIS (Plotina)-
Exoniensis 26 76	ov ta
MAHONIA	RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)—
aquifolia, 2-year seedlings,	alaternusper doz. 6 0
per 1000 9 6	catharticus, 2 to 3ft. " 6 0
tran planted, 9 to 15m. per 100 7 6	frangula, 4 to 5ft. ,, 6 0 Fure tina
glumacea, 6 to 12in 10	
intermedia (Belia, 6 to 9in.	CIVING NUM
per doz. d -, 1 r 100 21 0 9 to 12in. per doz. o,	SKIMMIA J ponica per doz. 6 12 00
12 to 18m 9 () 0	J ponica per doz. 6 12 00 oblat 1 0 5 0
18in. to 2it., very lush y . 1.6 . 2.6	
3ft. 6in. to 4ft., very hi hy 36 50 Japonica, 6 to 9in. per dz. 3 -	
per 100-21-0	SPARTIUM
9 to 12in. per doz.5	June um (Y'll Spa sh,
12 to 15in. , 9 , 60 0 18in. to 2ft., very bushy 1 6 2 6	multiflora (White Pollegul),
oft 6in. to 4ft., very bushy 3.6 5.0	ver doz. 4060
Murrayana 26 36 Nepalen is	(Yelle r Portugal) ,, 12.0
pallida 26	sc parium 4 0 6 0
	744401
OSMANTHUS-	TAMARIX Africana par dia 6.0
illicifolia 10 . 36	Africanaper doz. 6 0 Gallica , 6 0
imported specimens 31.6	Germanica
heterophylla 16 50	indica
rotundifolia 10 76 variegata aurea 10 50	ULEX (Furze or Whin)
lar	
diversifolia	Europæa flore pleno ., 40
larger	MIDUDNUM
larger	VIBURNUM-
nana 10 26	Sielboldi, 12 to 18in 2 6 A handsome evergreen shrub,
larger 50 31 6	with bright glossy green leaves

VIBURNUM -	Each. s. d. s. d.	Each. s. d. s. d.
tinus (Laurestinus), 9 to 12in. per dz. 5 - per 100 12 to 15in. ,, 6 - ,, 18in. to 2ft. ,, 10/- ,,	35 0 60 0	aloefolia variegata
2 to 3ft. 3 to 4ft. opulus rosea	2636	gloriosa

AMERICAN PLANTS.

RHODODENDRONS (HARDY VARIETIES).

The following prices represent plants from 1 foot to two feet high, larger plants may be had at advanced prices. We have a fine stock of 1 year and 2 years' grafts, which we can supply at £7 10s. aud £10 per 100.

T-1	7	1
Each		Each.—s. d.
Aelandianum, delieate blush		Fastuosum flore pleno, rosy lilae 3 6
Adonis	36	Ferrugineum
Alarm, deep erimson, whito centre	36	Fireball, deep lake 50
Alarie, dark purplo, shaded erimson 2/6 t	o 3-6 -	Fleur do Marie, bright lake, white
Alexandrina	36	eontre
Arabella, very large, white, vellow		Floribundum, deep lake, compact truss 2 6
spots	5 0	Formosum, pure white
Archimedes, rosy erimson	3 6	Gandavense, good rosc
Atrosanguineum, deep erimson	3 6	Generalissimo, bright lake
Azureum, distinct and beautiful	26	
	3 6	
Barelayanum, elear rosy crimson		General Wilson, bright lake
Beranger, whito	36	Gigantea, bright roso
Bertha, blush	50	Gloiro, white, reddish brown spots 5 0
Blandyanum, deep erimson	36	Grisewoodianum, white, purplish
Blatteum, claret erimson	36	erimson spots
Bouquet do Flore, light rose	3 6	llarlequin, violet purple, whito centre 26
Brayanum, br ght purplish erimson	3 6	Hendersonii, dark purplish elaret 2 6
Bronghtoni, fine bright rose	3 6	Henry Drummond, crimson searlet 3 6
Briareus, rose, maguificent truss	5 0	Herscholl, rose
Brutus, large, pale rose	2 6	Hirsutum, dwarf, red
Bylsianum, blush, rose edgo	3 6	Hogarth, rosy searlet
Captivation, fino rosy erimson	26	Humboldti, deep roso
Catawbiense, rosy lilae		lago, rosy erimsom 3 6
Chancellor, dark purplish lilae	2 6	Incomparable, bright red 3 6
Cinnamomum, Cunninghami	2 6	Ingramii, palo blush
Columbus, pale flesh	2 6	Invincible, lemon-coloured spots
Cœlestinum, blush	3 61	Imperatrico, bright cerise roso 5 0
Comtesse de Morello, clear roso	5 0	Isabel, light rose, pale centro 10 6
Concessum, deep rose	3 6	Jessica, dark eye, lavender ground 5 0
Currieanum, fine dark purple	26	John Waterer, a most intenso erimson 3.6
Czar	2.6	Jubar, light rosy crimson 3 6
Due do Brabant, yellowish white	26	Lady Eleanor Catheart, pale roso 3 6
Duke of Malakoff, blush	3 6	Lady Godiva, fino white 3 6
Ensign, palo blush	3.6	Leopard, rosy lilac 2 6
Erectum, rosy crimson	3.6	Leviathan, white, tingod with violet 3 6
Etendard do Flandre, blush rose, with		l imbatum, pale blush 36
dark eyo	3 6	Lord Clyde, dark erimson 3 6
Etna	5 0	Lord Derby 10 6
Etoilo de Jardin	50	Lucidum, purplish lilae 2.6
Everestianum, fringed, violot colour	2 6	Interetia, peach colour
Exquisite, pure white, largo blotch	3 6	Maculosissimum, pale rose 3 6

AMERICAN PLANTS.

Fach - a

Each.—a	5. 1	d.
Miculatum, deep plum colour	3	
gran lifterum, rich plum colour	3	
supertain, rosy hl e	2	
Madame Titi ns, fine deep rose	3	
Malane Mill na arvano, me white.	3	Ű,
Madame Wagner, white, broad pink		
margin	3	6
Ma monfolium supertum, violet jurple	3	6
Maid of Honour, clar white	3	
Marguerite, blush, tuited with puce	9	6
Mich d Waterer, brightest searlet		
crims n 3 6 to star dards	õ	0
star dards	0	6
Minuia, white	3	Ð.,
Mirat dum, good el r rose	3	6
Mochbean, pure white	3	6
Mountair er, very i le blush	3	6
Mount Blue, jur white	3	6
Mrs. Fitz rall ro , jotted	3	6
Mrs. Hen ns. nearly white	5	0
Mrs. John Waterer, bright re e colour	3	6
Mrs. Louden	3	6
Mrs. Louden	3	6
Myrtif dia		
Neil onii, beautiful ro y lake	5	()
No plus Uhra, fine crims on purple		6
Nero, dark rosy purple, richly spotte I	3	6
Noblean im, d. rk pit k		ñ.
Oboron, clar pile purpl	5	U.
Onslowiai um, deheate waven blash	2	6
Othello crim on, compact truss Papiliona uni, blus i	3	1
Papiliona uni, Husti	7	13
Paxtori, very desp tright r	3	6
Pictum, j uki i white, dark eye	3	ti -
gray hill run, larger and whiter the r		
than " Pictum"	3	6
Penticum		
Penticum	3	1 <u>5</u>
Queen of the Fairies	2	6
Queen of Slebs, intere crition	3	6
Quen Victoria, de préaret purple		Ó.
Ke calica	3	6
Rif man, v rv [rig] * erimson		ů.
Robert Barns, deepe t crim on	3	
Robert Barns, deepe t crim on Ro-um rand brum, deep r se	2	6

Each.—	5. (1.
Rubianum, bright rose	5	0
Russelleanum, pale crimson	5	0
Se iller, bluish purple	3	6
Sidney Herbert, crimson	3	Ĝ
Sidney Herbert, crimson Sir J. Clarke, dark crimson	5	ŏ
Sir Joseph Whitworth, purplish rose	3	6
Sir Walter S out, pals pink and white	3	6
Star of Eug and, p. e pinkish white	5	ő
Standish's P rfection, pale peach colour	-7	6
Stalle and seen	3	6
Stella, pal. rese	3	6
Surprise, li the rose good truss	3	6
Parais white based out the	5	0
Tarpeia, white, brown spots	5	0
The Gael, pole blush, yellow	3	6
The S in of Austerlitz		6
The Gru 1 Arab	3	
Tie Gren di r, c e r crimsen	5	0
The Quar, fir t white	5	0
The Worricr, responsed to a second	Ő	0
Titi n, bri bt ro y sor et	3	6
Vardyke, re y er ns m, late	3	6
Vesuvia, Irilt gowin crimson	-5	0
Weatherproof	3	6
Wir'i m Downing, rich dark pace		6
Yean / Seidel, p le purple		ß
7. las ler, Hush, fit e	2	6
Z ¹ 1ka, d l cate l lotch	3	6
COMMON KINDS, TO BE PLANTER		N
LARGE QUANTITIES.		
ANTITUTE WORLD AT A STORY		
Catawhien seedling plants		
Catawhien seedling plants		()
Catawhien seedling plants		()
Catawbien, seedl n / plants, stron /por 100 30 0 hr · r		()
Catawbien, seedl n / plants, stron /por 100 30 0 hr · r	00	0
Catawbient seedlin plants, por 100 30 0 bar r r 75 0 bar r r 75 0 Hybril, per doz. 6 75 0 stron er 10 75 0 Førrin i com por doz. 6 0	90	() () ()
Catawbient, seedling plants, strongpor 100 30 0 harging	90	() () ()
Catawbient, seedling plants, strongpor 100 30 0 harging	00 9 1 7	() () ()
Catawbient, seedling plants, strongpor 100 30 0 harging	00 9 1 7	0 0 0 0 0
Catawbient, seedling plants, strong,	99 15 9	0 0 0 0 0 0
Catawbient, seedling plants, strong,	9 15 9 15	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Catawbient, seedling plants, strong,	9 15 9 15 12 24	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Catawbient, seedling plants, strong,	9 15 9 15 12 24	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Catawbient, seedling plants, strong,	00 9 15 9 15 12 24 42	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Catawbient, seedling plants, strong,	9 9 15 9 15 12 24 42 75	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN PLANTS.

ANDROMEDA of sorts per doz.	Each. s. d. s. d. 4 0 . 18 0	Each. s. d. s. d. a plenifolia 2 6
AZALEA – anner a Ghent, be t named v rictios linearis, 12 to 18m A new hardy Azalea, very	26.36	ERICA (The Heail - bot hardy named sorts per doz. 0.0 18.0
divinct. cbt isa j ontica, 9 to 12 inper doz. 12 to 18in	0 0 9 0	GAULTHERIA- acuminata por doz. 9.0 12.0 shall n

Each -s d

Each. s. d. Each. s. d. s. d. s. d. argenteum	Each. s. d. s. d. s. d. MYRICA (Candleberry Myrtle) – – </th
HEATHS (see <i>Erica</i>). KALMIA— glancaper doz. 60 90	PHILESIA— 2 6 3 6 buxifolia 3 6 POLYGONUM— 3 0 Brunonii 9 0
latifolia, 15 to 18in. , 12 0 2ft. 6in 3 6 LEDUM— palustre	vaccinifolium, 60 90 VACCINIUM corymhosumper doz. 90 120 vitis idea 10

FOREST TREES.

Heights and prices of the above will be forwarded on application. We have also a fine stock of Shrubs for Cover Planting.

PLANTING DONE BY CONTRACT.

HERBACEOUS AND ROCK PLANTS, CLIMBERS, &c.

For sorts and prices of the above, of which we have a most extensive collection, see our General Catalogue, page 68.

STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

We have a small but choice collection of the above, prices of which we shall be glad to communicate.

ROSES.

A descriptive Catalogue of the above, of which we hold a large, healthy, and well-grown Stock of all the best varieties, may be had post free on application. Price-Standards or Half Standards, 15, - to 18, - per doz. Dwarf, 9, - to 12, - per doz.

60/- per 100. Selection left to ourselves.

FRUIT TREES.

For names and descriptions, see General Catalogue, page 84.

	± /	0 710	
	Each.		Each.
	s. d. s. d.		s.d. s.d.
APPLES, best named sorts-		NECTARINES, best named	
Standards	1016	sorts—	
Pyramids	1016	Dwarf, trained	3 6 5 0
Dwarfs or Bushes	0910	Standards	5 0 7 6
APRICOTS, hest named sorts-	-	NUTS and FILBERTS,	
Dwarf, fraiued	3 6 5 0	per doz. 6/-, 9,-, and	12 0
Standards		PEACHES, best named sorts-	
ASPARAGUS, strong, per 100	2 6	Dwarf, trained	3 6 5 0
per 1000		Standards, trained	5076
-		PEARS, best named sorts-	
CHERRIES, best named sorts-	10 10	Standards	
Standards		Pyramids	1650
Pyramids		Dwarf or Bushes	1013
Dwarfs or bushes		Dwarf, trained	3 6
Dwarf, trained	00	PLUMS, best named sorts-	
CURRANTS, best sorts-		Standards	1316
Black, Red, and White,		Pyramids	
per doz.	$2\ 0\\ 3\ 0$	Dwarfs or Bushes	1013
DAMSONS	16	Dwarf, trained	3.6
GOOGEDEDEDETES fine conte		RASPBERRIES, fine sorts,	
GOOSEBERRIES, fine sorts,	2040	per doz.	2040
-		1	
MEDLARS, WALNUTS, and	10 70	STRAWBERRIES, fine sorts,	3650
QUINCES	1016	per doz.	
MULBERRIES	7 6	VINES, best named sorts	3 6 7 6



W BARRON & SON'S TRANSILANTING MACHINE

W. BARRON & SON'S TRANSPLANTING MACHINES.

THESE Transplanting Machines have removed both Evergreens and Deciduous Trees over 50 feet high, to considerable distances, with almost invariable success. By the uso of these Machines an effect can be produced at once which could not be otherwise accomplished in one or two generations; so that a place is soon made enjoyable to its possessor, and trees of great beauty and value can be removed to more suitable sites, or

possessor, and trees of great beauty and value can be removed to more suitable sites, or prevented from being spoiled when planted too near others. They were invented by WILLIAM BARRON, the first of them being used in February, 1831. In November, 1831, he Transplanted a Cedar of Lebanon, forty-three feet high, and forty-eight feet in diameter of branches; the stem of this Cedar, which at that time was two feet in diameter, is now more than ten feet in circumference. A Tree seventy-two feet high, was moved more than two miles in an upright position. Yews from six to eight hundred years old have been moved with the greatest success. Oaks and Larches from forty to fifty feet high have been moved in the iniddle of sammer without losing a leaf. Large Spruce and Silver Firs on the limestone formation, have made a shoot eighteen inclues in length the second year after their removal. shoot eighteen inches in length the second year after their removal.

Among others, we have built Machines for

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER. THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WENLOCK. THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KUW, &C., &C., THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FREIBURG.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

TESTIMONIALS.

Tandragee Castle, County Armagh, Ireland, 4th March, 1869.

Gentlemen,

With one of your large machines we have transplanted over 130 trees of 40 years' growth, including Spanish Chestants, Lines, Sycamores, and Oaks-but chiefly the latter-with balls varying from three to eight tons, and in every instance with complete success.

I remain your obedient servant,

J. FORDYCE,

Agent to His Grace the Duke of Manchester.

Millichope Park, Church Stretton, Shropshire, March 22, 1869.

My dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in certifying as to the great success of the operations in tree-moving, which were carried on at this place under your directions, between the years 1858 and 1861. During that period there were moved here, on your system, without any regard to time of year, a great number of trees of all sorts and sizes, but mostly Evergreens; a good many of these being Yews of large size and of great age. From my experience of your system. I have no hesitation in saying that, if the directions given are duly carried out in all respects, complete success may be considered

a certainty.

Wm. Barron, Esq.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, C. O. CHILDE PEMBERTON.

Thornhill, Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 4, 1869.

Sir, I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the success which has attended the removal of some hundred of large trees upon your system at my place, Lillesden, in Kent, and to the perfect efficiency of your machines, and the intelligence and zeal of the men you send with them. The beauty of my place has been increased, under your aid, in a degree, which, under any other plan, must have been the result of a century.

1 remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, EDWARD LLOYD, Of Lillesden, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. William Barron.

THE LAWSON COMPANY'S LIST.

No. IV.—FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, &c.] [November 1874

1874-75.



THE LAWSON SEED & NURSERY COMPANY (LIMITED),

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

1 GEORGE IV. BRIDGE, EDINBURGH,

AND

106 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

NURSERIES-Bangholm, Golden Acre, Wardie, and Windlestrawlee, EDINBURGH,

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGI
SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANTED CONIFEROUS FOREST TREES	3
SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANTED FOREST TREES	4
FRUIT-TREE STOCKS	6
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS (Conifera)	6
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS (not Coniferous)	11
LIST OF CATALOGUES TO BE HAD	26
PLANTERS' TABLE.	27

1874-75.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

The Prices are for Orders received prior to the Plants being sold. The higher rates indicate superior quality. Special Estimates given for large quantities.

EXTRA SELECTED PLANTS ARE CHARGED PROPORTIONALLY HIGHER.

Packing Materials are charged at the lowest price, and one-half invoiced value allowed for them if returned immediately after the Plants are unpacked, free of expense, in condition fit for use, and their despatch duly advised.

I. SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANTED CONIFEROUS FOREST TREES.

A A CARE A TT. CANTAGA AT THIS IS		φæ.		
LACK AUSTRIAN PINE-	۶.		LARCH, COMMEN- s.	d.
1 ye r seell n	.3	6	f year s ed mys, i year trai splanted 15	0
2 ye is eedhn s	5	0	2 year seeling, I year trans. 17 6 to 21	0
1 y r seellags, 1 year trait porte la	ī	6	i vear do., 2 venis traisplantel 25	0
2 years seedlings, 1 year transplant L.	10	- 6	2 yers do., 2 yers do. 35 to 40	0
4 to 6 inches, twice tran 1 lanted	1.5	0	LARCH, TYROLE F -	
6 to 12 mehes, do.	21	0	$1 \text{ yc}_1 = -\ln s (f(x)) =2 \ 0 \ \text{to} \ 3$	6
12 to 18 inches, do.	35	0	2 years see llin -s (s = c) =================================	6
18 to 24 metres, d., p 100, 21			1 year seedlin s, 1 year transplanted == 15	0
2 to 3 feet, grown sin ly, - 35			2 years do., 1 year do. 17 6 to 21	0
10 50			1 year do., 2 years do. 25/ 10 27	6
3 to 4 teet, grown singly 3+ d z., 12			2 years day 2 years do. 40	ő
to 18		- 1	MARITIME PINE, FRENCHOF PINASTER-	0
4 to 5 feet, grown sin ly, - 30			the second se	~
to 42,			9 to 15 inches, be ide i 15	0
I MBRA or SWISS STONE PINE			12 to 18 inches, twice tran planted 21	0
12 to 18 m., twice tran plan c 1. 3- 100,			MOUNTAIN PINE-	0
15			2 years seedlings	
18 to 24 inches transplanted, p 100,			6 to o inchest tran planted	0
and any more complemented, is 100,			6 to 9 inches, transplanted 15	0
2 to 3 feet, several times transplatted			18 to 24 do., transplanted 25 MUGHO PINE	0
(<i>fn</i>)				
3 to 4 leet, several times transplat red, 3			2 years seedlings 10	0
			2 years seedlings, 2 years transplanted 21	0
4 to 5 feet, several times tran plante l.			18 to 24 inches, transplanted p doz. 9/	
			SCOTS FIR, NATIVE (line)	
P doz. 42			1 year seedlings1/6 to 2	0
6 to 8 feet, several times transplanted			2 years seedlings (fine) 3	6
each, $5/$ to $10/6$ ORSICAN PINE (<i>true</i>)—			1 year seedlings, 1 year bedded 6	0
			2 years seedlings, 1 year trans. (fine) 10	6
1 year seechings (fine)	3	6	2 years seedlings, 2 years transplanted,	
f year seedlings, 1 year transplanted -	10	6	21/ to 25	0
0 to 12 inches transplanted,	35	0	18 to 24 inches, twice trans (fine 30	0
ARCH, COMMON (best quality with perfect lie ders)-			SH.VER FIR, AMERICAN, OF BALM OF GILLAD-	
I ye r seedlings (fine) 2 6 to	3	0	12 to 18 inches, trans 100, 15/	
I year seedlings (eitra si perior)	3	6	18 to 24 inches, transplanted - 25/	
2 years seedlings (very searce)	12	6	2 to 3 teet transplanted $$ $35/$	

	Per 1	000	Per	10	00
SILVER FIR, COMMON-	5.	d.	A DATA DATA AND A		
2 years seedlings	7	6	a to 2 feet transplanted30/ to 40		
6 to 9 inches transplanted	17	6	2 to 3 feeteach, 1/ to 1/6		
9 to 12 inches transplanted			WEYMOUTH PINE-		
1 2 to 18 inches transplanted, 35 to	40	0	2 years seedlings	6	6
SPRUCE, NORWAY OF COMMON-			I year seedlings, 2 years transplanted _ 2		
2 years seedlings2 '6 to	3	6	2 years seedlings, 2 years transplanted 2	5	0
3 years seedlings (<i>fine</i>)3/6 to			2 to 4 feet, thrice transplanted, p-100,		
3 years seedlings, 1 year transplanted .	7	6	25/ to 50/		
9 to 12 inches, transplanted	1.2	6	YEW, COMMON-		
1 2 to 18 inches, transplanted	1.5	0	6 to 9 inches transplanted	5	0
18 to 24 inches, transplanted	2.1	0	9 to 12 inches transplanted $100, 15/$		
SPRUCE, BLACK AMERICAN-			12 to 18 inches transplanted - 30/		
2 years seedlings	15	0	2 to 3 feet, twice transplanted75/		
3 years seedlings	21	0	3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted, \$ 100,		
6 to 12 inees, transplanted p 100, 7 ()		100/ to 150/		
12 to 15 in., transplanted — 15			4 to 5 feet (<i>fine</i>)euch, 2/6 to		0
2 to 4 feeteach, 1/ to 3 (5 to 7 feet (<i>fine</i>)	0	-6

2. SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANTED FOREST TREES.

See page 3 for CONIFEROUS FOREST TREES.

	Per 10	000		Per 10	00
ACACIA, THORN-		d.	BIRCH, COMMON-	\$.	
I year seedlings	5	0	2 to 3 feet transplanted	30	0
2 years seedlings	7	6	4 to 6 feet (fine) 7 100, 35/ to 50/		
12 to 18 inches transplanted	25	0	6 to 10 ft., grown singly, _each, 1/ to 2/6		
3 to 4 feet transplanted		0	BIRCH, WEEPING-		
6 to 8 ft., twice trans., & doz., 4, to 9/			1 year seedlings (fine)3/6 to	5	0
Fine specimens, 8 to 12 feet, each,			2 years seedlings	10	6
2/6 to 7/6			12 to 18 inches	17	6
ALDER, COMMON (Alnus gintinosa)-			18 to 24 inches transplanted	25	0
I year seedlings	5	0	2 to 3 feet transplanted	30	0
9 to 15 inches transplanted	15	0	8 to 12 ft., grown singly, each, 1/6 to 5/		
18 to 24 inches transplanted	21	0	BRIER, SWEET-		
2 to 3 fect transplanted	25	0	1 year seedlings 1 year transplanted	7	6
6 to 10 fect (fine), _ \$ doz., 9/ to 12/			2 to 3 feet transplanted	35	0
ALDER, HOARY-LEAVED, (Alnus incana)-			BROOM, COMMON-		
1 year seedlings	7	6	1 year seedlings, 2 years transplanted	21	0
9 to 15 inches transplanted		0	BUCKTHORN, SEA-		
18 to 24 inches transplanted	30	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet transplanted -7 100, 15/		
ASH, COMMON-			CHESTNUT, Horse-		
1 year seedlings (<i>Jine</i>)		0	2 years seedlings		6
12 to 18 inches transplanted	10	6	18 to 24 inches transplanted	25	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet transplanted	15	0	2 to 3 feet transplanted		0
2 to 3 feet transplanted	21	0	4 to 6 feet transplanted		0
6 to 10 feeteach 1/ to 5/			6 to 10 feeteach, 1/ to 5/		
ASH, MOUNTAIN-			CHESTNUT, SPANISH-		,
I year seedlings	7	6	1 year seedlings (<i>fine</i>)		6
18 to 24 inches transplanted	30	0	2 years seedlings		0
3 to 4 feet transplanted		0	12 to 18 inches	25	0
6 to 10 feet $(fine)$ each 1/ to 5/			6 to 8 feeteach, 1/ to 1/6		
BEECH, COMMON-			ELDER, COMMON-		
1 year seedlings (<i>fine</i>)3/6 to		0	1 2 to 18 inches transplanted	30	0
12 to 18 inches transplanted		6	18 to 24 inches transplanted,	50	0
18 to 24 inches transplanted		6	ELDER, SCARLET FRUITED-		
2 to 3 feet transplanted		0	1 to 2 feet transplanted \$ 100, 10/		
3 to 4 feet transplanted	30	0	ELDER, WHITE FRUITED-		
BIRCH, COMMON-			I to 2 feet transplanted\ IO, IO/		
1 year seedlings (fine)3/6 to		0	ELM, Wyen or Scoten-	-	0
12 to 18 inches		0	1 year seedlings	2	6
18 to 24 inches transplanted	21	0	18 to 24 inches transplanted	17	0

		1
Per	1000	
	. <i>d</i> .	POPLAR, Los
2 to 3 feet transplanted 21	0	2 to 3 feet
3 to 4 feet transplanted 30	0	4 to 6 feet
8 to 15 feet (<i>fine</i>)cach, 1 6 to 5		6 to 8 feet
ELM, ENGLISH-		8 to t 2 ft., b
12 to 18 inches transplanted 17	6	POPLAR, ONT
18 to 24 inches transplanted 25		2 to 3 feet
2 to 3 feet transplanted 35	0	8 to 12 fee
3 to 5 feet transplanted 50		POPLAR, Win
b to to have (hug) and a first	26	
6 to 10 feet (<i>fine</i>),each, i_i 6 to 1 CEAN (TREE or WILL) CLUERBY	0,0	2 to 3 feet
GEAN TREE or WILD CHERRY-		4 to 6 feet
See FRUIT-TREE STOCKS, page 6.		PRIVET, EVER
HAZEL-		12 to 18 in
2 years seedlings 15	0	18 to 24 in
$r\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet transplanted	0	2 to 3 feet
HOLLY, COMMON-		PRIVET, Box-
9 to 12 inches, transplante 1, 12 100, 21		12 to 18 in
18 to 24 in., twice transplanted - 50		18 to 24 in
2 to 3 teet, twice transplanted 100		PRIVET, OVAL
4 to 6 feetcach, 3,6 to 10.6		12 to 18 in
- HORNBEAM-		
	6	1½ to 2½ fc
9 to 15 inches transplanted	6	3 to 4 feet
18 to 24 inches transplanted 25	0	SERVICE TRE
2 to 3 feet transplanted 30	0	12 to 18 inc
3 to 4 feet transplanted 35	0	4 to 5 feet 1
6 to 10 feet each, 1 6 to 5		6 to 10 feet
LABURNUM, ENGLISH-		SLOE or BLAC
2 to 3 feet transplanted 30	0	9 to 12 inc
3 to 5 feet transplante 1	0	18 to 24 in
6 to 12 teet		SYCAMORE o
LABURNUM, SCOTCH-		I year seed
2 to 3 feet transplar ted	0	18 to 24 in
3 to 5 feet transplanted 50		
h to to thet	0	2 to 3 feet 1
6 to 12 Petcach, 1/ to 5.		3 to 4 feet ti
LIME, COMMON-		6 to 8 feet
1 to 2 feet transplanted - p 100, 21		8 to t 2 fect
2 to 3 feet transplanted 30		THORN or QU
3 to 4 fect transplanted 45		1 year seedl
4 to 6 feet transplanted 75		2 years seed
6 to 12 feeteach, 1, to 7.6		12 to 1S in
MAPLE, ENGLISH-		18 to 24 in
18 to 30 it ches transplanted	0	24 to 36 in
3 to 4 feet transplanted	ŏ	6 to 12 feet
MAPLE, NORWAY-		WALNUT-
2 to 3 feet transplanted 30		0
3 to 4 feet transplanted 40	2	3 to 4 feet t
6 to 8 feet transplanted \$ 100, 50'	0	4 to 6 feet t.
S to to test		6 to 8 feet.
S to to leete h, 1 to 3 h		WHIN or GOR
OAK, COMMONOT ENG. Qu reus peduncalata		i year eed
1 year seedlings 7	6	2 years see
18 to 24 inches transplante 1 25	0	2 feet trans
2 to 3 feet transplanted 30	0	WILLOW, BED
3 to 4 leet transpl nted	0	1 year cutti
5 to 10 feet (fin)each, 1/ to 5/		2 to 3 fect
OAK. TURKEY-		3 to 5 feet i
2 years seedlings 10	6	WILLOW, CAN
12 to tS inches tran planted 21	0	
This I foot transition for		1 year cuti
6 to 12 feet (<i>fine</i>)each, 1.6 to 5/	0	2 to 3 feet t
POPLAR, BAISAM		WILLOW, HU
a to a feat several and		1 year cutti
2 to 4 feet tran to antial	0	2 to 3 feet t
3 to 4 feet tran p anted 50	0	6 to 10 feet
4 to 5 fc t transplanted	0	WILLOW, Not
6 to 8 teet transplanted, ¥ 100, 50	1	1 year cutti
POPLAR, BLACK ITALIAN-		3 to 4 feet 1
18 to 24 inches 30	0	8 feet twice
3 to 4 feet transplanted 60	0	WILLOW, Cov
0 to 8 teet (fine) 100, 50/	1	1 year cutti
8 to 10 feet (fine) 19 doz, t2 to 30		i year trans
U		

	12	
POPLAR, LOMBARDY-	Per 1	
2 to a fast transmission	S.	
2 to 3 feet transplanted	, 50	0
4 to 6 feet transplanted 100, 20,		
6 to 8 scet (fine) P doz., 12)	,	
8 to t 2 ft., bushy ' very fine), cach, 2 6 to	5/	
POPLAR, ONTARIO-		
2 to 3 feet transplanted	50	0
8 to 12 feeteach, 1/ to 3.6		
POPLAR, WHITE EGYPTIAN-		
2 to 3 feet transplanted,p 100, 15/	1	
4 to 6 feet 100, 20, to 30/		
PRIVET, EVERGREEN-		
12 to 18 inches transplanted	1.5	0
18 to 24 inches transplanted		0
2 to 3 feet transplanted	25	
PRIVET, BOX-LEAVED EVERGREEN-	30	0
1 2 to 18 inches amonhuman		
1 2 to 18 inches transplanted	25	0
18 to 24 inches transplanted	42	0
PRIVET, OVAL-LEAVED-		
12 to 18 inches	-50	0
11 to 21 feet transplante i	60	0
3 to 4 feet transplanted	7.5	0
SERVICE TREE-		
12 to 18 inches transplanted, 2 100, 10/		
4 to 5 feet transplanted 30/		
6 to 10 feet (fine) each, 1 6 to 5/		
SLOE or BLACK THORN-		
9 to 12 inches transplanted	1.2	~
18 to 24 inches transplanted	1.0	6
SYCAMORE or PLANE-	21	0
LAND RUNDING (Aux)		
t year seedlings (<i>fine</i>)	5	0
18 to 24 inches transplanted	21	0
2 to 3 feet transplanted	25	0
3 to 4 feet transplanted	35	0
b to 8 feet transplanted, 1 100, ko		
8 to t2 feet (fine) c ch. 1 1 7 b		
THORN or QUICK-		
1 year seedlings (fine)	3	6
2 years seedings	с –	0
12 to 18 inches transplanted.	10	0
18 to 24 inches transplanted	15	0
24 to 36 inches transplanted	21	0
6 to 12 feet each, 1,6 to 10 6	21	Ŭ
WALNUT-		
3 to 4 feet transplanted 7 100, 30'		
to a feet transplanter p 100, 30		
4 to 6 feet transplanted 42		
6 to 8 feeteach, 1/ to 2/6 WHIN or GORSE		
1 year eedlin s	7	6
2 years seedlings	10	6
2 leet transplanted	21	0
WILLOW, BEDFORD-		
1 year cuttings	15	0
2 to 3 fect transplanted	25	0
3 to 5 feet transplanted	35	0
WILLOW, CANE OF BASKET-	00	Ŭ
1 year cuttings	1.7	6
2 to 3 feet transplanted	17	
WILLOW, HUNTINGDON-	25	0
t year cuttings		
2 to 3 feet transplanted	15	0
fi to to feet	25	0
6 to 10 feet P too, 15/ to 30/ WILLOW, NORFOLK		
A DECONT, ANDREFOLK-		
1 year cuttings	15	0
	35	0
8 feet twice transplanted, 2 100, 15/		
WILLOW, COMMOS OSIER-		
1 year cuttings	15	0
1 year transplanted	21	0

1 year cuttings 15 0 1 year transplanted 25 0 WILLOW, YELLOW OSTER— 17 6 1 year cuttings 17 6 1 year transplanted 25 0	WILLÓW, RED BASKET 1 year cuttings 17 6 WILLÓW— various Tree Sorts, named 50/ to 105 0
WILLÓW, PACKTHREAD BASKET— 1 year cuttings 30 0	various Basket Sons, 1 year cuttings 15 o

3. FRUIT-TREE STOCKS.

	Per	000	Per	r 10	
ALMOND-		d.	CHERRY, PERFUMED or MAHALEB (Cerasus		
2 to 3 feet transplantedP 100, 25	/		Mahaleb)—		
APPLE, CRAB-			1 to 2 feet transplanted 3	0	0
1 year seedlings (<i>fine</i>)	- 7	6	3 to 4 feet transplanted 7 100, 10, 6		
2 years seedlings	. 10	6	6 to 8 feet p doz., 18/ to 30/		
18 to 24 inches transplanted			PEACH-		
2 to 3 feet transplanted	. 40	0	18 to 24 inches transplanted \$2,100, 25/		
APRICOT-			PEAR, CRAB-		
18 to 24 inches transplanted & 100, 25	/		1 year seedlings (<i>fine</i>)7/6 to 1	0	6
CHERRY, COMMON (Cerasus vulgaris)-			2 to 3 feet transplanted4	0	0
I year seedlings		0	PLUM STOCKS, COMMON-		
2 to 3 feet transplanted	. 50	0	1 to 2 feet transplanted 3	5	0
3 to 4 feet transplanted	75	0	2 to 3 feet transplanted _ 7 100, 12/6		
CHERRY, GEAN OF WILD (Cerasu	\$		SLOE or BLACK THORN. See page 5.		
sylvestris)—			QUINCE, COMMON-		
4 to 6 feet 100, 25/ to 50	/		2 to 3 feet		

4. CONIFEROUS ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

	Е	ach		Ea	nch
ABIES, Don. (PICEA, Link.) SPRUCE-	s.	d.	ABIES Don. (PICEA, Link.) SPRUCE-	S.	<i>d</i> .
ALBA. See WHITE AMERICAN			EXCELSA Findonensis	2	- 6-
SPRUCE, page 4.			glauca	2	6
glauca	2	6	graeilis	3	6
Maxwellii	7	6	Gregoriana	5	0
nana	2	6	inverta3/6 to	7	- 6
varicgata	2	6	monstrosa, I to 2 feet2/6 to	7	- 6-
ALBERTIANA, 9 to 12 inches	1	6	mucronata, 9 to 15 inches $=-2/6$ to	5	0
18 to 24 inches	2	6	nigra, 1 to 2 fect	Ĩ	0
2 to 3 feet	3	6	pendula, 18 to 24 inches	2	6
4 to 6 feet	7	6	Perthensis	2	6
ALCOQUIANA26 to		6	pygmæa, 6 to 12 inches 2/6 to	3	- 6
BRIDGESH, 9 to 12 inches	1	6	pyramidalis, 4 to 6 inches	I	6
BRUNONIANA2/6 to	10	6	6 to 12 inches	2	6
CANADENSIS, 2 to 3 feet1/ to	2	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet	3	6
Douglasii, 6 to 12 inches 7 100, 25/			rubra, 1 to 2 feet	I	6
1 2 to 18 inches 75/			stricta, 4 to 6 inches	2	6
2 to 3 feet 1/6 to	2	6	tenuifolia, 9 to 12 inches	3	6
3 to 4 feet3/6 to	5	0	variegata	2	6
4 to 6 fect 3/6 to	7	0	FIRMA. See PICEA BIFIDA, page 9.		
taxifolia 2/6 to	3	6	HANBURYANA	2	6
ENGLEMANII2/6 to	7	6	HOOKERIANA, 4 to 6 inches	I	6
EXCELSA. See NORWAY SPRUCE, page.	4. [•]		6 to 9 inches	2	6
archangelica I/6 to	3	6	12 to 18 inches3/6 to	5	0
aurea variegata3/6 to	7	6	JEZOENSIS3/6 to	5	0
Clanbrasiliana1/6 to	3	6	MAXIMOWICZII	3	6
Cranstonii2/6 to	5	0	MENZIESII, 18 to 24 inches 72 doz., 15/		
echinæformisI/6 to	3	6	2 to 3 feet - 21/		
elegans, 9 to 12 inches $2/6$ to	3	6	3 to 4 feet2/6 to	3	6

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Nov. 1874]

BIOTA Don. C. TAFARICA (

LI AND, I to

CEPHNOTAX DRUPACEA PORTUNEL.

CHAM ECYPAR SPILE ROIDEA

gl uci, 12 to 15 inch same 1 6 to

variegata, 12 mel csassant 6 to

ELIGANS, 6 to 12 inclasson 1/ to

2 to 4 feet _____ 6 10

12 to 18 inches 2 6 to

JAPONICA, 9 to 12 inches, -- p doz., 9/ 12 to 18 inches_____

ar uciri odes, 6 to 12 inches, 2 6 to

nana, 6 to 12 inches _____ 1' to

Lelbii, 12 to 18 inches 6 to

spirale falcata

ELEGANS _____ f to

EXPANSA

TRAGRANS, 12 to 18 inches & doz., 12/ $18 \text{ to } 24 \text{ inches} = - 18/2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ feet} = - 30/2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ feet} = - 30/2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ feet} = - 30/2 \text{ feet} = - 30/2 \text{ for } 30/2 \text{ f$

IUNEBRIS, 1 to 2 feet _____ to

GOVENIANA, 12 to 18 inches _____

18 to 24 mehes

aurca

CUNNINGHAMEA SINENSIS, 6 to 12 it ches

CUPRESSUS, Lind. CYPRESS-

aurea (1 cm, 1 ur) ------

THURITERA 16 to CRYPTOMERIA, Dor. CHINESE CEDAR-

TRIANGULA CALLITRIS (F CEDRUS, Link ATLANTICA. 2 10 3

		aul
ABIES, Don. (PICEA Link.) SPRUCE-	5.	
MENZIESII, 4 to 6 feet5 to	10	(
NIGRA. See BLACK AMER. SPRUCE, p. 4.		
OBOVATA	3	6
ORIENTALIS, 6 to 9 inches	1	0
12 to 18 inches	I	6
18 to 24 inches	2	- 6
2 to 3 feet	7	6
3 to 5 feet to 6 to	21	0
9 to 12 inches	2	-6 -6
12 to 18 in t cs7 0 to	3	6
P LITA	10	6
RUBRA	7 2	6
SIFCHENSIS 2 6 to	5	0
SMITHIANA, (Syn A. KHUTROW, A.	0	Ŭ
MORINDA, &C.)		
2 to 4 feet 2 6 to	7	6
4 to 6 lect		6
6 to 8 feet		0
varie ata		6
ARAUCARIA, Jus	7	Ŭ
RASILIENSIS, 15 to 24 inches_ 3.6 to	7	6
17	42	0
	42	0
IMBRICATA, 12to 18in. 20 doz. 24 to 36		
18 to 24 inches? 6 to	-	6
	15	0
	21	ŏ
4 to 8 f et 1 to 10		0
8 to 10 feet105 to 2		0
tenue, 6 to 9 mel es		6
ARTHROTAXUS, D —	7	0
(UPRESS IDES 6 to	2	0
IMBRICATA3 0 t)	5	0
SETAGINIOPPES	5	0
BIOTA, Dot. CRINESE ARBORVITE.	5	0
(See a so THUJA, p ge 11)		
FORTUNEL	2	6
FLAGET LIFERMIS	2	6
	10	6
MELDENSIS, I to 2 f t	2	6
CRIFSTALIS (Ch 1 e Ar m 10)	2	0
18 to 24 mehes 1 12.		
2 to 4 leet 1 6 to		6
4 to 6 feet	2	0
aurca 1 to	5 5	0
ck antis inik, 6' 12 in thes 1.6 to		6
c 1 ica, 12 to 18 inc 1 3 6 to	3	6
.0	10	6
1 1 rta	2	6
t . neloi les	2	6
sh sa, 6 to 12 inches 1 to	2	6
1 2 to 18 inches 3 6 to	7	6
gla ci, 6 to 9 inches 6 to	2	6
gracilis, 12 to 24 inches1 6 to	2	6
nana, 6 to 12 inches	1	0
n jal n it, 9 to 12 it chis	1	0
1 2 to 18 mehes 1 6 to	2	6
picta argentea	2	6
py ramidal s, 6 to 9 mel c , 7 doz.,6/	-	0
I to 2 feet	1	~
varicgata	1	° 6
premira, 3 t · 6 inches2/6 to	2	
Sieboldii, i to 3 feet 1 6 to	5	0
tortuosa	5	0
varie ta aures, 1 to 2 feet =-1/6 to	2	6
and the second sec	3	6
and the second s	0	6
	0	U

A Don. CHINESE ABORVITE-	\$
AFARICA (Subirica), 12 to 18 inches.	
18 to 24 inches	
2 t) 4 feet3 6 to	
RIANGULARIS	
ITRIS (Vent.) graderivativis 1,6 to	
US, Link. CEDAR-	
TLANTICA, 18 to 24 inches, p 100, 75/	
2 to 3 feet1/ to	
3 to 4 feet 6 to	
4 to 6 feet5/ to	
6 to 10 feet (/ne) 10 6 to	21
EDUARA. 6 to 9 inches. p d z., 12'	
1 2 to 18 inches 21/	
18 to 24 inches	
4 to 6 feet	15
6 to 10 feet17 6 to	42
cra ifolia, 6 to 12 inches 3 6 to	
r bu ta, 6 to 12 m ches2 6 to	1.14
v tis ta, 6 to 12 inches	
Virit Sector 12 inches 3 6 to	5
ANI, I to 2 feet	10.14
3 to 4 lect 6 to	
MOTAXUS, S.b. CHINESE YEW-	5
RUPACEA of Gardon to	2
RTUNEI	
ARRINGTONII	3
ECYPARIS, Spith. WHITE CLOAR	1
HAROIDEA (Thuj ndes), 9 to 12 m.	
22 doz. 9/	
12 to 18 inches	
2 to 3 feet 2 6 to	1
2 to a fourt	3
3 to 4 teet	-5
atrovirens. 12 to 18 inches	I
activitens. 12 to 15 inches	1

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					_
CUPRESSUS, Lind. CYPRESS-		$\frac{ach}{d}$	HINIDERUS Line Luniore		ich
GOVENIANA, 2 to 3 feet	s.		JUNIPERUS, Linn. JUNIPER-	<i>S</i> .	d.
GRACILIS	3	6	CAUCASICA	I	t
ANDERT INTERVIEWED PROPERTY AND	2	6	CHINENSIS, 12 to 18 inches1/ to	1	t
LAMBERTIANA (true), 18 to 24 in. 2,6 to	3	6	2 to 3 feet2/6 to	- 3	6
2 to 3 feet3/6 to	5	0	3 to 4 feet5/ to	7	- (
LAWSONIANA, 6 to 9 inches (from seed))		aurea5/ to	2 t	C
P 100, 10/6			argentea variegata3/6 to	10	(
9 to 12 in. (from seed) - 21/			COMMUNIS, 12 to 18 inches,		
12 to 18 in. (from seed) - 30/			7 100, 25/		
18 to 24 inches 7 100, 40/ to 60/			arborea, 6 to 9 inches $ \frac{12}{6}$		
2 to 3 feet			12 to 18 inches 30/		
3 to 4 feet doz., 18/ to 30/			eompressa2 6 to		
5 to 6 feet = 5/ to 5/ to		6		5	C
		6	hibernica (Irish Juniper), 9 to 12		
	21	0	inchesP doz., 6/		
argentea	7	6	1 2 to 18 inches	I	(
erecta	5	0	suecica (Swedish Juniper), 6 to 12		
	10	6	inches doz., 6/		
viridist/6 to	5	0	CRACOVIA, 12 to 15 inches	1	(
glauca1/6 to	3	6	DECUMBENS	Т	(
gracilis1/6 to	3	6	DIŒCIA	I	
juniperina1/6 to	3	6	DRUPACEA, 12 to 18 inches	3	
And the second se	10	6	dumosa1/6 to		
			autosa	2	
nana (compacta), 6 to 12 in1/ to	2	6	EXCELSA, 6 to 12 inches	1	1
picta argentea2/6 to	7	6	12 to 24 inches	- 3	1
stricta, 12 to 24 inches1/ to	2	- 6	strieta2/6 to	7	(
4 to 5 feet $(fine)$ 5/ to	01	6	FRAGRANS	3	(
stricta (Waterer's var.) 1/6 to	5	0	GOSSAINTHANEA	3	(
variegata aurea	7	6	HENRYANA	10	(
argentea (new)		6	HISPANICA	2	(
LINDLEYANA (Knightiana), 2 fcct 2/6 to	3	6	HUMILIS	2	(
2 to 3 fcct	1	0	JAPONICA	I	
LUSITANICA, 2 to 3 feet $2/6$ to	5	0	nana, 6 inches	i	
Museupunu a to raipabos	5				
MACNABIANA, 9 to 12 inches	I	0	9 to 12 inches1/6 to	2	
18 to 30 inches	2	6	MARSHALLII, 12 to 18 inches, 2/6 to	- 3	
MACROCARPA, 12 to 18 inches	I	0	OBLONGA (interrupta)	2	
2 to 3 feet	2	6	pendula2 6 to	- 5	(
4 to 6 fect2/6 to	5	0	OXYCEDRUS	3	(
NUTKAENSIS (Thujopsis borcalis), 9 to			PHIENICEA, 6 to 12 inches	I	(
12 inches, doz., 9/			Lycia	1	1
12 to 18 inches	I	6	PROSTRATA	1	(
2 to 3 fect2/6 to	3	6	PSEUDO SABINA	1	(
3 to 6 feet		0	RECURVA	3	
		0	densa1 6 to	2	
variegata3/6 to	5		RELIGIOSA (Royle)2/6 to		
RETROFRACTA	5	0		5	
SEMPERVIRENS Stricta, 18 to 24 inches			REEVESIANA	I	
I/ to	5	0	RIGIDA (Lindley)2 6 to	5	
horizontalis, 12 to 15 inches \mathcal{V} doz., 4/			RUFESCENS, 6 to 12 inches1/6 to	- 3	
18 to 24 inches	I	0	SABINA, 9 to 12 inches $-\frac{100}{30}$, $\frac{30}{30}$		
STRICTA elegans	I	0	variegata/ to	2	
TORULOSA, 9 to 12 inches	1	0	SABINIOIDESI/ to	3	1
12 to 18 inches	1	6	SCHOTTH16 to	2	(
2 to 3 feet	2	6	SMITHIANA, 6 to 12 inches	1	(
nana, 3 to 6 inches2/6 to	3	6	18 to 24 inches	2	(
THUJÆFORMIS, I tO 2 feetI/ to	2	6	pendula	5	0
	4		SPHERICA, 12 to 18 inches16 to	2	1
UIIDEANA, 12 to 24 inches	1	6		2	
WHITLEYANA, 1 to 2 fect $1/6$ to	3	6	glauca, 6 to 12 inches		
DACRYDIUM, Soland			SQUAMATA (Lambertiana), 9 to 12 in.	I	
COLENSO11/6 to	3	6	TAMARISCIFOLIA	1	
CUPRESSINUM2/6 to	5	0	TETRAGONA	I	1
FRANKLINII	2	6	THURIFERA	3	1
FITZROYA, Hook			TRIPARTITA1/ to	2	(
PATAGONICA, 6 to 12 inches	T	0	VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)-		
rainobarca, o to 12 menosarara	ī	6	12 to 18 inchesp doz., 6/		
15 to 24 inches		6	2 to 3 feet	1	C
FRENELA AUSTRALIS, Mirb.	2			3	(
GLYPTOSTROBUS SINENSIS	2	6	argentea1/6 to		e
JUNIPERUS, Linn. JUNIPER-			aurea	3	-
ATTICA	3	6	glauca1/6 to	5	1
BERMUDIANA	2	6	pendula	3	t
CANADENSIS	I	6	viridis1/6 to	5	C

	-E	ach
LARIX, Link. LARCH-	5.	d.
AMERICANA rubra2,'6 to	5	0
DAHURICA, I to 2 feet 1/6 to	2	6
EUROPEA. See LARCH, p. 3.		
pendula, 4 to 6 feet	~	6
	7	
GIGANTEA	- 5	0
GRIFFITHII	2	6
LENEBOURII	5	0
LEPTOLEPIS3 0 to	5	0
MICROCARPA rubra	2	- 6
SIRERICA	1	6
LIBOCEDRUS, Endl		
CHILENSIS, 9 to 12 inches, 16 to	2	6
DECURRENS (Thuja gigantea of some	1	Ŭ
	-	6
Nurseries), 12 to 18 in 16 to	2	
2 to 3 feet	- 5	0
3 to 6 feet	21	0
DONIANA	42	0
TETRAGONA	5	0
PHYLLOCLADUS, Rich		
ASPLENIFOLIUS	3	6
RHOMBOIDAL18		6
	3	
TRICHOMANOIDES	3	6
PICEA, Don. (ABIES, Link.) SILVER FIR-		
ANIABILIS, (vera), 6 to 24 inches (grafts)		
3 6 to	21	0
APOLLINIS, 6 to 9 inches	1	6
9 to 12 inches	2	6
BALSAMEA. See BAIM OF GILEAD,		
page 3.		1
variegata	ĩ	6
BIFIDA (Alues firma)2 6 to	10	6
BRACTEATA 2 6 t	7	6
CEPHALONICA, 6 10 9 inch sp lez, 6		
12 to 15 inches	1	6
	21	0
CHLICICA		6
FRASERII. 6 to 9 inches	3	
FRASERIE O IO 9 HICUCS	1	0
1 2 to 18 inches 1 6 to	2	- 6
GRANDIS, 9 to 12 inches	3	- 6
24 to 30 mches	10	6
Hensonii	2	6
LASIOCARPA, 6 to 9 inches seedlings)	3	6
12 to 18 inches	7	6
	42	0
MAGNIFICA, 6 to 9 mehes (see flings)	- 5	0
1 2 to 24 inches7 6 to	2.1	0
NOBILIS, 1 year seed mirs fine \$ 100.		
10		
2 years see Hings 15		
6 to 12 inches (h m st 1 1 t)	I	6
12 to 18 mches	3	6
Charles I.		
10 () 24 inches3 () ()	- 5	0
2 to 3 feet7 6 to	10	6
3 to 5 feet21 10	42	0
12 to 18 mel (s [_ru/ted) = 3.6 to	5	0
glauca3 6 to	42	0
N RDMANNIANA, 4 10 6 inches (from		
seed) to dor. 9.		
9 to 18 inches (from sted), -1 to		6
2 10 2 feet (inc)	1	6
2 to 3 feet (ine)? (i to	7	6
4 to 8 fect10 to	42	0
NUM DICA	5	0
14RSONALL, 6 to 9 inches we dly ger-	3	- 6
PECTINATA (Common Silver For).		
See page 4.		
pyramidalis2 6 to	5	0
tenu folia2 6 to	- 5	0
PICHTA, 1 to 2 feet () to	2	6
		17

	E	ich
PICEA, Don. (ABIES, Link.) SILVER FIR-	- s.	d.
PICHTA affinis	- 5	0
PINDROW, 6 to 9 inches	1 2	6
2 to 3 feet3 6 to	5	0
PINSAPO, 4 to 6 inches doz., 6/	5	Ū
9 to 12 inches 12/		
1 to 2 feet	2	6
2 to 3 (cet 3/6 to 3/6 to	7	6
3 to 6 feet (fine)	42	0
rigida	5	6
REGINE-AMALLIE, 16 to	2	6
RELIGIOSA	7	6
WEBBIANA (seedlings), 9 to 12 inches	3	6
PINUS, Linn. (True Pini)-		,
ARISTATA2 6 to	3	6
AUSTRIACA. See BLACK AUSTRIAN		
PINE, page 3. voriegata	c	0
BALFOL RIANA	5	6
BANKSIANA, 3 6 to	7	6
BEARDSLEVH	10	6
BENTHAMIANA, 18 to 24 mehes fine)	2	6
BERMUJA	3	6
BRUTIA	2	6
B NGEANA	7	6
CALABRICA. CEMBRA. See page 3.	2	0
nana 26 to	5	0
pygmæa 2 6 to	5	ŏ
CONTORTA, I to 2 feet	3	6
DENSI LORA	10	6
EXCEISA, 6 to 12 inches, p doz., 6/		
12 to 24 inches1 to	1	6
6 to 10 feet7 6 to	21	0
Prin 8 19 1 3	3	6
1) la annuel la companya de la compa	3 3	6
FLEXILIS3 6 to	7	6
1 & NONTIANA. N. MONOPHYLLA.	1	
GERARD ANA	10	6
HAT PENSIS	I.	0
18516815. 9 to 12 Inc (S== \$ 100, 50		
12 to 18 n h s		
JE FREYIJ, 18 to 24 1 1 to 2 6 to	5	0
+)R 1 NS 5, 9 to 18 IP (5 2 6 to	5	0
LAM RTIANA, 910 121 (cs. 1.6 to	2	6
12 10 18 10 5	.3	6
2 to 3 f et	- 7	6
Estato, Se Contras Pise, o		
3. Parama		,
Busot 1	3	6
LED PHYLIA	16, 16,	0
	5	0
LEAVEANA 26 to MACROCARPA (° 1/7) E to 2 fect	2	6
2 to 3 feet 2 6 to	5	0
MARITIMA. Se pare 3.		,
MASSONIANA 26 to MONOPHYLLA (Fremoniane), 6 to	- 7	6
12 inches	2	6
1 to 2 feet3 6 to	7	6
MONTICOLA, 9 to 12 in the	2	6
2 to 3 feet 3 0 tu	7	6
Мибно. Se раде 3.		
rotundata	I	6

The Lawson Company's List. [Nov. 1874

PINUS, Linn. (True Pine)-	Fer	
Munnative 6 to reinch	\$,	
MURRAYANA, 6 to 12 inches	3	6
OCAMPII (Devouiana)2/6 to	- 7	6
PALLASIANA, I to 2 feet	I	0
PARVIFLONA, 12 to 18 inches, $-3/6$ to	5	0
18 to 30 inches5/ to	7	- 6
PATULA	2	- 6
PEUCE, 1 to 2 feet 2_16 to	5	0
PINASTER. See page 3.	0	
PINEAI/ to	2	6
fragilis		- 6
PONDEROSA, 4 to 6 inches, p doz. 6/	3	0
POSDEROSA, 4 to 0 menes, 4º doz. 0/		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet2/6 to	5	0
PUMILIO, See MOUNTAIN PINE, page		
3.		
PYRENAICA, 12 to 18 inches1/6 to	2	6
18 to 24 inches2/6 to	3	- 6
RADIATA, 12 to 18 inches1/ to	2	- 6
RIGIDA, 6 to 9 inches? 100, 25/		
SABINIANA, 6 to 9 inches1/6 to	2	6
12 to 18 mches2/6 to		6
Smooning Con Weither David	3	0
STROBUS. See WEYMOUTH PINE,		
page 4.		,
alba2/6 to	3	6
nivea2/6 to	3	- 6
nana2/6 to	3	- 6
tabulæformis2/6 to	3	- 6
SYLVESTRIS. See SCOTS FIR, page.		
3.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	6
aurea		
globosa1/6 to	2	6
M'Intoshiana2/6 to	- 5	0
nana2/6 to	- 5	0
pendula2/6 to	5	0
pumila2/6 to	3	6
uncinata2/6 to	3	6
TAURICA	2	- 6
TUBERCULATA, 2 to 2 feet $2/6$ to		6
	3	0
PODOCARPUS, Heritier—		c
ANDINA	I	6
CHILINII/6 to	2	6
DACRYDIOIDES3/6 to	- 5	0
JAPONICA1/6 to	7	6
clegantissima3/6 to	5	0
MACROPHYLLA aurea	7	- 6
argentea	10	- 6
PRUMNOPITYS, Philippi-		
LLEGANSI/6 to	3	6
PSEUDO-LARIX, Gord. GOLDEN LARCH-	3	0
		6
KEMPFERII	10	6
RETINOSPORA, Siek.—		
ERICOIDES to	2	6
FILICOIDES	2	6
PILIFERA ====================================	5	0
KETELEERII variegata5/ to	10	6
LEPTOCLADA2/6 to	5	0
LYCOPODIOIDES $2/6$ to	7	6
OBTUSA, 12 to 18 inches,p doz., 6/	1	
	I	6
18 to 24 inches1/ to		6
2 to 3 feet2/6 to	3	
aurea2/6 to	5	0
mana aurea $2_i 6$ to	5	0
robusta2/6 to	3	6
pygniæa2/6 to	5	0
PISIFERA, 6 inches doz., 4/		
9 to 12 inches 6/		
18 to 24 inches1/ to	I	6
aurca	7	6
argentea2/6, 3/6 to	7	6
a Setter The set of a block of a		

PETIMOCHODA COL	Ea	ch
RETINOSPORA, Sieb PLUMOSA2/6 to	S.	4.
aurea1/6, 2/6 to	7	6
SQUAHHOSA, 9 to 12 inches, p doz., 9/	1	0
I_{2}^{I} to 2 feet	1	6
SALISBURIA, Smith. MAIDEN HAIR		
TREE-		
ADIANTIFOLIA, 9 to 12 inches,		
F doz., 6/		
2 to 4 feet1/6 to	1	0 6
dissecta	3	6
variegata	5	0
laciniata	3	6
macrophylla incisa	3	6
SAXE-GOTHÆA, Lindl.—		
CONSPICUA, 9 to 12 inches,1/ to	I	6
graeilis, 4 to 9 inches SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella	f	6
<i>Pine</i>)	10	6
SEQUOIA, Endl. (Taxodium)	10	6
ELEGANS5/ to	7	6
LAWSONIANA5/ to	10	6
SEMPERVIRENS, 18 to 24 inches	I	0
3 to 5 feet	2	6
WELLINGTONIA, 6 to 9 inches		
P doz., 12/		,
12 to 18 inches $1/6$ to	2	6
18 to 24 inches $-2/6$ to $-2/6$ to	3	6
2 to 3 feet3/6 to 3 to 4 feet5/ to	57	0 6
4 to 6 feet	21	0
6 to 10 feet21/ to	63	0
variegata	42	0
TAXODIUM, Rich. DECIDUOUS CY-		
PRESS-		,
DISTICHUMI/ to	2	6
SEMPERVIRENS (See SEQUOIA), TAXUS, Linu, YEW		
ADDRESSA, 18 to 24 inches	2	6
ADPRESSA, 18 to 24 inches variegata10/6 to BACCATA (Common Yew). See page	21	0
BACCATA (Common Yew). See page		
4.		
aurantiaca1/ to	2	6
Barroni fæmina	10	6
brevifolia 6 to	2	6
cheshuntensis, 2 to 3 feet $2/6$ to	3	6
Daviesii, 1 to 2 feet1/6 to Dovastonii, 9 to 12 inches	1	6
12 to 18 inches	2	6
2 to 3 fect3/6 to	5	0
Standards76 to	21	0
with leaders2/6 to	5	0
variegata5/ to	10	6
elegantissima, 9 to 18 inches 1/6 to	3	6
erecta, 6 to 9 inches	2	6
3 to 4 fect2/6 to $2/6$ to	3	0
4 to 5 feet	5	0
ericoides2/6 to fastigiata (Irish Yew) 1 to 2 feet	Ĩ	
₹ doz., 6/ to 9/		
3 to 4 fect 1/6 to	2	6
4 to 5 feet $(fine)$ 2/6 to	3	6 6
	10	0
	21	0
variegata argentea	5	6
	2 I	0
Foxii, 12 inches	1	6

Nov. 1874]

97777778-8664,004,004,004,004,004,004,004,004,004,			,		
(D.1.3777.)		ach	INTELLA EL A		ach
TAXUS BACCATA-continued-	5.		THUJA, Linn. ARBORVITÆ	5.	d.
tructu-luteo, 18 to 24 inches 1/6 to	2	6	MENZIESII-		1
2 to 3 feet2 6 to	3	6	6 to 8 feet		- 6-
glauca (Blue John), I to 2 fo 1	1	6	variegata	2	6
2 to 3 feet	2	-6	OCCIDENTALIS (American Arb write),		
4 to 5 feet	- 5	0	3 to 4 feet1 doz., 9		,
Incurva	1	- 2	5 to 6 feet	- 3	6
Jacksonii, 12 to 18 inches	I	6	6 to 8 feet5 to	- 7 -	6
latitolia, 2 to 3 feet	5	0	argentea (Queen Victoria)	10	6
nulpathensis (Nulpath Castle Yew),			compacta, 2 to 3 feet	2	- 6 -
12 to 18 inches	1	0	Dorkinensis	2	6
18 to 24 inches	2	-6	cricoides (Elwangerii) 1' 10	- 5	0
2 to 4 feet 2 to	3	6	globosa, 2 to 23 text	3	6
recurvata 1 6 to	2	6	lutea (George Peabody)	10	- 6 -
sp. rsitolia	I	-6	pendula1 6 to	2	6
stricta, 2 to 3 feet	2	61	Vervan'ana, 12 to 18 inches	1	0
variegata arger tea,2 6 to	5	0	18 to 24 inches1 6 to	2	6
aurea, 12 to 18 inches1/6 to	3	6	variegata2 6 to	5	0
18 to 24 inches3 0 to	5	0	PLICATA (Warreana), 12 to 18 inches,		
Washingtoniana, 1 to 2 feet	1	6	2 doz., 6/		
2 to 3 feet	2	6	18 to 24 inches 9/		
4 to 5 feet	5	0	2 to 3 feet		
Youngit, 1 foot	3	0	3 to 4 feet	3	6
CANADENSIS	2	0	THUJOPSIS (Seb.) BOREALIS. Se CUL ES-	, v	
variegata2 6 to	7	6 '	SUS NUTERAENSIS, pag 8.		
CUSPIDATA	7	(DOLABRATA	7	6
KORIANA (T. jape wa), 6 to 9 met 5	1	6	variegata 6 to	7	6
12 to 18 inches2 6 to	5	0	LETEVISENS	5	0
LINDIEYANA, I to 2 teet 2 6 to	3	6	SEANDISHII (Thuja)	7	6
2 to 3 feet3 6 to	5	υ	TORREYA, Arnott-	1	
THUJA, Linn. ARBORVIT . See BIOTY,	е. С		GRANDIS, 12 loot	- 2	6
Juge T.			$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ teet5 to		6
CRAIGIANA 6 to	3	6.	MYRISTICA, 9 to 13 inches	2	6
FALCATA	3	6	1 to 2 feet3 % to	2	6
GIGANTER (s + Lube trus d urror).	0		NUCIERAA	7	6
Hovesu	2	6	TAXIFOLIA		6
MENZIESLI (Loblu), 18 to 24 in.,	Ť		WELLINGTONIA GIGANTIA, Lt. 1. See	10	0
2 doz., 0		1	SEQUOIA, p e 10.		
24 to 30 mehes 12/		1	WIDDRINGTONIA, E. II		
3 to 4 feet1 to to	2	6			6
4 to 6 feet	5	0	CUPRESSUIDES	2	6
4 10 0 1001	5	0			

All Leading Sorts, in Quantity, at Reduced Prices, per doz., 100, and 1000.

Specimen Plants of all the leading Sorts Ly special bargain.

5. ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

See page 6 for ORNAMENTAL CONIFFRE.

	Each		E.	ach
	s. d.		3.	d
ABELIA FIORIBUNDA	1 G	ACER (Maple). CAMPESTRE-		
GRANDIFUORA	1 6	COLCHICUM, 2 10 3 feet	T	6
UNIPLORA	1 6	rubrum, 2 to 3 feet	1	6
ACANTHOPANAX HORRIDEM	3 6	pyramids, 6 to 8 feet 2,6 to	5	0
variegatum5/ to	7 6	CORTACEUM, I to 2 feet	1	6
ACER (Maple) CAMPESTRE. See ENGLISH		DOUGLASH, 2 to 3 feet	1	0
MAPLE, page. 5.		ERIOCARPUM		0
CAMPESTRE austriacum, 2 to 8 feet 6 f. to		HYBRIDUM		0
barbatum 1/ to		JAPONICUM argenteum7 '6 to	10	6
circinatum1,6 to	3 6	macranthum	15	0
lævigatum, 2 to 4 feet6d, to	i 6	macrocarpum	7	6
maculatum1/6 to	2 6	LEOPOLDII	2	6
variegatum, 1 to 3 feet 1/ to	2 6	LOBELIT. 2 to 3 feet 1/1 to		

II

	S.			S.	
ACER (Maple)-	0.		ALNUS—continued.	0.	u .
MACROPHYLLUM, 2 to 4 ft., P 100.7 6			AMERICANA barbata		6
E to to fort	_			1	6
5 to 10 feet	- 5	0	CORDIFOLIA	I	0
MONSPESSULANUM, 2 to 4 fect	0	6	GLUTINOSA asplemiolia	2	6
6 to 10 feet1/ to	- 3	6	aurea	3	6
MONTANUM, 3 to 4 feet p doz., 9/			imperialis 6 to	3	6
NEGUNDO. See NEGUNDO FRAXINI-			laciniata	2	6
FOLIA, p. 21.			oxyacanthitolia	I	6
NEAPOLITANUM (obtusatum)	I	6	quercifolia6d. to	1	-6
PLATANOIDES. See NORWAY MAPLE, p.	Ξ.		sorbifolia	I	6
dissectum, 1 to 2 feet1.6 to	2	6	JAPONICA	5	0
laciniatum (Eagle's Claw Mapte),	-		viridis	5	0
2 to 4 feet1/6 to	2	6	AMELANCHIER (Medlar) -	Э	0
	2				
occulatum3/6 to	5	0	BOTRYAPIUM (Grape Pear)	1	0
Schwelleri	7	- 6	CANADENSIS	I	6
Sorbergii	15	0	FLORIBUNDA	I	0
POLYMORPHUM dissectum	10	- 6	FLORIDA	I	0
variegatum	10	6	LABIFLORA	I	
palmatifidum	10	- 6	OVALIFOLIA	T.	
palmatum	10	6	SANGUINEA	1	0
purpureum	10	6	SUBCORDATA	1	0
variegatum		6	VULGARIS6d, to	1	6
Perupo Dramavas Sakwaratan A	. 10	0	AMORPHA FRAGRANS		ő
PSEUDO-PLATANUS, See SYCAMORE, p. 5				1	
longifolia, 3 to 4 fect	1	0	TRUTICOSA	0	0
purpurea, 3 to 4 feet to	1	- 6	AMPELOPSIS (Firginian Creeper)-		
8 to 12 feet 2 6 to	5	0	BIPINNATA BIPINNATA		
variegata aurea (Corstorphine Plane),			CORDATA	0	9
3 to 4 feet doz., 12/			HEDERACEA		
standards2,6 to	7	6	major	0	9
argentea, 3 to 4 feet _p doz., 12/	· •		QUINQUEFOLIA		
standards 6 to	7	6	VEITCHIL	I	0
		6	AMYGDALUS (Almond, &c.)-		
splendens2/6 to	3			2	6
tricolor	2	6	COMMUNIS6d. to	-	
RUBRUM (coccineum), 12 to 18 inches,	>		amara	1	0
₽ 100, 30			dulcis	1	0
3 to 4 feet	I	0	macrocarpa	1	0
SACCHARINUM, 3 to 5 feet	I	0	pendulaI to	2	-6
SPICATUM (montanum), 2 to 3 teet	I	6	INCANA	2	6
SPLENDENS variegata16 to	5	0	JASPIDAI to	2	6
STRIATUM, 2 to 4 feet6d. to	Ĭ	6	NANA	I	6
ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA	3	6	PEDUNCULATAI,6 to	2	6
ESCULUS (Horse Chestnut)	3	Ŭ	PERSICA fl. pleno (Double flowering		
			Peach)	I	6
HIPPOCASTANUM. See HORSE CHEST-			alba		6
NUT, page 4, and PAVIA, page				3	6
21.			caryophyllus	1	6
camea		6	communis	I	
coccineai to	5	0	roseat 6 to	3	6
crispa to	2	6	PUMILA (Cerasus japonica) alba plena	2	-0
flore pleno alba i/ to	2	6	rosea plena1/6 to	2	6
rubra / to	2	- 6	AMYGDALOPSIS LINDLEYH flore pleno		
nigra/ó to	5	0	(Prunus triloba), 2 to 5 feet1/ to	3	6
præcox	- I	6	ANAGYRIS FÆTIDA	I	0
proceraI/ to	2	6	ANDROMEDA ANGUSTIFOLIA	0	6
procedulia 2.6 to		6	AXILLARIS	0	6
spectabilis2,6 to	3	6	САТЕЅВЖА	1	0
variegata argentea	3		CALICULATA	0	6
OHIOENSIS, 2 to 4 feet1/ to	I	6		õ	6
RUBICUNDA, I to 2 feet 2 doz., 6/			latifolia		6
2 to 3 feet			nana	0	0
3 to 5 feet 18/			FLORIBUNDAI 6 to	- 5	6
6 to 8 feet2/6 to	5	0	POLIFOLIA	0	6
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA, 18 to 24 inches			PULVERULEN TA	I	0
₽ (loz., 4/			SPICATA	0	6
4 to 6 feet 6 to		6	TETRAGONA	1	6
AKEBIA QUINATA	2	6	ANNONA TRILOBA	1	0
	-	~	ARALIA JAPONICA	5	0
ALATERNUS. See RHAMNUS, page 22.			SIEBOLDH 1/6, 2/6 to	3	6
ALNUS. See Alber, puge 4.		6	varicgata7/6 to		0
AMERICANA	2	6	SPINOSA	2	6
argentea	1	6	SPINUSA ====================================		

		ach			ach d.
ADDITTIC AND A COMME	\$.	d.	DAMPICA (Devil Cour) Mercure		- <i>a</i> . 6
ARBUTUS ANDRACHNE	- 3	6	BAMBUSA (Bamboo Cane) METAKE	2	
CALIFORNICA	5	0	variegata	3	6
CROOMIL	- 5	0	BEECH, Se page 4, and FAGUS, page 17.		,
HYBRIDA	- 5	0	BENTHAMIA FRAGIEIRA	2	6
MENZIESIT	5	0	BERBERIDOPSIS CORALLINA	2	6
PROI ERA	5	0	BERBERIS (Barberry). See also MAHONIA,		
Realitiseonal 3.6 to	- 7	-6	pa_e 20.		
SERBATHOLIA3 6 tp	7	6	ARISTATA	1	6
UNEDO, 9 to 12 inches pd z., 6			CANADENSIN, 12 to 18 inches \$\$ 100, 25/		
12 to 18 it hes 9^{1}			2 to 3 teet		
fl. pleno	3	- 6	CRATEGINA, I to 2 feet	1	0
coccin a	5	0	DARWINII, 6 to 9 inches_p 100, 1;		
magn fica	5	0	12 to 18 inches 25/		
ARCTOST APHYLOS UV3-URST	i.	0	18 to 24 inches		
CALIFO SICA	I	0	$nvi = is, i\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f et = 15/		
FOMENTOSA	T	0	EMARGINATA	3	6
ARDISIA JAPONICA VIE	2	6	EMPFTRIFOLIS, 9to 15 inchesp 100, 50		
ARISTOLOCHIA ATTISIMA	I	0	F RTUNFI		6
K 4 MPFERIL	2	6	HOOK RIANA, L to 2 fet	1	6
SEMPERVIRENS	÷.	0	III IFOLIA, 12 IO 48 inches	1	0
SIPHO.	÷.	0	JAMIESONII, 12 to 18 inches	1	0
TOMENTOSA	1	0		2	6
ARISTOTELIA MACQUIL			LAWSONIANA		6
fol. vari - us	I	0	N B'RTH	I	0
A PONTA programbing	t	0	ST NOPHYILA		
ARONIA procumbens	I	(VULGARIS, 12 to 15 inches - 10'		
ARTEMISIA (Suler o -			18 to 24 met es 15/		
ABROTANUM	0	6	asp uma	0	6
ARBORFSCENS	0	0	ato j urpurea	1	0
TOBOISKIANI M	0	- 9	aurca-marginuta	2	- 6
ARUNDO (Beml: o-1 ke Gra) CONSPICTA			1 xa	0	- 6
1 010	3	6	let a	0	- 6
DONAX V rieg ta	5	0	provincialis	0	6
ASII. See p = 4. and FRAXINES, f = e			V TI 1/3	2	6
18.			v ca	0	6
ASTER CABULICES	I	0	BETULA ALBA. S. & BIRCH. p. g. 4.		
ASTRAGALUS TRA ACANTHA	1	6	n t per mana 16 to	3	6
ATRAGENE APPINAL	1	0	prove n. Seng's Herry)	1 C	
tl. albo	I	-6	3 6 10	7	6
AUCUBA HIMATAYAICA	7	6	brt et la	4	0
m cro, hy li 6 t	3	0	DAL ICA	÷.	6
	10	6	GP N11	i	6
aurea maran a	2	6	PATARA PA	0	6
fæmit a a trea variegata2 b to	7	6	POPULIFORIA	0	6
I unactive 16 to	7	6	113 3 2 6 to	s	0
maculita, the comment of	1		ROTUNDIEDITA	2	6
9 to 12 mebes			ULM FOLIA	2	6
12 to 15 mch 10 100, 75			BIGNONIA CAP EDIATA	÷.	
1510 1811. 1 , 7 100. 100			CRANEIFIORA	1	0
to 150			RADICANS	1	0
I_{-}^{1} to 3 feet $(h, e), \dots, 2$ fi to	7	6	BOX. SeBuxus.	1	0
	7	6	BRAMBLE. Se RUBUS, pare 23.		
ovata 2 6 to		6	BDIDCESIA antenno		1
mascula2 6 th		6	BRIDGESIA SPICATA	I	6
b co or 6 t)		6	BROOM. See Cyrisus and Sparrium,		
macu ¹ , ti	10		pp. 16 and 24.		
macrophylla3 6 to	10	6	BROUSSONETIA Paper Mulberry)-		
virid s 6 to	10	6	PAPVRIFERA	I.	0
	10	6	Vir egata	3	- 6
seedlings, 9 to 12 inches 28 doz., 18			BRY ANTHUS ERECTUS	I	6
AZALEA AMENA, 1 to 2 teet 1 6 to	3	6	BUDDLEA GLOBOSA	0	- 6-
PONTH 4, 12 to 18 inche _2 doz. 9			LINDIEYANA	1	6
18 to 24 inches 15			BUPLEURUM FRUTICOSUM	0	- 6
2 to 3 feet 24			BUXUS (Berry 10d) ARBORESCENS Hands-		
3 to 4 lect 30			worthen is	I	0
Ghent. a tine colle to n of nam d			BALFARICA	2	6
. vari ties, p doz , 30 to 42,			FOR UNVERSE	I	0
AZARA DENTATA	T	0	JAPONICA BUTER	T	6
BAMBUSA (Baml o Care, -			LONGIFOLIA	t	6
GRACILIS (Arundinaria falcata)	1	6		1	0

	s.	$\frac{cn}{d.}$		Ea	
BUXUS (Boxwood), NEPALENSIS	I	0	CARAGANA GRACILIS pendula1/6 to	s. 3	d. 6
ROTUNDIFOLIA6d. to	I	6	MACROPHYLLA	3	6
SEMPERVIRENS (Tree Box) 9 to 12 in.			MICROPHYLLA	I	6
12 doz., 4/			REDOWSKIL	I	6
15 to 18 inches6/			SPINOSA	I	0
3 to 4 feet / to	2	6	CARPINUS AMERICANA	2	6
4 to 5 fect	5	0	BETULUS. See HORNBEAM, p. 5.		
angustifolia aurea	1	6	heterophylla1/6 to	7	6
glauca	1	0	incisa 1/6 to	7	6
intermedia6d. to	I	0	pendulaí/6 to	- 5	0
nurginata aurea, 9 to 1 2 in. 2 doz., 4/ 3 to 4 feet		6	variegata argentea2/6 to	5	0
4 to 5 feet1/6 to	5	0	aurea2/6 to	5	0
nana (Dwarf Box for edging)	5		CARYA (<i>Hickory Tree</i>) ALBA	1	0
₽ 1000, 7/6			MACROCARPA	÷	0
nova	I	0	PORCINA	0	6
pendula i/ to	I	6	TOMENTOSA	1	0
rosmarinifolia	2	6	CASTANEA (Chestnut) AMERICANA, 2 to		
tenuifolia6d. to	2	6	3 feet	I	6
variegata argenteaP doz., 4/			CHRYSOPHYLLA10/6 to	21	0
12 to 15 inches $-6/$			VESCA. See SPANISH CHESTNUT,		
3 to 4 feet1/ to	2	6	page 4.		
•**	10	6	argentea variegata2/6 to	5	0
THYMIFOLIA	I	0	asplenifoliaI/6 to	2	6
variegata	I	0	aurea variegata	5	0
CALLUNA VULGARIS (Heather or Ling)	0	6	cochleata1/6 to	3	6
albo aurea	I	0	crispa variegata	- 5	0 6
Alportii	1	0	Chataignier a bois jaune	1	6
argentea	1	0	Bretonne Noir	1	6
fl. pleno	0	6	Downtoniana, 2 to 4 fect	Ť	6
Foxii	0	6	heterophylla	2	6
Hammondii	0	6	laciniata1/6 to	3	6
minor	0	6	lucida, 2 to 6 feet1/ to	3	6
pilosa	0	9	maculata, 2 to 6 feet1/6 to	3	6
præcox	0	- Ś	macrophylla2/6 to	3	6
rigida	0	- 9	maderiensis	2	6
Serlii	I	0	prolifica, 2 to 4 feet1/6 to	2	6
tenuc	0	2	pyramidalis, 2 to 8 feet 1/6 to	- 5	0
tomentosa	0	6	variegata	3	6
variegata	0	9	several fruiting Sorts	2	6
12 distinct varietiesp doz., 6/		6	CATALPA SYRING #FOLIA3/6 to	1	0
CALOPHACA WOLGARICA CALYCANTHUS (<i>Allspice</i>) FLORIDUS	1	0	KEMPFERH	2	6
CAPRIFOLIUM (Honeysuckle). See also	1	0	CEANOTHUS AZUREUS	ī	6
LONICERA, page 20.			CRASSIFOLIUS	1	6
RRACHYPODA	I	0	DENTATUS	1	6
aureum reticulatum6d. to	I	0	DIVARICATUS	E	6
Douglasii	1	0	GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES	5	0
ETRUSCUM	1	0	LEON SIMON	5	0
FLAVUM	I	0	INTEGERRIMUS		6
FLEXUOSUM	0	6	PAPILLOSUS		6
GRATA	I	0	THYRSIFI.ORUS		6
OCCIDENTALIS	I	0	VELUTINUS		6
PERFOLIATUM P doz., 4/			and other varieties CELASTRUS SCANDENS		0
PERICLYMENUM		6	CELASTROS SCANDENS		0
Belgicum	0	0	CORDATA		0
pallidum guereifolium	I	0	GLABRATA		0
serotinum	0	6	CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS	I	0
SEMPERVIRENS MAJOR	I	6	CERASUS (Laurel) BOREALIS	1	0
coccineum	I	0	CHAMÆCERASUS, Standards		
minor	I	6	DEPRESSA	2	6
SHEPHERDU	2	6	INTERMEDIA		0
CARAGANA ALTAGANA		6	JAPONICA		1
ARBORESCENS, 1 to 2 feet			JULIANA	3	1
4 to 6 feet1/ to		6	pendula2/6 to	3	
CHAMLAGU	I	6	variegata	5	0

Each |

	s.	a.
SIRASUS (Laurel)		
LAUROCERASUS (Bay Laurel), 9 to 12		
inches transplanted p 100, 8/		
12 to 18 inches 15/ 18 to 24 inches 30/		
18 to 24 inches 30/ 2 to 4 feet 100, 35/ to 30/		
caucas ca, 12 inches 72 doz., 12/		
colchici, 12 inches 4/		
18 to 24 inches 9/		
taleata, 9 to 12 inches	1	0
intermedia, 9 to 12 inches 6d. to	1	0
leffreyii, 9 to 12 mehes	1	0
latifolia or macrophylla2 6 to	- 5	0
pygmæa, 6 to 12 inches6d. to	I	0
rotunditolia, fine 6d. to	Ĩ	6
variegata, 6 to 12 mches	I	0
I.USITANICA (Portugal Laurel), 6 to 9 inches		
9 to 12 mches 15/		
12 to 18 mches, bushy p 100,		
25/ to 35/		
18 to 24 inches, bushy 40 to 50/		
24 to 30 inches, bu hy1/ to	2	6
3 to 4 feet, bushy2 6 to	5	0
4 to 6 feet, bushy7 6 to	15	0
Standards5/ to	42	0
azorica	2	6
Ormistonensis to	2	6
Variegata	5	0
MAHALLB, See p. 6. Standards 5 to 8 feet 1.6 to		-
Standards, 5 to 8 feet	5.5	0
van g ta	5.14	0 6
PADIS (Bird Cherry), 4 to 6 feet	Ĩ	0
aucubæfol a	1	0
bracteosa	i	6
flore pleno	2	6
glaucitolia	I	6
latitolia	2	- 6
PATTONI	2	6
PSFUDO-CFRASUS	I	6
SEBOTINA (Ge 7)	I	0
SYLVESTRIS	0	6
flore pleno	Ĩ	0
VIRGINIANA	1	0
VULGARIS (Common Cherry) - fid. to	5	/
there pleno	2	1
Gallica (French W hate) 1/ to	2	6
nicotinæfolia	ī	ő
semi-pleno	2	6
malasca	1	6
variegata (aucubæfolia)	2	6
CERCIS (Judas Tree) SILIQI ASTRUM	0	
carnea	- 1	6
variegatu	3	
CESTRUM DIURNUM 16 to CHENOPODIUM FRUTICOSUM	2	
CHIMONANTHUS FRAGRANS to	1	
GRANDIFLORUS	2	
CIHONANTHUS VIRGINICUS	1	1
CISTUS (RISPUS	1	
FURMOSUS doz., 6/		
LADANIFERUS (Gum Cistu)	o	6
LAURIFOLIUS	1	
LUSITANICUS	1	0
MONSPELIENSIS	1	0
MONTIVIDENSIS	1	i c

	Ead	ch d.
CISTUS PLATYSEPALUS	S	". 6
POPULIFOLIUS	1	6
REVOLUTUM	I	ő
ROSEUS	ī	6
SALVIFOLIUS	i.	6
UNDULATUS		
CLEMATIS ALBERT VICTOR	I	6
ALEXANDRA	3	6
AZUREA grand flora	1	0
CIRRHOSA	1	6
FLAMMULA	0	6
Y LORI DA	1	0
Standishit	I	6
PRANCOFURTENSIS	2	6
FORTUNEI	2	6
HENDERSON II	0	6
HENRYII	5	0
INSULENSIS	I	- 6-
JACKMANII	I	-6
JOHN GOULD VEITCH	2	6
LADY BOVILL	2	6
LADY CAROLINE NEVELEE	3	6
LANUGINOSA	2	6
can lida	2	6
LAWSONIANA	3	6
LORD LONDESBOROUGH	2	- 6 - 6
LUCY LEMOINE	2	
	1	6
MONTANA Mrs Jamfs Bateman	I	6
OTTO FREBEL	2	6
PATENS Amelia	2	- 6
Helena	1	6
insignis	2	6
mon Irosa	2	6
Sophia	ī	6
PRINCE OF WALES	Ĩ	6
REGINF	i	6
RUBFLI.A	- î	6
RUBRO-VIOLACEA	I	6
STRBOI DII	1	6
STAR OF INDIA	3	- 6
SYMPLANA	3	6
THE GEN	2	6
THOMAS MOORE	2	6
VELUTINA PURPUREA	2	- 6
VITALBA	0	- 6
VITICELLA	0	- 9
fl. alba	2	6
rubra grandiflora	3	6
Venosa	I	6
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA	1	- 6
SCABRA	1	- 6
TOMENTOSA	I	6
CLIANTHUS PUNICPUS	I	6
COCCOLOBA VESPERTILIONIS 1/ to	2	- 6
COLLETIA FEROX	1	6
SPINOSA COLUTEA ARBORESCENS	1	0
SANGUINEA	1	0
COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA	1	0
CORCHORUS JAPONICUS & doz., 4/	2	6
flore pleno 4/		
variegatus	I	6
CORIARIA MYRTIFOLIA	1	0
RUSCIFOLIA	- i	0
CORNUS (Dogwood) ALBA (Red. Barked),		
1 1 to 3 feet, 2 100, 25/ to 30/		

E.

	s. d.		E ach	
CORNUS (Dogwood)	s. ((,	CRATZEGUS OXYACANTHA, fl. pleno	s. d.	ł
ALBA Sibirica, I to 2 feet doz., 6/	- 6	coccinea (Paul's) t/6 to	5 0	
variegata2/6 to	3 6	eriocarpa	I 6	
ALTERNIFOLIA	. (fructu-coceinea	1 6	
CANADENSIS, 1 to 2 feet	o 6	lutea	1 6	
CIRCINATA, 2 fect	IO	Guthrieana	2 6	
variegata, 1 to 4 feet1/ to	3 6	pleno alba	5 0	>
PANICULATA, 1 to 2 feet	o 6	pendula, 6 feet stems2/6 to	5 0	5
SANGUINEA		pentagynia	1 6	,
variegata1/ to	2 6	quercifolia	1 6	5
SERICEA	I O	spinosissima		5
CORONILLA EMERUS	0 6	strieta	IC	
CORYLOPSIS SPICATA	2 6	tortuosa	IC	
CORYLUS (Filbert, & c.) AVELLANA	_			5
	0 9	variegata argentea		5 5
heterophylla, 2 to 3 feet		aurea		
pendula	7 6	PARVIFOLIA		6
purpurea,I / to	5 0	grossulariæfolia		5
ROSTRATA	1 6	PRUNIFOLIA		6
fruiting sorts,		PUNCTATA	3 (6
COTONEASTER ACUMINATA6d. to	I 6	rubra	IC	С
AFFINIS6d. to	I 6	stricta	TO	0
BUXIFOLIA6d. to	- I - 6	PURPUREA	1 (6
FRIGIDA6d. to	I 6	PYRACANTHA	1 (6
HOOKERIANA	т б	TANACETIFOLIA	T (6
LANATA	2 6	TOMENTOSA		6
LAXIFLORA	I O	50 varieties, 2 of each, -32 100, 63/	÷ `	Č
MICROPHYLLA				
compacta b doz., 12/				
spicata 100, 50/		page 23.		
NUMMULARIAP doz., 6/ 10 12/		CYDONIA (Pyrus) JAPONICA		0
ROTUNDIFOLIA doz., 4/		alba		6
RUPESTRIS 6/		alba-cincta	-	6
SIMONSII, I to 2 feet $\dots $ $100, 25/$		atrosanguinea		6
2 to 3 feet doz., 6/		aurora	1	6
THYMIFOLJA 100, 35/		candidissima	1	6
TOMENTOSA	т 6	fl. pleno	I	0
UNIFLORA	1 6	grandiflora	I	6
VII,I,OSA	1 0	Moerloozii	I	6
VULGARIS	0 6	nivea extus coccinea	1	6
Standards	2 6	rubra grandflora	T	6
WHEELERH 1 to	īő	VULGARIS		6
	1 0	and other sorts 1/ to 1.6	Ŭ	Ŭ
MASCULA, 2 to 3 feet p 100, 25/ to 35/		CYTISUS ALPINUS. See Scotch LABUR-		
CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn) ACERIFOLIA, 3	- (
to 6 feet	- 1 - 6	NUM, page 5.		6
APIIFOLIA, 2 to 5 feet	I 6	ALPINUS giganteusI to		6
ARONIA, I to 3 feet	16	annularis, 4 to 6 feet1/ to	_	
AZAROLUS	1 6			0
COCCINEA, 2 feet		pendulus, 6 to 9 feet2/6 to		6
6 to 8 feet	2 6			6
4 varietics	т б		I	6
CRASSIFORME	1 6	LABURNUM. See ENGLISH LABURNUM,		
CRENULATA, in pots1/ to	2 6	p. 5.		
CRUSGALLI	1 0	crispum	I	6
	i 6		0	9
4 varieties	I C			ó
Douglash, 3 to 4 feet	1 0	purpureum, 4 to 6 feet		6
HETEROPHYLLA, 2 to 4 feet		quercifolium, 2 to 4 feet	T	6
INTERMEDIA, 3 to 4 ft	1 0			6
LAYH	I 6	variegatum, 4 to 6 fcct		6
MACNABIANA, 3 to 4 feet	2 6			0
MAGRANTHA, 4 feet	I 6		~	6
MELANOCARPA	16	PURPUREUS	-	6
NEAPOLITANA, 4 to 6 feet	I O	albiflorus		6
ODORATISSIMA, 3 to 5 feet	I C			6
ORIENTALIS, 2 to 4 fect	1 0		I	0
OVALIFOLIA, 2 to 3 feet	I C	SCOPARIUS (Common Broom). See		
OXYACANTIIA (Common Hauthorn). S	'ce	p. 4.		
THORN OF QUICK, P. 5.		albus	1	0
coccinea (Syn.—punicea)1/ to	7 6	pendulus (standards)2/6 to	3	6
Coccinca (Dyna provocuja = a = a) co				

8	-
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-	1

	E.	ich		Ea	ch	
DADIANE CARADANA	<i>š</i> .		EPICA many alle		d.	
DAPHNE CNEORUM 10 10 variegata 10	1	6 6	ERICA VAGANS alba	1	0	
COLLINA to	i.	6	multiflora4d. to	÷	0	
Dauphinii to	i.	6	rubra	i	ō	
Fioniana to	1	6	viridis purpurea	T.	0	
Neapol tana	t.	6	other Sorts	1	0	
ELLGANTISSIMA	7	-6	VULGARIS. See CALLUNA, p. 14.			
INDICA	3	6	ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA	3	6	
LAUREOLA.	~	6	ESCALLONIA INGRAMII	1	6	
MEZEREUM	3	6	MACRANIHA, zo doz., 6 to 9 zo 100,			
attopurg urea	2	6	ORGANENNIS		6	
alba	-	0	PTEROCLATION		0	
autumnal s	2	6	REVOLUTIN	i.	6	
ODURATA	1	-6	RUBEA	E.	0	
OLFOIDLS	1	0	: Ha	1	-6	
PONTICA	1	- 6	EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA	1	6	
PUBESCENS	1	0	EL ENIOTHES	1	6	
DESFON FAINEA SPINOSA	10	6	HSHLIS	1	6	
DEUTZIA CORYMBOSA	0	6	GLO O US	1	0	
CRENATA	1	0	PECUL SRIS	1	6	
flore pleno	2	6	REINTEERV	1	6	
tol, alba marmorata	1	6	LUGENIA ARCUTATA	i	6	
GRACILIS	2	-6	MARTIFOLIA	1	6	
tol. aurea varieg to mar in a	2	6	UGNI IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	3	6	
SCABRA	1	0	other Sorts	2	6	
DIERVII.LA CONADUNES DIMORPHANTHUS MANDERFREES	2	6	EUONYMUS (Sfindt 1)		,	
DIOSPYROS VIR JINIANA	2	6	ANCUSTIFOLIUS EUROPAUS, 2 to 8 lect	0	0	
DIRCA PALUSTRIS	3	6	tructu-albo, 1 to 6 feet	3	6 6	
DOGWOOD Ser CORNES, pls 15.	9		minus, 9 to 12 inches	0	6	
SCCREMOCARPUS SCABRA	E.	6	JAFONICLS	I.	6	
EDWARDSIA MACNABIANA	1	6	1 l. aigenteus	I	6	
MICR OPHYLLA	1	6	auteus	1	6	
LÆAGNUS ARGENT A	I	6	ni r_inatus	1	6	
ANGUSTIFOLIA EDULUS ODOIATUS	1	0	limbriatus	I.	0	
REFLEXA	I T	0	NANUS	1	6	
variegata to	3	6	RADICANS fol. V riegetis	1 2	6	
ELDER. S. p. e. 4, and SAMBLELS,			EURYA LATIFOLIA VAR ata 6 to	10	6	
page 24.			EURYBIA ARGOPHYLIA	t	6	
2MPETRUM NIGRUM	0	6,	GUNNIANA	1	6	
RUBRUM SCOTTICUM	1	0	HICIFOLIA	1	0	
PIGAA REPENS	1	0 6	TOMENTOSA	2	6	
ERICA (Heath) AUSTRALIS61. to	1	6	FABIANA IMBRICATA 1 to FAGUS (Beech) BLTULOIDES	2	6	
rosed	1	6	caroliniana, 3 to 5 teet	2	6 6	
CITTARIS	1	0	ferruginea 1 6 to	3	6	
CINEREA	0	4,	SYLVATICA. See COMMON BEECH,	0		
alba	0	6	page 4.			
6 d stinct varieties41, to	0	6	asplen folia, 4 to 6 feet2, 6 to	3	6	
HERBACEA	1	0	castancefolia	1	6	
carnea	1 1	0	Comptonæfol a	L	6	
LANCEOLATA	1	0	cristata, 2 to 6 feet1,6 to cuprea (Copper Beech), 2 to 3 feet	5	0	
MACKAYANA	1	6		I	6	
MEDITERRANEA	1	0	3 to 5 feet	2	6	
alba	1	6	5 to 8 feet	7	6	
hibermea4d. to	1	0	macrophylla, 3 to 6 feet 1 6 to	5	0	
nana sordida	0	6	pendula, 6 to 8 feet	10	6	
SPICATA alba	1	0	purpurea (Purple Beech), 2 to 3 feet	L	0	
ST RICTA	1	0	3 to 4 feet	1	6	
TETRALIX	0	4	4 to 6 feet	3	6	
alba	0	6	pendula, 6 to 8 teet 3,6 to	21	0	
mollis	0	9	salicitolia, 2 to 4 feet1/6 to	3	6	
VAGASS	0	6	quercifolia, 2 to 6 feet			

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	E	ach
EACHE	\$.	d.
FAGUS SYLVATICA variegata argentea,		
2 to 6 feet, $1/6$ to aurea, 2 to 4 feet, $$	3	6
FONTANESIA PHILLYRÆ01DES	3	-6 -6
FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI	1	- 0 - 6
SUSPENSA1/ to	I	-6
VIRIDISSIMAI/ to	1	6
FOTHERGILLA ALNIFOLIA, 2 feet	1	6
FRAXINUS ACUMINATA (Rem or Yellow	1	0
<i>Ash</i>)I/to	I	6
AMERICANA	ī	ŏ
CALABRICA	1	0
CAROLINIANA, 3 to 4 feet	I	6
CHINENSIS, 3 to 6 feet	1	6
ELLIPTICA, 3 to 6 feet	I	6
EXCELSION (Common Ash). See p. 4.		
argentea, 2 to 6 feet	I	6
aurca, 2 to 3 feet1 doz., 9/		
3 to 5 feet $- 12/$ to $18/$		
pendula, 6 to 10 feet	7	6
aucubæfolia, 4 to 6 feet	ī	6
crispa, 2 to 3 feet	1	6
glomerata, 1 to 2 feet	I	6
monstrosa, 3 to 6 feet1/ to	7	6
pendula, 6 to 12 feet stems2/6 to	10	6
verticillaris	2	6
nigra	I	0
variegata	I	0
EXPANSA, 3 to 6 feet	1	0
GLABRA, 3 to 6 feet	I	6
HETEROPHYLLA, 3 to 6 feet	2	6
HISPIDA, 3 to 4 feet	I	0
INTEGRIFOLIA, 6 to 10 feet1/6 to	5	0
nigra, 6 to 10 fect1/6 to	5	0
JUOLANDIFOLIA, 3 to 4 feet	Ĩ	6
LENTISCIFOLIA, 3 to 6 feet	I	6
pendula, 6 feet stems	7	6
LUCIDA	I	6
LYRATA	I	6
MONOPHYLLA purpurascens	1	6
ORNUS (Flowering Ash), 1 to 2 feet _	I	0
3 to 6 feet ¹	2	6
OXYCARPA	1	6
OXYPHYLLA	2	6
PALLIDA	I	0
PUBESCENS (Red Ash)6d to	2	6
RICHARDII	1	6
RUFA	2	6
SAMBUCIFOLIA1/ to	1	6
SCOLOPENDRIFOLIA, 3 to 6 feet	I	6
Species from Rocky Mountains	2	6
SPECTABILIS	1	6
viridis, 3 to 6 feet	1	6
FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA3/6 to	5	0
GARRYA ELLIPTICAI/ to	2	6
FREMONTIANA	3	6
GAULTHERIA ACUTIFOLIA	1	6
FURENS	1	6
PROCUMBENS	I	6
SHALLON	0	6
GENISTA ANGLICA	0	6
HISPANICA (Spanish Whin)	1	0
HORRIDA	0	6
SAGITTALIS	0	6
TINCTORIA	0	6
fl. pleno	I	0
GLEDITSCHIA CASPICA	I	6
HORRIDA	I	01

ich		E	ach	
d.		s.		
	GLEDITSCHIA MACRANTHA			
6		1	0	
	TRIACANTHOS	0	6	
-6	incrmis	0	6	
-6	GLYCINE (Wistaria) MACROBOTRYS			
6	and the (Fristaria) MACROBULITYS	5	0	
	SINENSIS1/ to	2	6	
- 6	alba1/6 to	3	6	
6	GRISELINIA LITTORALIS			
	GRIDELINIA LITTORALIS	- L	0	
6	macrophylla1/6 to	2	6	
	GUELDER ROSE. See VIBURNUM, p 25.	-		
6	CHIPVA ANTHOUSIN DEC VIBORNOM, p 25.			
U	GURYA JAPONICA	2	6	
0	GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS	1	6	
0	CVNERIUM anonyments			
-	GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM 1/6 to	2	6	
6	elegans compacta	2	6	
6	fol. nivea varicgata		6	
	LIAT IMODENDUON	3		
6	HALIMODENDRON ARGENTEUM	1	6	
	HALESIA (Snowdrop Tree), TETRAPTERA	I	0	
6	HAMELIC			
U	HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA	1	6	
	HEATH. See CALLUNA and EMICA, pp. 14			
	and 17.			
1				
6	HEDERA HELIX (Common Ivy), \$ 100,			
6	12/6			
6	plocation ute			
	algeriensis	0	- 6	
6	variegata	1	6	
6	arborecent			
	arborescens1/ to	I	6	
6	minor lutea	I	0	
6	stricta			
	Stricture	τ	0	
0	argentea maculata	1	0	
0	betulæfolia	1	0	
0	canariensis	0	- 9	
6	monophylla	1	0	
6	cænwoodiana			
U	Cicitwoodiana	I	0	
0	Cavendishii	I	0	
0	chrysoearpa	0	6	
	colobies ask as			
0	colchica arborea	I	0	
6	conglomerata	2	0	
6	dentata			
	dentata	ι	0	
6	digitata (pulmata)	0	6	
6	donerailensis	0	6	
6	gracilis	0	6	
6	hibernica p 100, 12/6 p 1000, 100/			
	tranomite		-	
0	variegata	1	0	
6	japonica argentea	I	0	
6	latimaculataP doz., 6/			
	internationality and		1	
6	marginata arborea	1	6	
0	gracilis	I	0	
6				
-	marmorata	I	0	
6	minuta	1	0	
6	obovata	I	6	
				1
6	poetica	1	0	1
6	aurea	I	0	J
6			0	J
	variegata	I		1
6	rhomboidca	I	0	1
6	variegata	I	0	
0	Romana	0	9	
6	sagittalis	I	0	
6	tauricaP doz., 6/			
			1	
6	variegata argentea	0	6	
6	aurea	1	0	
. I				
6	elegans	I	0	
6	tricolor	I	0	
6				
- 1	REGNERIANA Pr doz., 6/			
0	HELIANTHEMUM (Rock Rose)—			
6	12 distinct Sortsp doz., 4/			
		-	6	
6	HIBISCUS SYRIACUS 1/ to	2	6	
6	named Varieties 1/6 to	3	6	
0	HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES. See SEA BUCK-			
6	THORN, p. 4.			
61	anmustifolia	1	0	

I	9)	

	ich			ach
HIPPOPHAE RUAMNOIDES salicifolia 1	d. 6	ILEX AQUIFOLIUM ferox, 1 to 2 feet	S. 1	_d, _6
HOLLY. See page 5, and llex.	, v	s to 4 feet	1	6
HONEYSUCKLE. See LONICERA, p. 20,		myrtifolium, 1 to 3 feet 1,6 to	5	0
and CAPRIFOLIUM, p. 14.		ovatum, 1 to 2 fect	2	0
HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS6d, to I	0	recurvum, 1 to 3 feet 1 6 to	3	- 6
IMPERATRICE Eugénie	0	serratifolium, 1 to 2 feet1/6 to	2	6
JAPONICA	6	Whittingtonensis, 2 to 3 feet6 to	3	6
variegata argentea	6	SECT. III Leaves Blotched, Margined,		
aurea 1	6	or Variegated with White.		
NIVEA I	0	angusti-marginatum, 1 to 3 feet 1/6 to	3	6
PANICULATA alba	6	ferex argenteum, 1 to 3 feet 1/ to	2	6
grand flora	6	Handsworthensis, 1 to 2 feet	5	0
INTERICUM ANDROSEMUM	6	lati-marginatum, 1 to 3 feet1 to	3	- 6
CALVEINEM CONTRACT CO	9	laurifolium argenteum	7	6
RLATUM	0	marginatum, 1 to 5 feet1' to	10	- 6
BIRCINUMI	0	pectinata majus, 1 to 3 feet, === 2 6 to	- 5	0
NEPALEN51S	0	minus, 1 to 2 feet	2	6
ORIFNTALIS (fine) \$ 100, 25/		pendulum, t to 2 feet	2	6
HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS	6	3 to 6 feet7 6 to	10	6
IDESIA POLYCARPA	6	j ctum, 1 to 2 f ct 6 to	2	6
If.EX AQUITOLIUM (Common Helly). See		parpureum, t to 3 fect	5	0
page 5.		qualificator, 1 to 3 feet	5	0
SEC. I Leaves Green, and as large or		virilum, 1 to 4 fect	5	6
larger than time of the Species,			1	, v
i.e., Common H Ily.		SECT. IV Leaves Blotched, Margured,		
alescorne, 1 to 2 feet	6	or Variegated with Yellow.		6
3 to 5 feet3 to 10	6	an usu-marginatum, 2 to 4 feet 1/f to	7	0
carolini una, 1 to 3 feet 6 to 7	-6	aurantiaca Momlight) i to 5 feet 1,6 to	10	-6 -6
Dutch Holly, 2 to 5 feet 6 to 7	6	crispum, 1 to 3 feet	7	6
finctu-lutea, 3 to 5 tect 6 to 10	6	fere x aureum, 1 to 2 feet1 to	2	6
gran l tolium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet3 6 to 10	6	2 to 4 feet	10	6
l eterophyllum, 1 to 3 fect 6 to 3	6	have a bar bar of a	10	6
Hod ensit, 1 to 2 feet to 2	6	I t marg natum, 1 to 2 feet	2	6
2 to 3 feet 2 6 to 3 3 to 6 feet 3 6 to 21	6	lanuf dium variesatum aureum	7	6
	0		10	6
interme lium, 2 to 5 f et 6 to 5	6	marginatum, i to 3 feet	5	0
integrit of um latife frum, 2 to 3 ft., 2 6 to 5	0	me aup eta varie atum, 2 leet	5	0
lati-symum, 1 to 2 feet 2	6	nar uni (Waterer's Dwarf), 1 to 2		,
latitohum, 1 to 2 fect	6	feet2 6 to	7	6
launtohum, 1 to 2 bet	6	Re ma (Queen, Golden) t 6 to	5	0
marginatum, 1 to 21 ct	0	rigidum marginatum, 1 to 3 feet 1 to	21 5	0
2 10 4 feet 2 6 to 3	6	pictum, 1 to 4 feet 1 to	5	0
4 to 6 feet	6	Large specimens by special bargain.	5	Ť.,
n bills, 1 to 2 f et	61	and a contraction of the contrac		
	6	BALEARICA	10	6
4 to 6 feet	6	m reactions, I to 2 feet to	2	6
Hatyphyllum, 2 to 4 feet 2	6	variegata, 1 to 3 feet2 6 to	5	0
rotundifolium1 to 7	6	CORNETA, I to 2 feet	2	6
rigidum, 1 to 2 feet	6	CRENATA (Fortunet)2 6 to	7	6
2 to 5 feet2 6 to 5	0	variegata to	5	0
Shepherdit, 1 to 2 feet	0	CUNNINGHAMII, 2 to 5 teet	5	2
2 to 4 feet2 fo to 3	6	FURCATA, 1 to 2 feet	2	6
4 to 6 feet	6	LATISPINA minor	5	0
SPET. 11 Leaves Gr en, and smaller than		MACROCARPA, I to 3 fect 1/6 to	5	° 6
those of the Species.		MYRTIFOLIA	3 5	0
aculeatum, 1 to 2 feet3	6	OPACA, 1 to 2 feet	2	6
an rus ifolium, 1 to 2 feet 2	6	PERADO, I to 2 fect	2	6
ciliarum majus, 1 lo 4 feet 1 6 to 5	0	RIGIDA, 6 to 12 mehes	2	6
minus, 1 to 2 feet 1 6 to 2	6	TURAGO2,6 to	5	0
crastolium, 1 to 3 teett 6 to 5	0			
cr spum, 6 to 12 melles	0	WERPING, of sorts7 6 to 4	2	0
1 to 2 feet 1 2 to 4 feet 2 6 to 5	6	IN INTCOURDANCE		
Dominingtonense, t to 3 feet $= 2.6$ to $= 5$	0	INDIGOFERA DOSUA	1	6
	0	FLORIBUNDA	1	0

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	J.	<i>d</i> .	
IVY. See HEDERA, page 18.			LI
JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM	2	6	
HUMILE	0	6	
NUDIFLORUM	1	0	
variegatum	1	6	
OFFICINALE	0	6	
variegatum	1	6	
REVOLUTUM	0	9	LI
JUGLANS (Walnut) CINEREA1/ to	2	6	LI
MACROPHYLLA	- 5	0	
NIGRA	2	6	LI
PRÆPARTURIENSIS, I to 4 feet 1/6 to	5	0	
REGIA. See WALNUT, page 5.			
laciniata (fine)2/6 to	7	6	1.0
monophylla5/ to	7	6	LC
pendula5/ to	10	6	
KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA	0	6	
variegata	1	0	
GLAUCA	I	0	
LATIFOLIA	5	0	
MYRTIFOLIA	5	0	
fosca	2	6	1.1
rubra	2	6	LY
NANA	2	6	3.4
KOLREUTERIA PANICULATA	2	6	M.
LARDIZABALA BITERNATA	2	6	
LAUREOLA AROMATICA	I	6	M.
LAURUS NOBILIS (Sweet Bay)-			
6 to 12 inches. 2 doz., 6/ to 9/			
12 to 24 inches1/ to	- 3	6	
Standards in Tubs,21/ to 1	150	0	
crispa	2	6	
salicifolia	2	6	
undulata	2	6	
LAUREL, ALEXANDRIAN. See Ruscus,			
page 23.			
BAY. See CERASUS, page 15.			
PORTUGAL. See CERASUS, page 15.			
LAURESTINUS. See VIBURNUM TINUS,			
page 25.		-	
LAVANDULA SPICA (Lavender)	0	6	M
fl. albo	I	0	
LEDUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	I	0	
BUXIFOLIUM	I	0	
CANADENSE	I	6	
LATIFOLIUM Compactum	1	6	
LYONIA	1	0	
PALUSTRE	1	0	
THYMIFOLIUM	1	0	
LESPEDESIA MACROCARPA	3	6	
LEYCESTERIA formosa			
30/			
LIGUSTRUM (Privet) JAPONICUM-			
9 to 12 inches & doz., 6/			3.4
12 to 18 inches 12/		1	M
aureum maculatum	2	6	M
FOL VARIEGATA EXCESSa	3	6	
tricolor	3	6	
CORIACEUMI/6 to	2	6	
LUCIDUM	I	6	
variegatum	2	6	A.T
NEPALENSE	1	6	M
OVALIFOLIUM, 12 to 18 inches		1	BJ
₹ 100, 10/		6	M M
2 to 3 feet, bushy, 7 doz., 4/		6	
aurea marginatum	2	6	
variegatum	2	6	
SINENSE	2	0	

	Ea	
	8.	d.
LIGUSTRUM VULGARE (Common Privet).		
See page 5.		
fl. luteum odoratum	1	0
fructu-luteum doz., 6/		
pendulum		6
	3	0
variegatum & doz., 4/		
superbum		
LILAC. See SYRINGA, page 24.		
LIQUIDAMBAR (Amber Tree) IMBERBE	1	0
STYRACIFLUA	1	6
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERUM (Tulip	-	Ŭ.
<i>Tree</i>)	5	0
acutifolium	5	0
integrifolium5/ to	10	6
LONICERA ALPIGENA, 1 to 3 feet	1	0
CERULEA	0	6
CONFUSA	I	0
LEDEBOURII doz., 6/		
OPPOSITIFO LIA	1	0
TARTARICA		
XYLOSTEUM 6/		
See also CAPRIFOLIUM, page 14.		
I VOILIM DEDNER DER STREEDER ST. Page 14.		6
LYCIUM BARBARUM	0	6
OVATUM	0	9
MACLURA AURANTIACA (Osage Orange)	1	0
variegata	2	6
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA1/6 to	5	0
CAMPBELLII21/to		
	63	0
CONSPICUA	7	6
Soulangeana1/6 to	5	0
speciosa	3	6
GLAUCA	5	0
Thomsonii	-	0
	5	6
GRANDIFLORA	10	
LENNE5/ to	7	6
MACROPHYLLA	5	0
PRÆCOX	2	6
PURPUREA	3	6
ROTUNDIFOLIA	3	6
KOTUSDIFOLIA		6
TRIPETALA	2	U
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (Common		
Mahonia), 6 to 12 inches, trans-		
planted, 1000, 75/		
12 to 18 inches		
repens9d. to	1	0
BEALII	2	6
FASCICULARIS	1	6
FORTUNEI	3	- 6
GLUMACEA (nervosa)	ĭ	6
GLUMACEA (NEVENSA)	1	6
INTERMEDIA		ő
JAPONICA1/6 to	- 5	
LESCHENAULTH2/6 to	7	6
NEPALENSIS3/6 to	10	6
MARGYROCARPUS SETOSUS	2	6
MENZIESIA CERULEA	I	6
	ī	0
GLOBOSA		0
fl. alba	1	
GLOBULARIS	1	0
POLIFOLIA	0	6
fl. alba	0	6
MESPILUS (Medlar) GERMANICA	1	0
MEDITEOS (mentar) SERMANICA	ī	6
other sorts	I	6
MITRARIA COCCINEA		6
MORUS (Mulberry) ALBA1/6 to	2	
MORETTIANA	1	0
NIGRA2/6 10	10	6
RUBRA	2	6
RUBRA		

2	Ŧ
-	-

	Ea			ach d.
RICA CERIFERA	s. 0	<i>a</i> . 6	S. PHILADELPHUS SPECIOSUS	
GALE (Sueet Gale)	1	0	PHILESIA BUXIFOLIA	0
RTUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS	1	0	PHILODENDRON AMURENSE	0
COMMUNIS	7	6	PHILLYREA ANGUSTIFOLIA6d. to 2	9
Standards 10/6 10 1	05	0	LATIFOLIA	- 6
LAURIFOLIUS	I	0	LIGUSTRIFOLIA1/ to 2	- 6
THYMIFOLIUS	1	0	MEDIA	6
GUNDO FRAXINIFOLIA (Ash Maple),			buxifolia	- 6 - 6
1 to 3 feet trans., _7 100, 30' 4 to 10 feet1' to	2	6	OLEÆFOLIA	- 0
crispa	3	6	PHORMIUM TENAX (New Zeiland Flar)	
variegata alba	5	0	1/6 to 5	0
violacea	5	0	VARIEGATA	0
SILLIA THYRSIFLORA	1	0	VEITCH1142/ to 63	0
TTTALIA CERASIFORME	3	0	PHOTINIA GLABRA	0
SSA BIFLORA	2	6	SERRULATA	0
GRANDIDENTATA	1	6	PIPTANTHUS NEPALENSIS I	0
VII LOSA	1	6	PISTACIA VERV	6
EA (Olwe) EUROPEA	1	0	PITTOSPORUM CORNIFOLIA 1	6
EXCELSA	1	6	MAYH, 6 to 12 inches 2	- 6 - 6
NONIS FRUTICOSA	2	0	TENUTFOLJA.	
ROTUN DIFOLIA	1	0	variegata	6
MANTHUS ILICIFOLIUS 6 to	7	6	UGENI HDES	6
VARIEGATUS1.6 to	-	6	PLANERA RICHARDII	6
nanus1 6 to	7	6	PLATANUS (Plane) NEPALENSIS, 3 fect 2	6
aureus2 6 to	7	6	OCCIDENTALIS (Western Plane), 2 to 6	
TRYA AI BA	1	6	feet,	- 6
VIRGINICA	1	6	variegata 5	0
YCOCCOS (Cranberry) AMERICANUS.	I	0	ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane), 2 to 6	
MACROCARPUS	1	0	lect,	- 6
PONIA MOUTAN (Tree P+m) 1,6 to	.3	-6	acerifolia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet 1_1 to 2	6
12 distinct varieties 2 6 to 12 Chinese Sorts5 to	.5	0	cuncata, I to 2 feet	6
LIURUS ACELEATUS (Christ's I orn)	10	0	POLYGALA CHAMABUXUS. I POPULUS (Poplar). Sie p ge 5.	0
Pdoz. 4			ALBA (Altele), 2 to 3 teet 72 100, 35/	
SSIFI.ORA CARUIPA	I	6	3 to 5 fect	
ULOWNIA IMPERIALIS	3	6	6 to 8 feet1 to 3	6
VIA Smooth-fruited or Bicke e Hirs			accrifolia to 2	6
Chesta 1) CALIFORNICA	1	0	RALSAMITERA Stave lens	- 6
CANADENSIS, 3 lect	1	0	CANADENSIS I	0
COCCINEA, 3 to 4 fect	1	- 6	CANDICANS varieghta	6
DISCOLOR, 3 feet	1	0	CANESCENS. 1	6
DUBIA, 4 to 6 feet	1	6	CORDIFOLIA I	0
FLAVA, 3 feet	1	0	GRACA	0
1.30811	2	6	LAURIFOLIA	6
NEGLECTA, 3 to S feet	3	6	LINDLEYANA	0
RUBRA, 3 to 4 feet	- 1	6	incana	0
rosea, 3 to 4 feet 1 to	3	6	MACROPHYLLA Variegata	ŏ
SPICATAI, to	2	6	SALICIFOLIA.	0
RIPLOCA GRECA	1	0	TREMULA (Aspen) 1	6
RIWINKLE. See VINCS, page 25.			pendula	- 6
LRNETTYA ANGUSTIFOLIA	1	0	POTENTILLA FIORIBUNDA	6
CANDIDA	2	6	URUTICOSA O	6
FLORIBUNDA MICROPHYLLA	1	0	GLABRA 2	6
MUCRONATA	1	0	PRINOS GLABER	6
P11.08A	1	6	PRUNIFOLIUS	0
SPECIOSA	•	.,	VERTICILLATUS	9
HLADELPHUS CORONARIUS 6d. to	I	0	CALIFOIDSICA	0 0
flore pleno, 1 to 3 feet6 l. to	T	ō	DOMESTICA. See FRUIT TREE CATALOGUE.	0
variegatine, 1 to 2 feet 1 10	I.	6	flore pleno 2	6
FLORIBUNDUS	1	0	Variegata aurca	6
GRACHLIS				6
Company	I	0	INSTITIA (Bullace Plum)1/ to 2	6
GORDONIANUS	1 1	0	MYROBOLANA (Cherry Plum) 1	- 6
GORDONIANUS6d. to GRANDIFIORIS6d. to	I I I		INSTITIA (Bullace Plum)	

[Nov. 1874

		ach	
DUNUS PRUCES C. A.	.s.	d,	
RUNUS TRILORA. See AMYGDALOPSIS			
LINDLEYH, p . 12.			
TELEA TRIFOLIATA6d, to	2	-6	1
variegata1/6 to	2	6	
FEROCARYA CAUCASICA I/6 to	- 5	0	
FEROSTYRAX IIISPIDUM	5	0	
UNICA (Pomegranate) GRANATUM 9d. to	5	0	
LEGRELLII3/6 to	5	0	
TRUS ACERIFOLIA, 2 to 3 feet	1	6	
5 to 8 feet	2	6	
AMERICANAI/6 to	3	6	
fastigiata, 3 to 4 feet		6	
	I		
fl. albo pleno	2	6	
fl. rubro pleno	2	6	
ARIA (Service or White Beam). See p. 5.			
latifolia, 2 to 6 feet1/ to	2	6	
nivea, 3 to 6 feet1/ to	2	6	
undulata, 3 feet	I	- 6	
AMYGDALIFORMIS, 3 to 8 feet1/6 to	3	- 6	
ASTRACANICA fastigiata, 2 to 4 feet	1	0	
AUCUPARIA (Mountain Ash). See page 4.			
fastigiata, 4 to 6 feet1/ to	3	6	
fruetu-lutea, 2 to 3 feet1 to		6	
pendula, 6 to 10 feet stems, _2/6 to	3	6	
	7		
variegata	5	0	
BACCATA (Siberian Crab) 2to 6 feet 1/to	2	6	
aurea	I	0	
maxima	2	- 6	
rubra	2	6	
ROLLWYLLERIANA, 2 to 5 feet1/ to	2	6	
CAROLINIANA	2	- 6	
COMMUNIS (Pear) fl. pleno1/ to	2	6	
angustifolia	I	0	
variegata, 2 to 4 feet1/6 to	2	6	
fruetu-variegata1/ to	ī	6	
jaspida, 2 to 4 feet1/ to	ī	6	
fruiting sorts. See FRUIT TREES.		0	
	-	6	
CORONARIA, 2 to 4 feet1/ to	2		
ELÆAGNIFOLIA, 3 to 6 feet1/ to	2	6	
FLORIBUNDA, 2 to 4 feet1/ to	1	6	
HETEROPHYLLA, 2 to 6 feet1/6 to	3	6	
INTERMEDIA, 3 to 6 feet6d. to	1	6	
Kudu	1	6	
LANUGINOSA, 3 to 6 feet1/6 to	- 3	6	
MALUS (Apple) fol. argenteis	3	6	
aurea nervosa, 2 to 4 feet	I	0	
argentea marginata, 2 to 3 fect	3	6	
jaspida	2	6	
spectabilis	I	6	
MAULEI (new Japan apple)21/ to	31	6	
NEPALENSIS, 2 to 4 feet1/ to	1	6	
PINNATIFIDA, 2 to 8 fect I/ to	2	6	
arbuscula, 3 to 6 feet1/ to	3	6	
and used in a to 6 feet 1/ to		6	
PRUNIFOLIA, 3 to 6 fect1/ to	I	6	
coccinea, 2 to 8 feetI/ to	2		
hybrida, 3 to 8 feet1/ to	I	6	
RINGO, 2 to 4 feet2/6 to	5	0	
SALICIFOLIA, 2 to 4 feet 1/6 to	3	6	
SALVIFOLIA, 2 to 8 feet1/ to	3	6	
SINENSIS, I to 2 feet	3	6	
SORBUS (Service), 3 to 6 feet, 1/ to	2	6	
HETEROPHYLLAI/ to	2	6	
SPECTABILIS, 2 to 4 feet1/ to	2	6	
SPURIA, 2 to 4 feetI/ to	2	6	
THEOPHRASTII, 3 to 6 feet1/ to	2	6	
TORINGO, 2 to 3 fect	2	6	R
UNDULATA, 2 to 3 feet	ī	6	R
VESTITA, 2 to 8 feet1/0 to	3	6	

		ach
QUERCUS (Oak) ÆCILOPS	s.	d.
pendula, 6 to 8 feet5/ to	I IO	6
AMERICANA coccinca	2	- 6 - 6
CERRIS (Turkey Oak). See page 5.	2	U
austriaca1/6 to	5	0
fulhamensis, 2 to 4 feet	2	Ğ
heterophylla, 4 to 6 feet	2	6
laeiniataI/ to	3	6
Lucombeana2/6 to	5	0
incisa, 2 to 4 feet	2	- 6
variegata argentea, 2 to 5 fect 2/6 to	7	- 6
variegata2,6 to	ΙO	6
pendula7/6 to	10	6
COCCINEA, I year seedlings 7+ 100, 716		
2 years seedlings 10/6		
18 to 24 inches 50/		
2 to 3 feet 100/		
3 to 6 feet1/6 to	5	0
DENSIFLORA	5	0
DENTATAFAGINA	7	6
GLABRA3/6 to	+ 1	6
HEX (Evergreen Oak)	10	0
9 to 12 inches 100, 25/		
I to 2 feet		
4 to 8 feet2/6 to	10	6
12 to 15 inches in pots, p	.0	0
doz., 9/		
Fordii2 6 to	7	6
diversifolia	2	6
dentata	2	6
integrifolia	2	- 6
latifolia2/6 to	5	0
rotundifolia	2	- 6
salicifolia1/6 to	3	- 6
serratifolia1/6 to	3	6
LONETTI3/6 to	7	6
NOBILIS	2 I	0
PANNONICA2/6 to	10	6
PEDUNCULATA (Common Oak), See		
page 5.		
asplenifolia, 3 to 5 feet2/6 to	5	0
comptoniæfolia2.6 to	3	6
concordia (Golden Oak)2/6 to	7	6
fastigiata cochleata, 2 to 4 feet 2/6 to	3	6
rubra, 4 to 10 feet 2/6 to	7	6
viride, 3 to 8 feet $2/6$ to Fennesii, 2 to 8 feet $1/6$ to	1	0
filicifolia2 6 to	5	6
heterophylla, 2 to 4 feet1/6 to	5	0
euceulata	5	0
dissecta	53	6
nigra3,6 to	7	6
nigricans	5	-6
pectinata	3	0
pendula, 6 to 8 feet5/ to	10	6
purpurea, 2 to 5 feet2 6 to	7	-6
pterifolia, 2 to 5 feet2/6 to	5	0
pyramidalis	3	6
variegata bicolor, 2 to 5 fect == 2/6 to	5	0
maculata, 2 to 6 feet1/6 to	5	0
marginata, 2 to 4 feet2/6 to	5	0
RUBRA	1	6
SUBER (Cork Tree) 1/6 to	2	6
'TURNERII I/6 to	2	0
RAPHIOLEPIS OVATA2/6 to	5	0
ALATERNUS ALATERNUS ALATERNUS II (10	I I	6

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			ach	
	IAMNUS ALATERNUS argenicus	\$. I	d. 6	RH
	aurea maculata, 1 to 3 feet6d. to	- 3	6	RC
	ALVIFOLIUS, 12 to 15 inches	0	9	
	AIPINUS	2	6	
	CALIFORNICUS, I to 4 feetI to	2	6	
	CATHARTICUS, 2 to 5 feet	2	6	
	INFECTORIUS	T	6	
	LATIFOLIUS, 3 to 6 feet	5	ő	
1	IODODENDRON ALPINE species of sorts			
	CAMPANULATUM			
	9 to 12 inches 7> 100, 50/			
	12 to 18 inches \$ 100, 75 to 100		6	
	2 feet	2	6	
	vul~are, 6 to 9 inches~ 100, 25	1		
	15 to 18 inches 75			
	CILIATUM, 9 to 15 inches	2	6	
	DAHURICUM	- 5	0	
	atrovirens	- 5	0	
	FERRUGINEUM, 9 to 15 inches	1	- 6 - 6	
	HIRSUTUM, of sorts	3	6	
	POSTICUM (for G me Coverts, Co.s.,	0		
	4 to 6 mches			
	6 to 9 mehes Is			
	9 to 12 inches, bushy 30			
	12 to 15 nches, do 50 18 to 24 inches, bushy, 75			RO
	18 to 24 inches, bushy, - 75 to 100			RO
	Special offers will be y a le for large			
	quantit s.			RU
	ROBUSTUM, I to 2 lett	3	6	
	HIMALAYAN species, name 1 2 0 to seedlin sector 1 0 to	10	6	
	HYBRIDS, best named Sorts, p dez.	7	0	
	18 10 42			
	Do. 100, 150 to 200			
	For Sprus and Ninel Var Les,			
	including the restricted to ser			
	Hybrils, So., see sepa te Catione.			
	ODORA CANADENSIS	1	6	
	ODOTYPUS KERREDDES	ł	6	
	US St ach Consiste doz. 9 to 18			0.11
	ELEGANS GLABRA	Ĩ	0	RU
	SUCCEDANEA	1	0	
	TOXICODENDRON	1	0	
	TYPHINA D der. 6 to 0			RU
	VENENATA	2	6	SAI
í	ES AUREUM	0	9	
	FUCHSIODES	I I	6	
	GROSSULARIOIDES	0	6	
	GORDONIANUM	õ	6	
	NIGROM (Black Currant). See per			
	28. fol. varievatus			
	huctu-viride	I	0	
	laciniatum	0	9	
	OPALIFOLIUM	T	0	
	ORIEN FALIS	I	0	
	SANOUINEUM (Scarl & Currant)	0	6	
	atro an uincum	0	6	
	flore albo pl_no	0	6.	
	SAXATILE.	0	61	
		-	1	

		lach
RIBES SPECIOSUM	 . 1	-d. -6
ROBINIA HISPIDA (Rose acacit to	2	6
rosea fl. alba	5	o
gran liflora	3	6
Gordoniana 1 6 to	3	6
PSEUDO-ACACIA, 6 to 10 feet to	7	- 6
amorphæfolia, 3 to 4 feet	1	- 6
Bessoniana	3	- 6
crispa, 3 to 4 feet	2	- 6
Decaisneanat 6 to	2	- 6
tastigiata 1 6 to	3	6
gigantea 1 6 to	- 3	6
gracilis	1	6
inermis to	- 5	0
macrophylla	2	- 6
microphylla 6 to	3	- 6
monophylla	7	- 6 - 6
pendula3 6 to	1	6
procers	ĩ	6
spectabilis	3	6
stricta	3	6
tortul sa 1 6 to	3	6
um raculitera	5	0
UNIFOLIA	5	0
VISCONA	5	0
and other Sorts.		
ROSA. SPE SEPARATE CATALOGUE, and		
pa_r 29.		
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS	1	C
Variegatus	1	0
RUBUS rRUTICOSUS (Bramble)-		
fl. pleno albo	0	-6
rubra	0	- 9
superba	0	- ?
varie i fus	1	- 6 - 6
IDAUS (Rasplerry). See FRUIT TREE	2	0
CATALOGUE, and p. 28.		
LEI CODERMIS	1	6
NUTRANUS	÷	0
ODCRATUS	0	6
RUPESTRIS (Ilimala ion Brumhles,	I	6
SPECTA 1115 (S In on Berry)	T	6
SUBERFUTUS	I	-6
RUSCUS ACULEATUS (Butcher's Broom) _	0	- 6
rotundifolius	0	-6
IIY POGLOSSUM	0	-6
RACIMOSUS (Alexandrian Laurel)	T	0
RUTA GRAVEOLENS SALIX (Willow). See page 5.	1	-6
ACUMINATA (New Tree Willow), 1 to		1
ALBA pendula (Bedford Weeping),	2	6
BABYLONICA, 2 to 6 feet6d. to	1 2	0 6
LAPREA (Palm Willow), 11 to 2 feet	-	
¥ 100, 15.		
4 to 6 text to	2	6
pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping		
Willow) 2 6 to	5	0
variegata	2	6
PURPUREA, 2 to 3 fect	0	6
pendula (American II eeping Willow),		
6 to 10 feet stems 1/6 10	2.1	0
variegata	I	6
REGALIS, 2 to 3 feet	1	6
VITALLINA, 2 to 4 leet -4/ doz., 2, 6 6 to 10 feet		6
	3	11

		d.		Ea	
SALIX (Willow)			SPIRÆA THUNBERGIANA	5.	
100 Sorts, named (3 Cuttings of each),			TOBOLSKIA	I	
for 50/			TRILOBATA	0	0
150 Sorts, named (3 Cuttings of each),			Prices of the leading Sorts & 100	1	a.
for 150/			or 1000 on application.		
SALVIA OFFICINALIS	0	6	STAUNTONIA LATIFOLIA		1
SAMBUCUS (Elder) CANADENSIS. 6d. to	1	0	STAPHYLEA COLCHICA	1	6
NIGRA. See COMMON ELDER, page 4.			PINNATA	1	0
fastigiata1/ to	2	6	TRIFOLIATA		0
heterophylla	1	0	SWAMMERDA MIA ANTENNARIA	4	0
laciniata6d. to	1	0	SYMPHORICARPUS GLAUCUS	0	0 6
leucocarpa6d. to	ī	0	MONTANUS	0	0 6
monstrosa	÷	6	OCCIDENTALIS	,	1
rotundifolia6d. to	ĩ	6	PUNICEUS		0
variegata argentea1/ to	1	6	RACEMOSUS (Snowberry) P doz. 4/		U
aurea 6d. to	i.	6	VULGARIS	0	6
PUBESCENS	1	0	fol. variegatis	I	0
RACEMOSA. See SCARLET ELDER, p. 4			SYRINGA (Lilac) EMODI	1	6
SANTOLINA CHAMÆCYPARISSUS	0	6	JOSIKEA	2	6
VIRIDIS	ī	0	PERSICAI to	2	6
SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA	ī	6	alba 1/ to	2	6
CANADENSIS	÷	6	laciniata1 to	Ť	6
SKIMMIA JAPONICA	2	6	ROTHOMAGENSIS1 to	3	6
LAUREOLA	1	6	VULGARIS (Common Lilac) 6d. to	.)	6
OBLATA = 2/6 to	5	0	alba	2	6
SMILAX ASPERA	5 1	6	variegata1/ to	2	6
ROTUNDIFOLIA	Ť	6	cærulea1/ to	3	6
SOLANUM CRISPUM	÷.	0	Charles X	3	6
DULCAMARA	0	6	coccinca	3	6
alba	0	6	Duchesse de Nemours1/ to	3	6
SOPHORA JAPONICA	1	6	Dr Lindley		0
pendula5/ to	-	6	grandiflora	53	6
	2	6	Louis Bonaparte1/ to	2	6
variegata2/6 to SPARTIUM (Spanish Broom) JUNCEUM,	3	0	Noisettiana 1/ to	3	6
			purpurea	3	6
2 to 3 feet, 3 doz., 4/ fl. pleno		6	rosea	3	6
SPARTOCYTISUS ALBUS durus	1	6	rosca grandiflora	1	0
SPIRÆA ADIANTIFOLIA	చ 0	6	rubra1/ to	3	6
ALNIFOLIA	0	6	sibirica	- J - I	0
ARIÆFOLIA	0	6	sinensis alba	ī	0
BACCATA	0	6	spectabilis1,6 to	3	6
BELLA	1	ő	Triomphe d'Orleans	Ť	0
carnea	0	6	violacea1/to	3	6
CALLOSA	0	6	Fine sorts, unnamed 🖗 doz., 6/ to 12/	5	
alba	0	6	TAMARIX AFRICANA doz. 4/		
CANA	1	6	GALLICA - 4/		
CRATÆGIFOLIA	·	6	GERMANICA 4/		
Douglash	0	6	INDICA $\rightarrow 9/$		
EXOCHORDIA	ĭ	ō	TILIA (Lime), AMERICANA	2	-6
FLEXUOSA	0	9	alba	2	6
FORTUNEI	1	9	heterophylla2,6 to	3	-6
alba	÷	6	pubescens2/6 to	3	6
IIYPERICIFOLIA	0	9	EUROP.EA. See page 5.		
INCANA media	1	0	asplenifolia	1	-6
INCARNATA	0	6	aurea t/6 to	2	6
INDICA	ĩ	ő	filicifolia	5	a
LINDLEYANA	0	6	gigantea2/6 to	5	0
NOBLEANA	ĩ	õ	grandifolia	2	6
NUTANS	0	6	aurca2 6 to	5	0
PALMATA2/6 to	5	0	laciniata2/6 to	5	o
PRUNIFOLIA, fl. pleno	S I	0	latifolia1/6 to	3	6
REGELIANA	Î	0	parvifolia1/6 to	3	6
RHOMBIFOLIA	1	0	pendula, 5 to 8 feet stems3/6 to	10	6
SALICIFOLIA		6	platyphylla1/6 to	2	6
alpestris	0	6	LEPTOPHYLLA	5	C
carnea	õ	6	ULEX EUROPEA (Whin). See page 5.		
SOR BIFOLIA	õ	6	flore pleno, in pots, 1 100, 30,		
THALICTRC \DE5	0	9	50/, to 75/		
		1			

Nov. 1874]

	Each		r .a	
	s. d.		5.	d.
LEX NANA 100, 25, to 50.		VERONICA SPECIOSA	I	0
STRICTA (Irish Furze), in pots, U		hybrida	1	-6
100,30 to 50		other sorts	E	6
LMUS (Elm AMERICANA, 2 to 12 fest		VESTIA LYCIOIDES	1	6
pendula, 6 to 12 feet stems,; to	10 6	VIBURNUM LANTANA	2	6
	1 6	aurea marginata	2	6
variegata	1 0			6
CAMPESTRIS (English Elm). See		variegata	2	
page 4.		LANTANIOIDES	2	6
grafted, 6 to 10 feet1 6 to	5 0	MACROCEPHALEM	5	0
betulæfolia, 4 feet	1 6	Opulus	1	0
cory ifolia	2 6	inana	0	-6
cienata	2 6	roscum, standards	5	0
glomerata	2 6	steril's (Sno (ball or Guelder Rose)	0	
			-	6
Hanburyensis	2 6	6d, to	2	
incisa, 5 feet internet incisa.	2 0	PRUNIFOLIUM	1	0
m crophylla, 3 to 6 fect2,6 to	5 0	PYRIFOUIUM	1	-6
major	5 0	RETICULATUM	2	6
monumentalis, 4 to 6 feet 2 6 to	5 0	STEBULDIT	5	0
myrtifolia, 2 to 10 feet1 '0	7 6	TINUS Laurestinus 9 to 12 inches	Ĩ	
nodo a, 2 to 4 feet to	2 6	7- d.z., 6		
	1			
pendula3 6 to	10 0	15 to 18 inches 12		
plicata, 4 feet	2 6	18 to 24 inches		
stricta	2 0	hitta, 12 to 18 inches12		
tortuosat to	2 6	lucida, 12 to 18 inches 2 doz.,		
variegata	2 6	y to 12/		
argentea, 2 to 6 feet 1 6 to	5 0	variegata	2	6
viminalis, 2 to 4 feet 1 6 to	2 6	VINCA (Peruvinkle) MAJOR . 70 doz., 2 6		
variegata				
	I 6	aurea reticulata		
EFFUSA, 3 to 5 teet	-1 6	clegantissima 6		
GLABRA, 4 to 6 feet to	1 6	MINOR - 26		
glomerata, 3 to 6 feet	3 0	alba		
Scampstoniana, 4 to 5 feet	1 6	cærulea pleno 6/		
vegeta, 4 to 6 feet	1 6	rubra į lena -6^{i}		
viscosa, 4 to 6 feet1/b to	3 6	variegata argentea		
MONTANA (Wych Elm). See p. 4.				
argentea variegata	3 6	AUTCA - 20		
angenitalia a to 6 fast	· ·	VIRGILIA LUTEA	1	0
asplenitolia, 2 to 6 feet	2 0	VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS	1	0
compacta	2 6	IN CISA	1	0
crispa, 4 to 6 feet1/ to	3 6	VITIS ASTIVALIS	2	-6
Dampieri	2 6	HETEROPHYLLA Variegata	2	6
erecta. 3 to 6 feet	2 6	ISABELLA	2	6
fastigiata (Coverstem Elm) 1 to	5 0	LABRUSCA	The second se	6
gigantea	1 6	RIPARIA	1	6
pendula (Camperdown Weepier			1	
Fim) steris 6 to 20 feet all 20		SIEBOLDH	2	-6
Elm), stenis 6 to 10 feet 3 ⁷ 6 to	21 0	VULPINA	1	0
pumila, 3 to 8 feet 6 to	7 6	VINIFERA apiifolia	2	6
purpurez, 3 to 10 feet1 6 to		WEIGELIA AMABILIS	I	-6
scabra, 3 to 6 feet	2 6	albat/ to	I	6
latifolia, 3 to 6 feet 1 to	2 6	Isolene	I	0
variegata	3 6	Stelznerit		6
SUBEROSA	2 6	striata		-
erecta, 2 to 3 feet	ī G		-	0
fungoes		HORTENSIS fol. aurea marginata	2	6
fungosa 1 6 to	2 6	nivea floribunda	1	-6
major	2 6	HYBRIDA Cariminea	I	-6
Several other Sorts	7 6	Hendersonii	1	-6
ACCINIUM BUXIFOLIUM	0 9	kermesina	1	6
MYRTILLUS	0 6	Lemonei	1	6
OVATUM	1 0	Lowii	-	6
ULIGINOSUM	2 6	ROSEA6d. to		6
VITIS IDEA	0 6			
variegata		nana variegata	1	6
FILA Persona Press	2 6	variegata argentea	1	0
ELLA PSEUDO-CYTISUS	I O	aurea	I	0
ZERONICA ANDERSONII	I O	SIEBOLDII variegata	2	6
variegata	I 6	albo marginata	2	6
DECUSSATA	1 0	XANTHORRHIZA APHYOLIA (Yellow		
PORMOSA	2 6	Root)		6
HULKEANA	2 6	XANTHOXYLON FRAXINEUM (In thache	I	0
SALICIFOUIA	1 0	Tree)		1
				and the second

25

Each		Ecc					
	. d.	s. d.					
YUCCA ALGEFOLIA2/6 to 21	0	YUCCA GLORIOSA2/6 to 21 0					
variegata	; 0	PENDULA3/6 to 42 0					
FILAMENTOSA2/6 to 5	; 0	QUADRICOLOR21/ to 63 0					
variegata10/6 to 63	; 0	RECURVA2/6 to 5 0					
FILIFERA3/6 to 5		STENOPHYLLA2/6 to 5 0					
FLACCIDA 2/6 to 5	; 0	ZIZYPHUS SATIVUS (Jujule Tree) 2 6					
stricta21	0						

Large Quantities of the leading Trees and Shrubs at Reduced Prices, and Specimens, for immediate effect, by Special Correspondence.

The following Catalogues may be had *free* on application:-

GREENHOUSE and STOVE PLANTS. HERBACEOUS PLANTS, including ALPINES. FERNS—*GREENHOUSE, STOPE, and HARDY.* FLORIST FLOWERS and BEDDING-OUT PLANTS. RHODODENDRONS and AZALEAS. ROSES—Descriptive. STRAWBERRIES. FRUIT TREES—Descriptive. GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, and IMPLEMENTS. DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. GLADIOLI. , AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.



A TABLE FOR PLANTERS,

Showing the Number of Trees required per Imperial, Scottish, and Irish Acre, from 1 to 30 feet distance between each Plant.

IMPERIAL ACRE.				SCOTHSH ACRE.				IRISH ACRE.			
N ml er.	D' tan c.	Nu ber	le tar e.	N	I ta r.	N 8	D. t ace	N r.	I true.	Num r.	
43,560	12	302	I	\$4,760	1.2	380	T	70,560	1.2	490	
19,360	123	270	тĄ	24.3.38	1.2	350	$1\frac{1}{2}$	31,360	12	452	
10,890	13	257	2	13,690	13	324	2	17,640	1,3	417	
6.970	134	239	2 1	8,761	131	.300	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11,209	1,71	355	
4,840	14	2 2 2	3	6,084	14	279	3	7,840	14	360	
3,556	142	207	3\$	4,470	142	260	.3 2	5.760	$1.4\frac{1}{8}$	335	
2,722	15	193	4	3.422	1.5	24,3	4	4,410	15	316	
2,151	152	181	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2,704	152	2.28	41	3.484	151	202	
1,742	16	170	5	2,190	16	214	5	2,822	16	275	
1,440	163	164	53	1,810	164	201	51	2,332	$16\frac{1}{2}$	260	
1,210	17	1 40	6	1,521	17	189	6	1,960	1.7	244	
1,031	174	142	61	1,296	172	178	6 ¹	1,670	1,12	2,3.4	
889	18	134	7	1,117	18	169	7	1,440	15	217	
774	183	127	73	973	183	160	7.9	1,254	181	206	
680	19	120	8	855	19	151	8	1,102	19	195	
603	193	114	84	758	19^{1}_{2}	143	$S^{1}_{\overline{x}}$	976	191	185	
537	20	108	9	675	20	137	9	871	20	176	
482	2.2	90	91	606	2.2	113	91	782	22	146	
435	2.4	75	10	547	24	95	10	705	2.4	123	
395	26	64	101	496	26	81	101	640	26	105	
360	28	55	11	452	28	70	11	583	28	90	
329	30	48	$11\frac{1}{2}$	414	30	60	$1 + \frac{1}{2}$	533	30	79	
	N mt cr. 43,560 19,360 10,890 6.970 4,840 3.556 2,722 2,151 1,742 1.440 1,210 1,031 889 774 680 603 537 482 435 395 360	N mt cr. D' saw c. 43,560 12 19,360 12 ¹ / ₂ 19,360 12 ¹ / ₂ 10,890 13 6.970 13 ¹ / ₄ 4,840 14 3,556 14 ¹ / ₂ 2,722 15 2,151 15 ¹ / ₂ 1,742 16 1,440 16 ¹ / ₂ 1,210 17 1,031 17 ¹ / ₄ 889 18 774 18 ¹ / ₂ 680 19 603 19 ¹ / ₂ 537 20 482 22 435 24 395 26 360 28	N ml cr. D' san c. Nu π 43,560 12 302 19,360 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 270 10,890 13 257 6.970 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 239 4.840 14 222 3.556 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 207 2.722 15 193 2.151 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 181 1.742 16 170 1.440 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 164 1.210 17 150 1.031 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 142 889 18 134 774 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 680 19 120 603 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 537 20 108 482 22 90 435 24 75 395 26 64 360 28 55	N ml cr. D' san c. Nu I tat. c. 43,560 12 302 1 19,360 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 270 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19,360 13 257 2 6.970 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 239 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 4.840 14 222 3 3.556 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 207 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 2.722 15 193 4 2.151 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 181 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 1.742 16 170 5 1.440 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 142 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ 1.210 17 150 6 1.031 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ 142 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ 889 18 134 7 774 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ 127 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 680 19 120 8 603 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 537 20 108 9 482	N ml cr. D' san c. Nu D' san c. D' san c.	N mt cr. D' san c. Nu D' san c. D' san c. <thd' c.<="" san="" th=""></thd'>	N mt cr.D' san c.Nut. r.D' tax c.Nt. t. r.r43,560123021 $54,760$ 12 380 19,36012 $\frac{1}{2}$ 270 $1\frac{1}{2}$ $24,338$ 12 350 10,890132572 $13,600$ 13 324 6.970 $13\frac{1}{2}$ 239 $2\frac{1}{4}$ $8,761$ $13\frac{1}{2}$ 300 4,840142223 $6,084$ 14 279 3,556 $14\frac{1}{2}$ 207 $3\frac{1}{4}$ $4,470$ $14\frac{1}{2}$ 260 2,722151934 $3,422$ 15 243 2,151 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 181 $4\frac{1}{2}$ $2,704$ $15\frac{1}{2}$ 228 1,7421617052,19016 214 1,44016\frac{1}{4}164 $5\frac{1}{3}$ $1,810$ $16\frac{1}{3}$ 201 1,210171506 $1,521$ 17 189 1,031 $17\frac{1}{8}$ 142 $6\frac{1}{3}$ $1,206$ $17\frac{1}{2}$ 178 88018 134 7 $1,117$ 18 160 680 191208 855 19 151 603 $19\frac{1}{3}$ 114 $8\frac{1}{4}$ 758 $19\frac{1}{2}$ 143 537 20 108 9 675 20 137 482 22 90 $q\frac{1}{4}$ 606 22 113 435 24 75 10 547 <td>N mt cr.12 san c.Nu t.r.12 san c.Nu t.r.12 san c.Nu t.r.12 san c.Nu t.r.43,560123021$54,760$12$380$119,36012½270$1½$$24,3,38$12$350$$1½$10,890132572$13,600$13$324$26.970$13½$239$2½$$8,761$$13½$$300$$2½$4,840142223$6,084$14$279$$3$3,556$14½$207$3½$$4,470$$14½$$260$$3½$2,722151934$3,422$15$243$42,151$15½$181$4½$$2,704$$15½$$228$$4½$1,742161705$2,100$16$214$51,44016½164$5½$$1,810$$16½$$201$$5½$1,210171506$1,521$$17$$189$61,031$17½$$142$$6½$$1,296$$17½$$178$$6½$88618$134$7$1,117$$18$$160$$7½$680191208$855$$19½$$143$$8½$$537$20$108$9$675$$20$$137$$9$$482$22$90$$9½$$606$$22$$113$$9½$435$24$$75$$10$$547$<td>N mt cr.D ian c.Nu + cr.D ian c.Nu + cr.D ian c.Nu + cr.43,56012302154,76012380170,56019,360122701$\frac{1}{2}$24,33123501$\frac{1}{2}$31,36010,89013257213,60013324217,6406.97013$\frac{1}{4}$2392$\frac{1}{4}$8,76113$\frac{1}{2}$3002$\frac{1}{4}$1,2094,8401422236,0841427937,8403,55614$\frac{1}{4}$2073$\frac{1}{4}$4,47014$\frac{1}{2}$2603$\frac{1}{2}$5,7602,7221519343,4221524344,4102,15115$\frac{1}{2}$1814$\frac{1}{4}$2,70415$\frac{1}{2}$2284$\frac{1}{4}$3,17421617052,1901621452,8221,44016$\frac{1}{4}$1645$\frac{1}{3}$1,81016$\frac{1}{4}$2015$\frac{1}{2}$2,3321,2101715061,5211718961,0601,03117$\frac{1}{4}$1426$\frac{1}{3}$1,29617$\frac{1}{2}$1786$\frac{1}{3}$1,6708801813471,117181607$\frac{1}{7}$1,25460191,2546031912088551915181,10260319120</td><td>N mtur. 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THE ORIGINAL SEEDLING IN THE LAWSON NURSERIES. EDINBURGH

FRINTED BY NEILL AND COMPANY, LUINLURGH.

1875 MAURICE YOUNG'S CATALOGUE OF CONIFERÆ, AND Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, AND EXERGREENS. MILFORD NURSERIES, NEAR GODALMING.

LONDON :-ROBERT EDMUND TAYLOR, HORTICULTURAL AND GENERAL STEAM PRINTER, 19, Old Street, Goswell Road, E.C.

SURREY.

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YOUNG'S GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER, (Funiperus chinensis aurea.)

During the two years that this plant has been before the public, it has more than justified the high opinions given upon it by the Press and the leading Horticulturists, both in England and on the Continent, that it is without doubt.

"THE FINEST GOLDEN CONIFER OF THE DAY."

The plants in this Nursery, despite the dry season, have grown as freely as the ordinary Chinese Juniper, and in colcur have certainly surpassed that of any former years, so that I feel the greatest confidence in again recommending it to the notice of all lovers of Hardy Ornamental Trees.

It has been exhibited at the following Shows, when the highest honours were awarded to it :--

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	Aug. 2, 1871, First	Class	Certificate.
CRYSTAL PALACE	Aug. 5, 1871	11	9 9
MANCHESTER HORTICULTURAL	Sept. 10, 1872	,,	,,
GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL	Sept. 11, 1872	32	,,
SOCIETÉ ROYALE D'AGRICULTURE (ET DE BOTANIQUE DE GAND	Mar. 3, 1873, First	Class	Silver Meda

On each occasion receiving the highest encomiums.

It has been supplied to-

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Royal Gardens, Windsor.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, Sandringham.

H. R. H. PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, Potsdam.

H. S. H. THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE, Darmstadt.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, Lacken.

Also to many noblemen and gentlemen, and to the leading nurseries in England, 2 the Continent, and in America.

For description, see following extracts from Press reports :--

REPORT FROM Gardeners' Chronicle, SEPT. 7, 1872.

"Certainly one of the foremost places amongst golden-leaved Conifers must be accorded to MR. MAURICE YOUNG'S Juniperus chinensis aurea. The Chinese Juniper is well known as one of the hardiest and handsomest of Coniferous Shrubs, and when we state that the novelty just referred to is the exact counterpart of its parent, in all but its colour, and that that colour is equal at least in richness of hue to any golden Conifer hitherto known, but little further mention of it is needed. We may however add, from a recent personal inspection of the stock, that it is thoroughly constant. Not a plant amongst the entire stock shows the least tendency to run back ; but all, whether infants of 6 inches, or adolescents of 3 feet high, appear in the same aristocratic 'cloth of gold' array. There is, as we have said, nothing whatever but the colour-and that is an important element from the decorative point of view-to distinguish this from the type form of Juniperus chinensis. The original plant, which stands about twelve fect high, and the upper half of which is a mass of gleaming golden spray, is a conspicuous object from the high road in passing the Milford Nursery. The golden portion originated in a sport of one of the leading shoots, and now forms the entire apex of the plant, the lower half being of the ordinary green form. The colouration is not variegation strictly so called -not a sprinkling of yellow twigs or yellow leaves over portions of the spray, but the whole plant is suffused with it as if it had been bathed in gold, and the colour becomes the more intense the more fully and freely the plant is exposed to the light and the sunshine. Our notes indicate that the propagated plants take on a close pyramidal habit, and have moreover the twofold character of foliage which is seen in the parent, and that the colour on the more prominent portions of the plant is as bright as the tint of the golden Holly. Taking these various points into account, and coupling with them the free-growing hardy character of the plant, there is no exaggeration in prounouncing this novelty to be one of the best and most desirable of ornamental Conifers. 'All is not gold that glitters,' but in this golden Juniper MR. YOUNG has found what should prove to be a treasure."

EXTRACT FROM Gardeners' Magazine, JUNE 29, 1872.

"A foremost position, however, must be accorded to MR. YOUNG'S New Golden Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis aurea*), a beautiful bright golden sport from the Chinese Juniper, originated at the Milford Nurserics. It retains its bright colour throughout the winter as well as summer, and it must become one of the most favourite Conifers ever introduced."

ED. ANDRÉ in l'Illustration Horticole, 1872, p. 309.

"Juniperus chinensis aurea."—This variety, raised by Mr. Maurice Young of the Milford Nurseries, Godalming, is one of the most beautiful Conifers over obtained. The original plant is about 12 feet in height, and is as it were covered with a cloth of gold. It is not a variegation, but a sheet of gold which covers the whole plant. None of the young plants show the least tendency to run away to the green type. This novelty is considered one of the most striking that has been introduced into England for many years.

Price for Strong Young Plants, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each. Larger Specimens, 42s., 63s., and 105s. each.

MAURICE YOUNG'S

CATALOGUE OF CONIFERÆ,

HARDY ORNAMENTAL

TREES, SHRUBS, AND EVERGREENS.

AUTUMN 1874.

CONIFERÆ.

PINUS (The True Pine).

ARISTATAeach A pine found on the snowy mou tais in N rth America, attaining there a height of from 30 to 40 feet. It is f the Strobus type, very distint in habit and useful as a variety includent. AUSTRIACA—THE BLACK PINE OF AUSTRIA. Syn. mi ricans. Good plants, I to 1½ft., per 100, 10 1, nigrescens	0	to	16	0 0 0
,, ,, 2 to 3 ft., ,, 30 ,, ,, 3 to 4 ft., per doz. 6 ,, ,, 4, 5, & 6ft., ,, 18 A rapid growing tree, attaini g a he ht of 80 to 100 feet, dense in hab t, dark green in the c loir of its f lage, and val a le for planting as screens r for she ter, on a c nt of its r at h rdness and free growth. The t.mber being v ry r nous, r r g and durable when of good age.			40 12 30	0
BEARDSLEYIGood plants, per doz. 24 Syn. fon lerosa. A large timber tree f ind in Calif mia and the North-West Coast of America. Timber value le; quite hardy.	0		30	0
BENTHAMIANA	0		40	0
CEMBRA-SWISS STONE PINENice young plants, 2 to 3ft., per doz. 6 4 to 5ft., ., 15 A native of the highest mountains in Switzerland and Siberia, height 50 to 80 feet, ere t and close growing in la t, regularly fir- n she l with branches, which are thickly c vered with glaucous green folmage. Timber soft, fine in grain, and very fragrant; if furnishes the wood from which the Tyr less shepherds and peasants c it the curious little men and anima's so widely and well known all over Europe.	0	-	9 18	0
DENSIFLORA	0	—		
EXCELSA-NEPAL		_		
INSIGNIS-THE REMARKABLE PINEGood plants, per doz. 12 Very appropriately named; as to colour and general appearance, it is quite d stinct from any other pine. The f liage is a bright rich grass green, thi kly set on the branches. It makes a handsome tree of from 80 to 100 feet, and thrives best on high site at ons not too much ex- posed; in low damp places it is sometimes killed or injured by severe winters. It is a native of California.	. 0	•	24	0

MAURICE YOUNG'S CATALOGUE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
JEFFREYIIGood plants, each	2				
From Northern California; described as a noble tree, growing 150 feet high, and 4 feet in diameter. The foliage is 8 or 9 inches long, and greyish-green in colour. A very distinct and hardy pine.				2	
LAMBERTIANAPlants, 4 to 5ft., each A large tree from the northern parts of California, 150 to 200 feet high. Timber white and soft; tree very hardy.	2	6	-	5	0
LARICIO-THE CORSICAN PINE	10	0		16	0
3 to 4ft., per doz. A lofty rapid-growing pine, 80 to 130 feet high, similar in general character to <i>P. Austriaca</i> , but more pyramidal in growth; it is a valuable tree for general planting. Timber resinous, coarse, and elastic, but durable.				12	0
MACROCARPAGood plants, 3 to 4ft., each A large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, on the mountains of California; leaves 9 to 10 inches long, of a glaucous-green. Habit of tree vigor- ous; very hardy.		••		5	0
MONTICOLA	3	6	8	5	0
MUGHO	6	0		9	0
MUGHOYoung plants, per doz. Syn. uncinata. Specimens, 6 to 8ft., each A native of Central and North-Western Europe, forming a tree 30 feet high, of dense habit and dark green colour. Timber heavy and durable.	3	6		5	0
PONDEROSA. See BEARDSLEYII.					
PYRENAICUMGood plants, each from Syn. Monspeliensis. ,, Fenzlii.	2	6		3	6
A very handsome tree, 60 to 80 feet high, from the Pyrenees. The form of the tree is good; the reddish-brown colour of the bark, and the bright pale green foliage render this a very desirable tree.					
STROBUS-THE WEYMOUTH PINE	16			30	
Good plants, 4 to 7ft., per doz. A native of Canada and parts of the United States, making a tree 100, to 150 feet high. Timber light, free from knots, and easily	9	0		18	0
worked. ————————————————————————————————————	2	6		3	6
ABIES (The Spruce Fir).					

ALBA—THE WHITE SPRUCE FIR Plants, 18 to 24in., per 100 3, 4, and 5ft., per doz. A native of Canada and North America, growing to a height of 40 to 50 feet; it forms a regular pyrainid; foliage silvery-grey, and light bark.	30 6	o — 40 o — 18	0
ALCOQUIANA	10	6 — 15	0
CANADENSIS—HEMLOCK SPRUCEGood plants, 3 to 6ft., per doz. A large tree, 80 to 100 feet in Canada and North America. It has a graceful drooping habit, small green leaves, glaucous underneath, and may be fitly styled the Weeping Willow amougst Conifers; it delights in rather a moist situation, and is a very desirable plant. —NANA A compact conical form of the preceding species, having the ends of the shoots drooping; originated in this Nursery and not yet seut out.	6	0 — 18	0
DOUGLASSIGood plants, 1 to 12ft., per 100	10	0 - 100	0
,, 2 to 3 ft., per doz.	12	0 10	

CONIFERÆ.

CONIFERA.					1
	s.	d.	•	s.	d.
DOUGLASSI	30	0		42	0
5 to 6 it., ,. (00	0		84	0
Specimens, 7 and 8ft., each	7	6		ю	6
This hardy, noble, and valuable tree deserves to be extensively planted, as it is not only one of the utost ornamental, but one of the					
have to make a strang of all the firs of is ratio in prowin, yory light in the					
to the heading deale green in colour on the surrace of US PUBLIC, SUCULY					
glaucous beneath. It is from the North-West Coast of America and California, where it forms magnificent trees 200 feet high, and 8 to 20					
feet in diameter.					
ENGELMANNIeach		•		5	0
EXCELSA-COMMON NORWAY SPRUCE, Plants, 3, 4, 5, and 6ft.,				0	
, per doz.	6	0		18	0
Fine plants, 8 to 10ft., per doz.	24	0		42	0
A useful plant for shrubberies or cover planting.					
EXCELSA CLANBRAZILIANA					
COMPACTA. 		~			6
GREGORYANA.	2	0		7	6
PYGMAA.					
PYRAMIDALIS.					
All dwarf varieties of the Common Spruce.					
— ERECTAeach	•	•••		2	6
An upri ht variety of Spruce.	-	6			6
HOOKERIANA	2	0		5	0
Syn. Pattonii. From Ca i mia, and described a magnificent tree, attaining a					
height of oo to 300 feet; wh n grown freely it is very pretty and quite hardy.					
MENZIESH				4	0
Large plants, 5, 6, an l 7ft., per doz 9s.	12	0		18	0
From N rthern Calif rnia, a tree 't 70 fe t high, pyranidal in f rm, de se in habit, f line green abov and very silvery bel w,					
erving to 1 rec trees a very beautil appearance in sunlight. It is					
quite hardy, and delight in ric most 1 1 mber of first-rate quality					
MERTENSIANA-CALIFORNIAN HEMLOCK SPRUCE.					
Good plants, per dor.	IS	0		24	0
Syn, Albertian.					
, Williamsonii.					
A hand nie fast growing tree, of from 100 to 1 o feet high, in Oregin and Culifornia. It is very hardy, and in general appearance					
re-embles the Herulock Syruce previously described.					
NIGRA-THE BLACK SPRUCE	40	0		75	0
4 to 5/t., per doz.	12	-0		18	0
Of close symmetrical hal it in its y, u.g. growth, eye tually making					
a tree to i feet high in Cana la and N rth America. The is ber is bright, ela tic, and trong. The plant thrives best in rich moist					
sit at n.					
ORIENTALIS-THE EASTERN SPRUCE, nice little plant-, 9 to					
18in	10	0	-	16	0
Good plants, each	3	6		- 7	6
Found on the mountains of the Caucasus and the 'tin. It is a dense-growin dirk green plaut in its young state, and firms a lofty					
tree of 70 or 80 feet, very hardy.					
POLITA	5	0		10	6
A new species from Japan, a very vigorous grower, distinct and handsome.					
SIEBOLDII-JAPAN HEMLOCK SPRUCE each	2	6	_	. r	0
Syn. Abies Tsuga,	3	Ĭ		5	Ŭ
, Tsuga Stebolaii.					
A tree of from 30 to 40 feet in height, of similar liabit to the					
Hemlock Spruce Abies Canadensis', the leaves are much shorter, and the general character sufficiently defined to make it a desirable					
plant in all collections.					
NANA	h	5	0 -	- 7	6
A dwarf form of the above.					

PICEA (The Silver Fir).

	s.	d.		s.	d.
AMABILLIS—THE LOVELY SILVER FIR, grafted plants with leadseach				7	6
This is the true species described by Loudon, as sent home by Douglas. It has dark glossy green leaves, slightly glaucous under- neath, and thickly set on the branches, which are regularly disposed on the stem. It is very scarce, no seed having been sent home since the original coues in 1831.					
CEPHALONICAGood plants, per doz.	18	ο.	_	24	0
A native of Cephalonia, and makes in this country a very handsome conical-shaped tree if planted on high dry situations. It is very liable to injury by spring frost if grown in valleys or low places, but other- wise perfectly hardy.					
MAGNIFICA	5	ο.		21	ο
Syn. Nobilis robusta. From California; and a really magnificent tree. The foliage is of a glaucous green, thickly set on the branches. It forms a handsome pyramidal tree, perfectly hardy.					
NOBILISSeedling plants, 9 to 12 inches, per 100				75	ο
,, 18 ,, per doz. ,, 2 to 3ft each	18	0.		24	0
y, 2 to 3ft each Specimens, each from	3	6	_	7	0
And larger specimens, each from					
A truly noble tree, attaining in California the height of 200 feet. It has regular spreading branches, thickly covered with bluish-green foliage. It is of majestic appearance, free growth and perfectly hardy.				Ŭ	
NORDMANNIANA-Nordmann's Silver Fir.					
Young plants, per 100 $I\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 3ft.; per doz., 18s., Fine specimens, 6 to 8ft., each A splendid tree, common on the Crimean mountains, growing to the height of 100 feet; the branches are dense, regularly disposed on the trunk, and covered with dark green shining leaves, slightly glancous below. The young shoots in spring are most delicate green, forming a	24 21	0		42	0
beautiful and striking contrast to the rich deep colouring of the old leaves. Timber good. This Fir should be extensively cultivated, as it is one of the hardiest and most ornamental of all the Silver Firs.					
PENDULA					
PARSONSII Good plants, cach from 10s. 6d., Syn. Lowii. ,, Lasciocarpa.	21	0 -		63	0
This beautiful Pine has the same general character as Nobitis, but is distinct in the form and colour of the foliage; equally hardy, and can be confidently recommended. It attains a large size in California, and is of rapid growth.					
PINSAPOGood plants, 2, 3, and 4ft., per doz. Specimens, 5, 6, & 7ft. each	24 10	0 6	_	42 21	0
A native of the mountains in Spain, where it forms a fine tree, 60 or 70 ft. high, rather conical in shape, and of compact habit; a very desirable tree for single specimens.					

CEDRUS (The Cedar).

AFRICANUS-MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR.	
Plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2ft., p	er doz. 6 0 — 12 0
	,, 30 0
Syn. Atlantica. Fine specimens, 8 to 10ft.	,, 7 6 - 10 6
A noble tree, from the Atlas Mountains, reaching a heigh	t of 100
feet, similar in character to the C. Libani, except that it is	of more
rapid growth, and paler in the colour of its foliage.	

CONTRACTO	
s. d. s.	d.
DEODARA-THE INDIAN CEDAR. Young twice-transplanted	
plants	0
I = 102 it. , 100	0
2 to 3 ft. per doz. 18 0 - 24	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ [t. ,, 42 0 - 60	0
Now too well known to require any description of its 'general character. It makes an enormous tree in the Himalayan Mountains. Its timber is much used for both public and private buildings, being very compact, and capable of receiving a high polish.	
ERECTA	6
An upright growing bluish variety.	
ROBUSTAeach I 6 - 2	6
A strong-growing variety.	
VERTICILLATA	
LIBANI-THE CEDAR OF LEBANON. Good plants, 2 to 3 and	
4ftper doz. 18 0 - 30	0
Like the Deodara, requires no description here. The many splen id	
specimens which ay be seen in the parks and grau ds thr gb t . the country, convey the best idea of the grandeur of the fine old tree.	

CONIFERÆ

9

CEPHALOTAXUS (The Cluster-Flowered Yew).

6	2	I 6 —	DRUPACEA
			A fine compact evergreen tree. In China and Japan 20 to 30 feet high, and perfectly hardy.
6	2		FORTUNEI
			A hardy evergreen tree from Ch'na and Jap n, 30 to 40 feet h gh, fohage lou er than the preceding, and the plant more loose in habit.
6	7	5 o —	PEDUNCULATA
			Syn. Taxus Harrin tonia. A han loome si all evergreen tree, 20 to 30 feet. China and Japan. Oute hardy

CHAMŒCYPARIS.

CRYPTOMERIA (The Japan Cedar).

ELEGANS Good young plants, 1ft., per doz. 2 to 3ft. ,,	. 9		12	0
Specimens, 4 to 5ft. each	5	0 -	10	6
A useful and very beautiful introduction from Japan, of close pyra idal ha ¹ , foliage bright green in summer, changing sometimes to a r h purple, at others to a reddish-brown during the winter in nths. It is very hardy, and makes a good plant, in a small state, f r winter bedding, or even for pot cuit ire for the flower-stand or conservatory.				
JAPONICA SPIRALITER FALCATAeach A very circles variety of robit t habit and thick leaves, which are	3	6 —	5	0
two t d roun the bran hes in many different forms. 	2	6 —	5	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
JAPONICA VERA	I	6 —	5	0
LOBBI	12	0	18	0

Syn. Viridis. This variety differs from C. japonica (the old sort) only in colour, and is perhaps more compact in growth.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress).

LAWSONIANA	18	o —	9 42	0
ALBA SPICAGood plants, Ift., each A continental variety, having the young shoots tipped with white.	••	. —	I	6
YOUNG'S (VARIETY)	2	6 —	5	0
NANAeach A dwarf compact little plant, with the young shoots quite white.	5	0 —	10	6
ARGENTEAGood plants, each A very beautiful silvery variety, of very compact habit, the ends of the shoots drooping in a very graceful manner.	I	6 —	• 3	6
CÆRULEA	I	6 —	3	6
ERECTA VIRIDISGood plants, each An upright free growing variety, with beautiful green foliage ; very desirable.	2	6 —	7	6
FRAGRANS	18.	. — o —	· 12 · 36	0
GRACILIS	I	6 —	3	6
LUTEAGood plants, each from A new, very distinct, and beautiful variety, being perfectly yellow during the summer months, free in habit, and when it attains a large size will form a very attractive and striking feature.	3	6 —	· 21	0
NANAeach A pretty compact little plant.	2	6 —	- 5	0
VARIEGATA ALBA }				
MACROCARPA		0 —	24	0
NUTKAENSIS STHUIOPSIS BOREALIS.				

IUNIPERUS (The Juniper).

All the species and varieties of Juniperus enumerated in this Catalogue are handsome evergreen shrubs, suitable for shrubbery or single specimens on lawns where it is not desirable to have trees which would grow to a lar te size.

s. d. CHINENSIS (THE CHINESE JUNIPER), good plants, 2ft., pr. dz. 12 0 18 0 - 60

One of the very finest hardy plants, good plants, 2ft., pr. dz. Ditto 3, 4, 5, & 6ft. , pyramidal tree about 20 feet in height, of a bright yet dark green, with occasional glaucous prickly shoots in the Spring. The male plant is covered with bright yellow flowers, giving it a peculiar and very striking appearance. It has now been introduced about 50 years, and has never been injured by our most severe w niters. There are male and female varieties; the one here alluded to is the for-mer, which is by far the hands mest ENSIS AUREA WOLLNOW

CHINENSIS AUREA-YOUNG'S NEW GOLDEN	CHINESE			
JUNIPER. For description, see page 3.				
	3	6 —	7	6
A rather dwarf gr wing variety of the C inc e lunger, having some of its sprays of a bright g lden c lour; it is very pretty.				
DRUPACEAeach	I	б —	2	6
EXCELSA,		6		
HIBERNICA-IRISH UPRIGHT per doz.		o —	18	0
COMPRESSAeach				0
Very Jwarf and wretty.				6
JAPONICA	1	0 —	2	0
From Japan. — AUREAeach	2	б —	5	ο
ARGENTEA VARIEGATAeach	3	6 —	7	6
LEEANUSeach		6 —	3	6
RIGIDA (Japan)each	2	6	3	6
SABINA-SAVIN			Ĭ	
- TAMARISCIFOLIA		0		
		6	2	6
SHEPPARDII (Japan)each		6 -	2	6
SPHEERICA (Japan)cach		~	-	- T
SUECICA (Swedish)			9	0
TRIPARTITAeach			2	6
VIRGINIANA-RED CEDAR Plants, 4 to 6ft., per doz.			12	0
ALBA VARIEGATAeach	1	6		
A handsome variety ; foliage spotted with white.				

LARIX (Larch Fir). See FOREST TREES.

LIBOCEDRUS.

2

.....each CHILLENSIS. A handsome evergreen tree from the Ch lian Andes, growing there That is the everyteen the financial of a bight green, glaucous at the sides. It is only q at harly in favourable situations. - DECURRENS. See Thuja gigantca.

PRUMNOPITYS.

s. d.

PSEUDOLARIX.

KEMPFERI Plants, cach 3s. 6d. s. d. Syn. Larix Kempferi. Specimens, price on application

, Abies Kempferi. Specific system of the specific system of the system of the specific sys

RETINOSPORA.

All the species of this genera have been recently introduced from Japan; some of them make trees of size, but most are dwarf in habit, forming pyramids or bushes. All are hardy and evergreen.

ERICOIDESGood plants, per doz. 6s. A conical compact bush, greyish-green in summer, and turning purple in winter; admirably adapted for winter bedding or pots.	9	o —	İ 2	0
FILICOIDES	2	6 —	21	6
FILIFERAGood plants, each Makes a pyramidal bush, with the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tesselated.	I	6 —	10	6
GRACILIS	2	6 —	10	6
LEPTOCLADA	9 3	0 — 6 —	12 7	0 6
LYCOPODIOIDESeach A dense growing shrub or dwarf tree, deep green foliage, very distinct.	3	6 —	21	0
OBTUSA-"TREE OF THE SUN,"				_
Good plants, I_{2} to I_{2}^{1} ft., per 100				0
$I\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., ,,				0
2 [°] to 3 ft., per doz.		—	15	0
3 to 4 ft., ,,	18	0	30	0
4 to 5 ft., ., A tall evergreen tree, growing from 70 to 100 feet high, of great beauty; thrives well in this country, and planted as single specimens is very handsome. It is also a good shrubbery plant, and as it bears clipping well, it will be a good plant for hedges. The timber is described as white and fine grained, and highly valued by the Japanese.	30	0	42	0
ALBA	3	6 —	15	0
AUREA Plants, each A rapid-growing variety, also of the same habit as <i>obtusa</i> , and having the branches suffused with gold.	2	6 —	10	6
ERECTA	I	6 —	2	6
GRACILIS	2		-	0
NANA	Ŭ	6 —		6
	3	6 —	5	0
vourpo,		•		

CONIFERÆ.				13
	5.	d.	s,	d.
OBTUSA NANA AUREA	2	6 —	15	0
PUMILAeach Forms a dwarf bush.		. —	- 3	6
PISIFERA		· -	- 15	0000
Plant, and certainly worthy of cultivation. 			- 2	6
	5	0	• 10	6
PLUMOSA, young plants, per doz., 9s. to 12s.; good plants, each A most beas tiful, compact, pyramidal tree, of a soft grey-green colour, light and graceful in halut, and a most desiral left ant; useful for writer bedding, pots, or to form specimens for lawns.		6 —	- 7	6
ARGENTEAeach	2	6 -	- 5	0
AUREAper doz. 98.,		o —	- 18	ο
Fine plants, each	5	0 -	- 21	0
PUMILA	•	–	- 2	6
		–	- 2	6
VARIEGATA ALBA		6 –	- 10	6
The above five varieties of <i>plasmosa</i> are similar, in their general character, to that species. Argenter is t pped with white ; <i>aurea</i> is a most beautif 1 g iden colour, and ne of the most effective decorative plants of this ass; <i>flast escens</i> an ther i or <i>aurea</i> ; a 1 <i>furnita</i> a dwarf-gr wing kind. Vari at a alba is a char ng plut, its soft grey, buish f 1 gebei g distin ily and ben tufil y potted with clear white, making the platt appear covered with small snow-flakes. <i>Flam</i> and its varieties are sometimes taken as forms of <i>pusif ra</i> , but, on c mparing the botanical features of c ch, and c n idering the great difference in ha 't, 1 think <i>plumosa</i> must be a distinct species, and an eral the rest varieties, and in no specific manner alled to <i>plus cra</i> .				
SQUARROSA, trueGood plants, per doz., 98- Larger plants, each	3	0 - 6 -	- 1S - 7	0 6
A very elegant pyramidal bush, points of the shoots drooping a d feathery Colour silvery-blue grey, very effective in small plants for bedding, and making nice specimiens where a plant of large size is not required. A pretty and desirable plant.	5			

SALISBURIA.

ADIANTIFOLIA-THE MAIDEN HAIR TREE.	
Syn. Ginko biloba.	Plants, e

each I 6 - 5 0A large deciduous coniferous tree. Native of Japan.

SCIADOPITYS.

VERTICILLATA—THE UMBRELLA PINEPlants, each 5 0 — 42 0 So called from having its leaves arranged on the points of the shoots in whorls in the fornt of an open umbrelia. It makes a compact conical tree, about 20 feet high, of slow growth, but very handsome.

TAXODIUM.

s. d. s. d.

DISTICHUM—DECIDUOUS CYPRESS.				
Plants, 4, 5, and 6ft., each	I	6 —	2	6
PENDULUM	2	б —	3	6
Both having very handsome light foliage in spring and summer, turn- ing to reddish-brown in autumn. The latter plant, although generally known as <i>T. distichum pendulum</i> , is no doubt <i>T. Stnensis</i> , also called <i>Glyptostrobus heterophylla</i> . I have this year found in my Nursery amongst some Taxodium distichum, a very distinct weeping form to which the name of "pendula" may be more properly applied.				
SEMPERVIRENS ALBA VARIEGATA Each	I	6 — 1	0	6
A variety of T . sempervirens, having the ends of the shoots a beautiful creamy-white; very handsome.				

TAXUS (Yew).

ADPRESSAeach	I	6 — 2	6
ERECTA each	I	6 - 5	0
BACCATA-COMMON YEW			
I to $I_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft. ,	25		
I_{2}^{1} to 2 ft. ,,	30	0 — 40	0
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ,,		0 - 75	0
2 ¹ / ₂ , 3, 4, and 5ft., per doz. 9s., 12s.,	18	0 — 24	0
large Yews, 8 to 12ft., on stems with good heads and roots,			
each		6 - 21	0
AUREAGOLDEN YEWGood plants, I to 11ft., per doz.			0
$,, 2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ft.}, ,,$	24	0 — 42	0
Very effective amongst evergreens during the summer months, on account of the brilliant golden colour of the young shoots.			
worked on stems of Irish and Common Yew, 3 to 4ft.,			
each		6 — 10	6
CROWDERI	I	6 - 3	6
DOVASTONII-WEEPING YEW	3	6 — 10	6
	5	0 — IO	6
ELEGANTISSIMA I to 1 ¹ / ₂ ft., per doz.	12	0 - 18	0
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft.},$		0 - 42	o
A close-growing compact golden Yew.			
FASTIGIATA (Irish) I_2^1 to 2ft. per doz.	6	o — 9	0
3, 4, to sft., fine plants,	12	0 - 30	0
6, 7, & 8ft. ,, each	3	6 — 10	6
plantseach	I	6 — 5	o
HORIZONTALIS	2	6 - 5	ο
A strong growing variety, with long horizontal branches, slightly pendulous; will no doubt make a very effective plant.		Ū	
PYRAMIDALIS	18	0	
Another form of upright Yew, lighter in colour than the Irish, and more pyramidal in habit.			
HARRINGTONIA. See CEPHALOTAXUS PEDUNCULA			
JAPONICA	18	o — 30	0

THUJA (Arbor Vita).

The Abor Vitues are natives of both hemispheres, and to distinguish the one from the other, botanists have divided them into two divisions—the term "Biota" being applied to the Chinese or Eastern Arbor Vitues, whilst to those of America, the appellation of "Thuja" is still retained. The two sections being so very distinct in habit and character, I have thought it best to publish them according to their botanical arrangement, taking the Biotas or Chinese Arbor Vitues first. These are mostly large bushes or small trees, and are natives of China, Tartary, North of India, and Japan.

BIOTA.

	s.	d	s.	d.
ORIENTALIS-CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ	12	0		
AUREA Plants 14 to 2ft., ,, Fine specimens, each	18			0
A globular variety, having the tips of the young shoots a bright gold in spring.	10	0	4-	Ŭ
ELEGANTISSIMA AUREAnice examples, each Specimens ,,				
This form of golden Arbor Vitæ is pyramidal instead of globose in habit, and is beau tifully marked with gold in the Spring. It is a very pretty plant.				
FALCATA	2	6		
A fast growing pyramidal tree from Japan, of recent introduction.				
FORTUNEIeach	2	6		
A dwarf compact variety fr Japan, bright green in colour, and a pretty plant				
SEMPER AUREA		6 —	7	6
A few specimens, each A new variety, which retains its gilden tint all the year r und, of dwarf habit, b t free growth. A de rable acq n tion.	21	0		
JAPONICA PĽNDULA	7	6	10	6
A globose form of B' ta, composed of filiform bra thes which are quite pendul us, it is very district, a 1 will no doubt be a very desiral le acquisition to our dwarf Con ferze.		Ĩ		
		6		
A new variety so called fr m the position in which the branches are arranged, of erect habit, and bright green foliage.	5			
VARIEGATAeach	I	6 —	3	6
A gelden variegated form.			Ŭ	
ZUCCARINIANA	18	o —	30	ο
A very di tinet variety from Japan, qu'te globular in habit, and of a beaut tul bright green, which col un it retains we'l through the winter.			Ŭ	
PENDULA-WEEPING ARBOR VITE	2	6	5	ο
Syn. Thuja pendula.				
,, ,, filiformis.				
A bush, or small tree, from Chinese Tartary, introduced about the year 1800, and recently found also in Japan. It has drooping filiform shoots, and may be considered more curious than beautiful.				

THUJA.

(NATIVES OF NORTH AMERICA).

GIGAN	TEA	Plants T	1 to 2ft per doz	s. d.	s. s	
		2	² to 3ft., ,,	24 0 -	- 30	0
Syr	. Craigeana. Libocedrus decurrens.	Specimens, 4	to 5fteach	3 6 -	- 5	
	Makes a lofty tree in Califor ith rich deep green leaves ; a	thoroughly good	plant.			
Al	LBA VITTATA	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	A form of the preceding, have very beautiful variety, origin	nated here, and no	t yet in commerce.	,		
LOBBI	[0
Syı	. Thuja Menziesia.		4 to 5ft., ,,	···· ·	100	0
			5 to 6ft per doz. 6 to 8ft., ,,	18 0 -	- 30	0
	A tall, rapid growing tree, fo	und on the north-			03	0
I	n colour it is a bright rich gr	een, the back of a	the young branches a			
r	eddish-brown. A very orn: hrubbery as single specimen	amental tree, and	useful either in the	2		
C S	lose habit render it superior t	o all other Arbor V	litæs for this purpose.			
OCCID	ENTALIS-AMERICAN	ARBOR VITÆ	A, 2 to 3ft., per 100		- 16	0
			4 to 5ft., ,,	20 0	- 50	0
			5 to 6ft., per doz			0
	Also a good and well-know	n plant for hadres	6 to 8ft., ,,	24 0	- 36	0
	0					~
	RGENTEA					6
L(JTEA				- 7	6
5	Two varieties of American o white, the latter being a gold rear, but like all purely gold nd summer.	en form and retain	ning its colour all th	e		
	RIEGATA ALBA		eacl	1	- 2	6
	Foliage spotted with white.					
	ERVAENANA		Plants, per doz	12 0	- 18	0
	A variety having the surfac	e of the foliage of	a yellow cast.			
PYGM.	ÆA		Plants, per doz.	18 0	- 30	0
		Grafted on ster	ns, 12 to 18 inches	5 3 6	- 7	6
1	A very dwarf kind of Thuja Foliage rich green, with rea dapted for rockery.	, or perhaps a Re Idish-brown bark	tinospora, from Japan Curious, and wel	i		
WARE	ANA	Good plants, 1 2 to 3	12 to 2ft., per 100 and 4ft., ,, 5 to 6ft., per doz	50 0	75	0
					- 24	0
1	A most useful, compact, a planting and shrubberies. H bove low rates.	nd hardy evergre faving a large sto	ck, I can offer it at th	c		

THUJOPSIS.

A tall evergreen tree from Nootka Sound and the north-west Coast of North America, where it attains the height of 100 feet. It is conically pyramid in habit, of a light but glossy green, sometimes having a bluish shade; it grows freely in this country, and may be confidently recommended as one of the best of the Cypress or Arbor Vite kind yet introduced.

... — 5 0

			17
POPEALIC MADIFICATION	s.	d. s.	d.
BOREALIS VARIEGATA Young plants, per doz.		18	0
Large plants, each	3	6 10	6
Is a form of the preceding, but spotted with white variegation ; new, and a very handsome plant.			
DOLABRATA	12	0 60	0
Specimens	10	6 21	ŏ
A lew specimens each	4.2	0 10	Ň
tions from Japan, where it forms a tall evergreen tree. The habit of the plant here is pyramidal, and the colour of its foliage is a bright dark green, glaucous below. Young plants have been out in this nursery for several years past, and it is without don't a thoroughly hardy plant.			
VARIEGATA			-
A form of the above with some of the A few specimens, each	12	0 - 30	0
to the above with some of the branches white.			
LÆTEVIRENS	T	6 - r	-
dwarfed by cultivation, and which is kn wn in Japan under the name of "Nezu;" it is exa tly like T. Dolabrata a much maller scile. I have plants gr wing freely, and every year it seems to approach nearer to what I believe to be its n rm 1 type Neverthele s it is a very pretty little plant, with branches and leaves like a deli ate Lyco- podium, and for the fernery or as a pot plant it is very desirable.			
STANDISHII A good hardy tree from Japan, havi g a straight stem and drooping branches, the colour of the foliage being of rather an olive green.	2	6 — 7	6

TORREYA (The Californian Nutmeg).

s. d.

s. 3 d. 6

WELLINGTONIA (The Mammoth Tree of California).

This celebrated tree req ires no description here, being now so well known; it is asserted to be the largest tree yet discovered, the dimensions of one tree being—height 363 feet, circumferen e near the ground 93 feet, and at 100 feet from the ground 45 feet. It grows rapidly in this cou try, and to ensure really good specimens, it is best to plant	18	 o	 00 42	0
VARIEGATA	3	6	 7	6

HAMPERS, BASKETS, CRATES, &c., are charged as low as possible. Half-price will be allowed on them if returned at once in good condition to MILFORD Station, Carriage paid, and advised by post.

Where practicable, M. Y. would invite an inspection of his Stock, which extends over 100 acres of ground.

Accounts due Midsummer and Christmas. Post-Office Orders payable at Godalming.

Goods can be conveyed, without unloading, to any Station on the principal Railways in England and Scotland by this means much time is gained, besides avoiding a great deal of injury which frequently occurs in unloading and reloading.

Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Evergreens.

			Eac	h.	
ABELE. See Populus.	5	5.	d.	s.	d.
ABELIA-					
UNIFLORA				- 1	6
A very pretty plant for training on a wall.				-	Ŭ
ACACIA. See also Robinia, page 29.					
NEMUeach A new Acacia from Japan, similar in foliage and habit to the	2	6	5 —	5	0
Australian species, and having a beautiful rose-coloured blossom; it is said to be perfectly hardy, but has not yet been proved in this country. In favoured situations it will no doubt do well.					
ACANTHAPENAX—					
HORRIDA VARIEGATA				3	6
A pretty silver-variegated shrub, of dwarf habit, half-hardy, and suitable for pot cultivation as a decorative plant, or for bedding in summer.					
ACER (Maple)-					
COLCHICUM RUBRUM A handsome species; the leaves from the beginning of the season till late in the autumn a bright pinkish-purple.		•••	-	2	6
CRISPUM		•••	-	IO	6
DISSECTUM				5	0
FOLHS ROSEO-MARGINATUS	3	6		7	6
Two sbrubby trees, natives of Japan, with small palmate leaves, the former of bright green, the latter having a delicate rose-coloured margin.				Ť	
ERIOCARPUM (Sir C. Wager's Maple)each			-	I	6
NEGUNDO				I	0
The former a species from North America, height 30 to 40 feet,	I	0		2	6
rich green foliage; the latter a beautiful silver variegated variety, of similar habit, and either, as a single specimen, or planted in groups, is very effective. It may also be used as dwarf plants; and, planted with <i>Purple Hasel or Copper Beech</i> in masses, forms a most charming bed. It bears cutting well.					
PALMATUM		•	-	I	6
A small tree from Japan, green palmate foliage, sometimes edged with reddish-brown.					
A very beautiful variety, the foliage of a bright green, veined with	5	0			
gold.	5	0		10	6
PALMATIFIDUM A most beautiful Japanese species, very finely aud deeply cupped leaves of a bright pale green, very elegant and distinct	5	Ŭ		10	Ŭ
ORNATUM	5	0			
ROSEIS MARGINATIS A variety of the above, variegated with red and white margined foliage, a very rare and beautiful plant.			-	31	6
PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple)					0
	75	0	-1	00	0
A fine timber tree, growing from Norway to Switzerland, height 40 to 60ft, leaves turning a clear yellow before dropping, producing a fine autumnal tint. Timber easily worked, and takes a fine polish.					
AUREO-MARGINATUS	2	ó			

		Eac	5.	
ACER-	s.			d.
PLATANOIDES VARIEGATA	I	6 —	- 2	6
A handsome variegated form. POLYMORPHIUM	3	6	5	0
ATROPURPUREUM		6		6
SANGUINEUM	5	0	1	
SEPTEMLOBUM		0	10	6
Small Japanese trees, of perh ps 20 feet, deeply-cut palmate leaves, the four varieties of a t beaut ful crimson colour in the y ung shoots and foliaçe, de pening with age into a rich purple, very effective and de irable.				
PSEUD D-PLATANUS (Sycamore)	-	0		0
	I	6 0		6
VARIEGATA		. –		6
RUBRUM (The Rei-flowered Maple).	1			6
A large tree, to too feet, from Canada to Florida. Luden says of this tree'Fe red-flower dom ple, wheth rower gard the beauty of it flowers and goneral lave to early ring, its red fruits the beging of summer, rous red for early uton, descrete to be considered one of our motormanimal floardy trees				
RUFINERVUM A new species from Japan, fine large tohage, veried and margined with white.			21	0
SACCHARINUM (Sugar Maple)	0	9 -	T	6
TARTARICUM GINNALII			I	6
VIRGINICUM RUBRUM		0	1	6
WAGNERI LACINIATA		—	9 1	0
ACTINIDIA-				
POLYGAMA From J. an.		—	I	6
ADAM'S NEEDLF. See Yucca.				
ÆSCULUS (H + C' + nut)				
HIPPOCASIANI M ($\Gamma.e\ C\ mmon$)6 to 8ft., per doz. 8 to 10ft.,	12	0		0
FIAVA, Jell round	24	0		0
FLORE FLEN , double the contract	15	o — o —		0
HEIPRUINYLLA DISTRIA	18	0	30	ŏ
	15	0		0
AILANTHUS- GLANDUIO US				
	I	0 —	I	6
ALENANDRIAN LAUREL. See Ruseus.				
ALNUS (Alder)-				
CORDATA Any 'itan Aller'	6	o —	18	0
GLUIINISA, OMMONA	9	0	12	0
Fine ye we finge in spring and summer.	1	6 —	3	6
A vari ty with deeply-cut [age.		6 —	3	6
LACINIATA			I	6
FIRMA			3	6
a no new speci in mi japan.		•••	3	6
INCANA		0	9	0
ALREO-VARIEGATA			I	6
the second state is a second s			2	6
VIRIDIS		••	2	ò

		ŀ	Lach		-
ALTHÆA-	s.				d.
FRUTEX, in variety	•••	•		9 1	0 6
A silver margined variety of these well-known showy autumn flowering shrubs.	•	••		I	6
AMYGDALUS (Almond)— SINGLE AND DOUBLE PINK-LEAVED PEACH (New) J DOUBLE PEACH		•••		2	6 6 0
ANDROMEDA, in varietyper doz.	9	0		18	0
ARALIA— SIEBOLDIII, or Fatsia Sieboldii	I	6		5	0
SPINOSA A prickly single stemmed plant with large pinnate leaves.	I	6		2	6
ARBORVITÆ. See Thuja, Coniferæ.					
ARBUTUS	I G I I I I I I	0 6 6 6		12 2 2 5 2	0 0 6 0 6 0 6
ARUNDINARIA— FALCATA		•••		2 3 3	6 6 6
ARUNDO CONSPICUA, strongper doz. A recent introduction from New Zealand, in habit and blossom	12	0	_	18	0
similar to the Pampas Grass; good for cover. DONAX (Italian Reed)	2	6			
Very handsome, growing 8 to 10 feet. 	2	6			
MAURITANICA	2	6			
ASH	2	6	_	5	0
AUCUBA— JAPONICA, good young plantsper 100 — larger bushesper doz.	30 18	0		50 42	0 0
NEW AUCUBAS, see page 31.					
AZALEA, in varietyper doz. FORTUNEI VARIEGATAper doz. A pretty dwarf variegated Bamboo, suitable for edging, growing about a foot high.	0	0		24 12	0
BAMBUSA	_	6		2	6

BAY. See Laurus.

BEECH. See Fagus.

		Eac		
BERBERIS-	s.	d.	s.	d.
DARWINII	4	0	12	0
STENOPHYLLA	9	o —	12	0
See also MAHONIA, for Bealii, japonica, and aquifolia, at	pag	e 27.		
BETULA (Birch)-	-		~	
ALBA (Silzer-Barked Birch) per doz.		0 — 6 —		6
A very handsome cut-leaved variety.	1	0		0
- PAPAVERACEA (Pafer Birch)	1	6		
PENDULA YOUNGII, Young's New Weeping Birch. The ordinary Weeping Birch is general y and de erve ly admired as one of the m st graceful objects in our Engl sh landscapes, so that beyond a brief de inpti n of the origin, it is not nece sary to say in re of the variety than that it is the most beautiful of all Weep g Birches; it was found in this neighbourh od some few years a lo trailing on the gr und; it was with some difficulty grafted on ste is, and n w forms fine pendulous heals a drooping to the gr und in the to read ke shoots of several feet in length. See Report in Gardeners' Chronicle, October 14th, 1871, page 1321. I can n w fier file specifies in stan ind or pyramidal forms, as well as young plint on it e is fil various he hits from 6 to 10 feet with good head. As there are other Weeping Birches, it is necessary to a k for Fourg's variety.	3	6	21	0
LENTA				6
CALIFORNICUM	I	6 —	2	6
BRIAR-				
Sweet	6	0	10	0
BROOM-			~	
YELLOW SPANISH	3	0 -	6	0
BUXUS (Box)-				
EDGING		• _	• •	6
GOLD-EDGED			- 21	0
2 to 2 ft	30	0 -	50	0
MYRTIFOLIA		•	22	0
LARGER	9	· ·	13	ŏ
CALYCANTHUS (Allspac)-				
FLORIDUS			6	0
FLORIDUS	I	6	- 2	6
CARAGANA-				
ARIORESCENS PENDULA (The Weeping Pea Tree)			- 5	0
CASTANEA (Spanish Chestnut)-				
VESCA, common	12	o	- 24	0
Young's New Silver-Striped, has beautful silver-marginated	2	6 —	7	6
leaves; very constant, and does not burn with the sun.				
			- 2	6
A very curious variety, having long narrow foliage.	2	6 —	. 7	6
Young's New Cut-Leaf, having curiously and deeply serrated		Ŭ		Ŭ
foliage. VIRIDIS MACULATA		_	. 2	6
Has a light green blotch in the centre of a dark green leaf.		•	ĩ	Ŭ
CATALPA-				
SYRING LIOLIA	9	0	18	0
A decidu u tree of North America, large entire cordate leaves, flower in July and August, with large bunches of white blossoms				
marked with purple and yellow.		6		6
AUREA A magnificent new variety having constant gold leaves, very striking.		6 —	10	6

CEANOTHUS— a. d. s. d. AZUREUS per doz, AZUREUS per doz, DENTATUS per doz, DENTATUS per doz, OLINEATUS per doz, DENTATUS per doz, Noters in a variety of shades. fee o - 12 o CEDAR. See Conifere. CELTUS (Nettle Tree)— - 1 fe AUSTRALIS - 1 fe CERCIS— - 1 fe SILIQUASTRUM (Yudas Tree) - 1 fe DOULLE BLOSSOM 0 9 - 1 fe FERNEI 0 9 - 1 fe CHINESS 0 9 - 1 fe CHINESS 0 9 - 1 fe CHINESS 2 fe CHINESS 2 fe						
AZUREUS per doz. 9 0 -12 0 CUNEATUS ,, 6 0 -12 0 RIGIDUS ,, 6 0 -12 0 These are good plants for trailing against a wall ; most of them are thekkly covered with small shining leaves, and produce quantities of blue flowers in a variety of shades. 6 0 -12 0 CEDAR. See Conifere. CELTUS (<i>Neute Tree</i>) - 1 6 CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM (<i>Judat Tree</i>) - 1 6 DUBULE BLOSSOM 0 9 -1 6		s.				d.
CUNEATUS						
DENTATUS	CHNEATHE	1				
RIGIDUS ,, 6 6 0 12 0 These are good plants for trailing against a wall; most of them are thickly covered with small shining leaves, and produce quantities of blue flowers in a variety of shades. 0 0 12 0 CEDAR. Sre Conifere. CELTUS (Nettle Tree)—	DENTATIC					
 thickly covered with small shining leaves, and produce quantifies of blue flowers in a variety of shades. CEDAR. See Coniferee. CELTUS (Neutr Tree)— AUSTRALIS	PICIDUC	-				
CELTUS (Nettle Tree)— AUSTRALIS	thickly covered with small shining leaves, and produce quantities of					
AUSTRALIS — — I 6 CERCIS— SILIQUASTRUM (7/udas Tree) — — I 6 CERASUS (Cherry)— 0 9 — I 6 DOUBLE BLOSSOM 0 9 — I 6 — — — FRENCH 0 9 — I 6 — — — CHINESE 0 9 — I 6 — — — CHINESE 0 9 — I 6 — — — CHINESE 0 9 — I 6 — MERCIN 0 9 — I 6 — SIKENSIS ROSEUS PENDULA 3 6 — 5 0 A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, its long pendulous shoots being covered with blossoms in early spring. 2 6 — 7 6 CHAMEROPS— I 6 — 2 6 CHIMON ANTHUS— FRAGRANS I 6 — 2 6 CHION ANTHUS (Fringe Tree)—	CEDAR. See Coniferce.					
CERCIS— SILIQUASTRUM (Judas Tree) — I 6 CERASUS (Cherry)— DOUBLE BLOSSOM 0 9 - I 6 — — FRENCII 0 9 - I 6 — — CHINESE 0 9 - I 6 — OSTRENSIS ROSEUS FENDULA 3 6 - 5 0 A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, its loug pendulous shoots being covered with blossoms in early spring. 2 6 - 7 6 CHAMEROPS— FORTUNEI (Chusan Palm) 2 6 - 7 6 A landsome dwarf Palm from China, hardy in sheltered situations, it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for furnishing during the winter months. 1 6 - 2 6 CHIMONANTHUS Fracgrans I 6 - 2 6 CINIONANTHUS (Fringe Tree)— VIRGINICUS. I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>I</td> <td>6</td>					I	6
SILIQUASTRUM (Judas Tree) — — I 6 CERASUS (Cherry)— 0 9 — I 6 DOUBLE BLOSSOM 0 9 — I 6 — FRENCH 0 9 — I 6 — CHINESE 0 9 — I 6 — SINENSIS ROSEUS PENDULA 3 6 — 5 0 A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, its long pendulous shoots being covered with blossoms in early spring. 3 6 — 5 0 CHAMEROPS— 2 6 — 7 6 FORTUNEI (Chusan Palm) 2 6 — 7 6 A handsome dwarf Palm from China, hardy in sheltered situations, it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for furnishing during the winter months. 1 6 — 2 6 CHIMONANTHUS — — I 6 CISTUS (Rock Rost)— — — I 6 LADANIFERUS (Gum) — — I 6 0 — — I 2 0 0 CORNUS— — — I 6 5 0 — — I 6 0 — — I 6 SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA … — I 6 0 — — I 6 0 — — I 6 SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA … — I 6 0 = 2 6 0 MASCULA VARIEGATA … — I 6 0 = 2 6 0 0 0 = 2 6 SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA … — I 6 0 = 2 6 0 0 = 2 6 0 0 = 2 6						
Double Blosson 0 9 1 6 — — CHNRSE 0 9 1 6 — — CHNRSE 0 9 1 6 WEEPING				—	I	6
— FRENCH 0 9 - 1 6 WEEPING 0 9 - 1 6 — SINENSIS ROSEUS PENDULA 3 6 - 5 0 Avery beautiful Weeping Cherry, its long pendulous shoots being covered with blossoms in early spring. 2 6 - 7 6 CHAMEROPS - 7 FORTUNEI (Chusan Palm) 2 6 - 7 6 FORTUNEI (Chusan Palm) 2 6 - 7 6 A handsome dwarf Palm from China, hardy in sheltered situations, it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for furnishing during the winter months. 1 6 - 2 6 CHIMONANTHUS (Fringe Tree) - — 1 6 VIRGINICUS. — 1 6 CORNUS - — 1 6 ALBA (Scarle Doguood) — per doz. 6 0 - 12 0 CORNUS - 1 6 - 2 6 ALBA (Scarle Doguood) — per 100 21 0 - 25 0 MASCULA VARIEGATA 1 6 - 2 6 SINERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA — 1 6 CORVUS - — 1 6 Alba (Scarle Doguood) — per 100 21 0 - 25 0 MASCULA VARIEGATA — 1 6 SIDERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA — 2 6 CORVLOPSIS - — 1 6 SPICATA — 2 6 CORVLUS - A handsome Japanese flowering shrub,						
 CHINESE SINENSIS ROSEUS PENDULA A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, its long pendulous shoots being covered with blossoms in early spring. CHAMEROPS— FORTUNEI (<i>Chusan Palm</i>) A handsome dwarf Palm from China, hardy in sheltered situations, it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for farnishing during the winter months. CHIMONANTHUS— FRAGRANS I 6 - 2 6 CHIONANTHUS— FRAGRANS I 6 - 2 6 CHIONANTHUS (<i>Fringe Tree</i>)— VIRGINICUS. CORNUS— ALBA (<i>Scarlet Dogwood</i>) per 100 21 0 - 25 0 MASCULA VARIEGATA I 6 - 2 6 SINGENTER (<i>Gum</i>) SPICATA Anados Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk and young wood reddish; flowers early in Spring with yellowishwith tracence. CORVIUS— A handsome Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk and young wood reddish; flowers early in Spring with yellowishwith tracence. COTONEASTER— A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants. — PURPUREA (<i>The Purple Hazel</i>) A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants. A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants. PURPUREA (<i>The Purple Hazel</i>) OTONEASTER— AFFINIS CATA-EGUS (<i>Thorn</i>)— DOUBLE and SINGLE SCARLET, DOUBLE WHITE, and 20 other kinds, in variety. PURPURERIA. See Coniferce. 						
WEEPING	CHINESE					
A very heautiful Weeping Cherry, its long pendulous shoots being covered with blossoms in early spring. CHAMEROPS— FORTUNEI (Chusan Palm)			´-	—	2	6
FORTUNEI (Chusan Palm) 2 6 7 6 A handsome dwarf Palm from China, hardy in sheltered situations, it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for furnishing during the winter months. 1 6 2 6 CHIMON ANTHUS	A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, its long pendulous shoots being	3	6		5	0
A handsome dwarf Palm from China, hardy in sheltered situations, it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for furnishing during the winter months. CHIMONANTHUS— FRAGRANS I 6 - 2 6 CHIMONANTHUS (Fringe Tree)— VIRGINICUS. I 6 - 2 6 CISTUS (Rock Rose)— LADANIFERUS (Gum) - I 6 CORNUS— ALBA (Scarlet Dogwood) per 100 21 0 - 25 0 MASCULA VARIEGATA 1 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA - I 6 SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA - 2 6 CORYLOPSIS— SPICATA 2 6 A handsome Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk and young wood reddish; flowers early in Spring with yellowishwite raceme. 2 6 COTONEASTER— AFFINIS 0 6 - 1 0 0 6 - 1 0 A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants.	CHAMEROPS-					
it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or for furnishing during the winter months. CHIMONANTHUS— FRAGRANS		2	6		7	6
CHIMONANTHUS— I 6 — 2 6 FRAGRANS I 6 — 2 6 CHIONANTHUS (Fringe Tree)—	it is a very effective plant, and can be used as an out-door plant all the summer, and it will be found very useful in the Conservatory, or					
FRAGRANSI $6 - 2$ 6 CHIONANTHUS (Fringe Tree) VIRGINICUS						
VIRGINICUS	FRAGRANS	I	6	—	2	6
CISTUS (Rock Rose)— LADANIFERUS (Gum)	CHIONANTHUS (Fringe Tree)— VIRGINICUS				I	6
CORNUS— ALBA (Scarlet Dogwood)	CISTUS (Rock Rose)-					
ALBA (Scarlet Dogwood) per 100 21 0 - 25 0 MASCULA VARIEGATA 1 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA - 1 6 SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA - 2 6 CORYLOPSIS- 2 6 SPICATA 2 6 A handsome Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk and young wood reddish; flowers early in Spring with yellowish-white raceme. 2 6 CORYLUS- 2 6 - 10 6 A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants.		6	0		12	0
MASCULA VARIEGATA 1 6 - 2 6 SANGUINEA VARIEGATA 1 6 SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA 2 6 CORYLOPSIS- 2 6 SPICATA 2 6 A handsome Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk and young wood reddish; flowers early in Spring with yellowish- white raceme. 2 6 CORYLUS- 2 6 - 10 6 A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants. 18 0 COTONEASTER- 0 6 - 1 0 AFFINIS 6 0 6 - 1 0 MICROPHYLLA 6 0 6 - 1 0 CRAB. See Pyrus. CRAT ÆGUS (Thorn)- 12 0 Double and SINGLE SCARLET, DOUBLE WHITE, and 20 0 0 0 - 12 0 CRYPTOMERIA. See Conifere. 9 0 - 12 0		21	0	_	25	0
SANGUINEA VARIEGATA	MASCULA VARIEGATA	1			· · ·	
 CORYLOPSIS— SPICATA	SANGUINEA VARIEGATA		••	—		_
 SPICATA	SIBERICA ARGENTEA MARGINATA		••		2	0
A handsome Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk and young wood reddish; flowers early in Spring with yellowish- white raceme. CORYLUS— AVELLANA PENDULA (<i>The Weeping Hazel</i>)					_	6
white raceme. CORYLUS— AVELLANA PENDULA (<i>The Weeping Hazel</i>)	A handsome Japanese flowering shrub, leaves pale green, footstalk		••	_	2	0
AVELLANA PENDULA (<i>The Weeping Hazel</i>) 2 6 - 10 6 A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants.						
A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants. — PURPUREA (<i>The Purple Hazel</i>)per doz. 12 0 — 18 0 COTONEASTER— AFFINIS	CORYLUS-	2	6		10	6
COTONEASTER— AFFINIS	A new introduction, and a useful addition to our weeping plants.					
AFFINIS			Ŭ			
MICROPHYLLAper 100, 25s. per doz. 4 0 - 0 0 CRAB. See Pyrus. CRATÆGUS (Thorn)- DOUBLE and SINGLE SCARLET, DOUBLE WHITE, and 20 other kinds, in varietyper doz. 9 0 - 12 0 CRYPTOMERIA. See Coniferæ.	COTONEASTER—	0	6	_	I	0
CRATÆGUS (<i>Thorn</i>)— DOUBLE and SINGLE SCARLET, DOUBLE WHITE, and 20 other kinds, in varietyper doz. 9 0 — 12 0 CRYPTOMERIA. See Conifera.	MICROPHYLLAper 100, 25s. per doz.	4	0	—	6	0
DOUBLE and SINGLE SCARLET, DOUBLE WHITE, and 20 other kinds, in varietyper doz. 9 0 – 12 0 CRYPTOMERIA. See Conifera.	CRAB. See Pyrus.					
CRYPTOMERIA. See Conifera.	DOUBLE and SINGLE SCARLET, DOUBLE WHITE, and 20	9	0	_	12	0
	CUPRESSUS. See Coniferm.					

TREES, SHRUBS, AND EVERGREE	NS	•			23
			Eacl	h. s.	d.
CYDONIA (Pyrus japonica)-					
ALBA ROSEA	9 9				0
DAPHNE-					
CNEORUM	0	9		I I	6
GRANDIFLORA	0	9		I	6
ELEGANTISSIMA	2	6		5	0 6
INDICA RUBRA	0	1		I I	6
MEZEREON, red	0	1		I	6
white	0		_	I	6
DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. See Taxodium, Coniferæ.	Ŭ	7		Ŷ	
DESFONTAINEA-					
SPINOSA				I	6
DESMODIUM-					~
PENDULIFERUM A most beautiful shrub fr m Japan, be mug plentifully small	•	•••		2	6
bunches (f p rple pearshared flowers on its l ng pendul us branches. It commences to flowers at the end of Au ust, and continues until the					
frost de tr ys the bloom.					
DEUTZIA- CRENATA FLORE PLENOper doz.	Л	0		0	0
GRACILIS	6	0		12	0
VARIEGATA			Ξ		6
SCAERA	0	0	_	12	Ŭ
DIERVILLA. Sæ Weigelia.					
DIMORPHANTHUS – MANDSHURICUS.	I	6	_	2	6
A plant having much the s-me growth and habit as Aralia spinosa;					
ELM. See Ulmus.					
ESCALLONIA— MACRANTHA	6	0		12	ο
An excellent plant f. r a wall, the f lage is f a deep g sy green, and the fl wers, which are produced in great a m a ce, are of a rich red colour, and very handsome.					
PTEROCLADON per doz.	6	0		12	0
A free-flowering shrub with white blossors. RUBRA	6	0	-	12	0
EUGENIA-	Ŭ	Ŭ		1.4	Ŭ
APICULATA				I	0
UGNI		••		I	0
EUONYMUS-					-
JAPONICUS	9		Ξ		0
MEDIO PICTIS	0			9	0
OVATIS AUREA	6 6				0
	o				o
RADICANS PICTIS	4			6	0
	6		_	9	0
EXOCHORDIA (Spiraa)	Ű			Í	
GRANDIFLORA				I	0
blossom.					

AND

EVEDCDEENS

	s.		Eacl		d.
FAGUS (Beech)—					
FERRUGINEA, fine handsome species SYLVATICA, common, 6 to 10ft		6	_	5	0 6
ASPLENIFOLIA (Fern-leaved)	••			2	6
FOLIIS VARIEGATIS			—		6
PURPUREA, purple, 6 to 10ft.	Ι	0		5	0
FORSYTHIA— suspensa					~
VIRIDISSIMA	0	.9	_	I	0
FURZE-		-			
DOUBLE-FLOWERING, in potsper doz.	4	0		9	0
GARRYA—					
ELLIPTICA			—	I	0
GENISTA—					
APHYLLAper doz.			—	_9	0
PRÆCOX A pretty shrub, producing in early spring an abundance of white	12	0		10	0
flowers.					
GUELDER ROSE	•		—	6	0
GYNERIA-				~	
ARGENTEA (Pampas Grass)per doz.	9	0	_	18	0
This highly ornamental plant -a native of South America-is quite	2	0	_	3	Ŭ
hardy, the leaves are very long, and it throws up stems of flowers to the height of several feet.					
HALESIA (Snowdrop Tree)—				_	,
TETRAPTERA	•	••	_	I	6
HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. See Althea Frutex.					
HONEYSUCKLE. See Climbers.					
HORSE CHESTNUT. See Æsculus.					
HYDRANGEA—					
INVOLUCRATA VERA	•	•••	—	2	6
A dwarf hairy-leaved shrub, having umbels of bluish flowers. IMPÉRATRICE EUGÉNIE			_	I	6
JAPONICA VARIEGATA		•••		I	0
MACROPHYLLA	•	•••		I	6
JAPONICA ROSA ALBA This variety flowers in spring and summer ; the blossoms are pure		• •		•	Ŭ
white mixed with rosy-red.				2	6
OTAKSA	1	0	,	3	0
having produced trusses of bloom 20 inches in diameter or 5 feet in circumference ; it is of vigorous habit, very fine foliage, and either in					
the open ground or in the conservatory its large bold blossoms of delicate rosy-pink cannot fail to attract notice. It requires a plentiful					
supply of moisture : the flowers will then remain fresh for a long time,					
and will continue blooming until the flowers are destroyed by severe frost.					
PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA			_	I	6
A very handsome deciduous shrub, producing freely large conical heads of white blossoms; it remains a long time in flower, and is a					
most desirable plant.					
STELLATA PROLIFERA		6		3	6
A dwarf shrub with good foliage, producing freely umbels of double rosy-pink blossoms; a very useful plant for pot cultivation.					
ILEX (Ifolly)-					
ANGUSTIFOLIA MINOR ARGENTEA VARIEGATA	2	e	; —	5	0
A small growing variety with serrated silver-margined foliage. CAMELLLÆFOLIA	I	6	;	2	6
A very fine variety with rich dark green glossy leaves.					

TREES, SHRUBS, AND EVERGREE	NS	•		-	25
	5.		lach.	5 .	d.
ILEX-					
CONNON GREEN	10 Ú	0		25 24	0
	I	6	_	5	ō
CILIATUM				ĩ	6
CORNUTA				3	6
CRASSIFOLIA				I	6
ELLIPTICA		•		2 2	6
FURCATA		6	_	3	6
HODGINSH	÷.	6			6
LATIFOLIA	I	6		3 3	6
LAURIFOLIUM	T	6		0000000	6
MADERIENSIS	I			3	6
NOBILIS	I			3	6
OPACA	1		_	3	6
OVATA	ī			3	6
WEEPING, on fine clear stems	3	6		7	6
VARIFGATED Silver	3	6	-	21	0
A fine slyer-margined Holly, with good weeping habit.	10	6		21	0
Thi is really a handsome weeping plant, having large strong	10	Ŭ			Ŭ
leaves broa ly margined with bright gold, eq at in colour to our best					
gold stripe t II lbe . Milkmaid.	5	0		21	0
A o a new and distinct variety; good wee g habit, having a	5				
creamy-coloured blotch in the centre of the leaves.					
VARIEGATED, in many fine varieties, and YELLOW BERRIED	,	~			0
$I_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft. per 100	2	6	-		0 6
fine specimens, 3, 4, 5, and 6fteach, from	~	Ŭ			
INDIGOFERA-				I	0
DECORA A very pretty deciduous hrub with delicate A a 'a ke f liage,	•	••		1	Ŭ
bearing race e of nink pea-slaped fi wers; in a south border or					
sheltered s tu, t, n, it is perfectly hardy, and if k led down in winter will come up and flower freely again during su mer					
DOSUA MATOR			-	I	0
A mu h str ger grower than de ora, with s aller f age and b os-					
som ; the latter, dark rosy pink, are much smaller and fit uced in great a un ance, quite hardy, and a very pretty flowering shrub.					
IVY. See Climbers.					
IASMINE, See Climbers.					
JUGLANS, Walnut- REGIA, common	T	6		2	6
LACINIATA		6		7	6
A very five cut-leaved variety.					~
PENDULA	5	0		10	0
The weep' b Walnut, a very handsome plant.					
JUNIPER. See Comiferæ.					
KOLREUTERIA-		c			6
PANICULATA	I	0	_	3	0
LABURNUM-					c
COMMON			Ξ	1	6 6
PURPLE	Ŭ	9		1	U
LAUREL- COMMON, 2 to 3ftper 100				12	0
			_		
larger, 4 to 5ft	75				
CAUCASICUM			-		
LATIFOLIUM					
Three fine foliaged varieties of the Common Laurel.	9	0		12	0
The the tonaged varieties of the Common Laurer.					

		F	Each		
LAUREL-	s.	d.		s.	d.
PORTUGAL, I to 2ftper 100	12	6		16	0
	30			× 0	0
3 to 4ftper doz. AZORICUM, an upright compact variety of Portugal	9	0		18	0
Laureleach	I	0		2	6
LAURUSTINUS		0		9	0
EXTRA FINE	12		—		0
LAURUS-					
NOBILIS (Sweet Bay)	I	0	—	I	6
extra fine	3	6	—	5	0
LIGUSTRUM, Privet-		~			_
CORIACEUM	I	6	-	3	6
dark glossy green foliage of good substance, and thickly set on the branches ; a very fine plant.					
JAPONICUM, Japan Privet	9	0		12	0
A fine evergreen shrub, dark shining leaves, large trusses, and white flowers.					
TRICOLOR	2	6		5	0
A new variety, the foliage of which is margined with creamy-white, the young leaves being also suffused with pink; a very handsome				Ŭ	
shrub.					
JAPONICUM VARIEGATUM	I	0	—	I	6
LUCIDUM, Chinese Privet			—	I	6
ARGENTEUM VARIEGATUM		••		I	6
Two very handsome kinds of Chinese Privet ; foliage margined	•	•••	_	I	6
with gold and silver respectively.	60	~		80	~
VULGARE SEMPERVIRENS, Evergreen Privet, 2 to 3ft., pr 1000 ——————————————————————————————————	10		_	80 16	0
BUXIFOLIUM, Box-leaved Privet, 12 to 2ft. pr 1000	60		—		0
	25	0		30	0
cover plants. The Box-leaved Privet is of a more crect habit, and					
has short thick dark green leaves.					
LILAC. See Syringa.					
LIME. See TILIA.					
LIQUIDAMBER-					_
STYRACIFLUA	I	6		3	6
in several shades in autumn.					
LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)-					
TULIPIFERA, standards	Ι	6		2	6
LITHOSPERMUM—				_	
FRUTICOSUM		0		6	0
A beautiful little creeping plant suitable for rockwork or the edges of borders, producing a quantity of blossoms of the brightest blue.					
MAGNOLIA-					
ACUMINATA		•• _	—	2	6
CAMPBELLI.	10	6	—	42	0
"This is described as being the finest Magnolia known. It is a native of Bhotan and Sikkim, Himalaya, where it makes a forest tree					
of large size; the flowers are produced in April at the ends of all the shoots, when the tree is still leafless; they vary from white to deep					
rose colour, or almost criminson, and in size from 6 to 10 mches."- The above description is from a work by Dr. HOOKER. The plant					
The above description is from a work by Dr. HOOKER. The plant has only been introduced a few years, and is consequently rare in					
England.				~	6
CORDATAGLAUCA	•	•••	_	2	6 6
GRACILIS			-	Ī	0

s. d. s. d. MAGNOLIA 2 6 - 7 0 GRANDIFLORA, fme 2 0 - 7 0			Each	1.	
GRANNIFLORA, fine 2 0 7 0 — EXNOUTH, fine 2 0 7 0 — UNDUATA, fine per doz 6 0 9 SOULANCEANA 2 6 - 7 0 SOULANCEANA 2 6 - 7 0 AQUIPOLIUM 1 ft, per 1000 - - 26 0 AQUIPOLIUM 1 ft, per 1000 - - 60 0 — Harger - 140, per 1000 - - 10 0 — FASCICULARIS - - 10 0 - - 10 0 MOUNTAIN ASH - - - 10 0 - - 10 0 - - 10 0 - 10 0 - - 10 0 - - 10 0 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 0		S	đ.	5.	d.
CRANNIFLORA, tine 2 0 - 2 0 - 2 0 - 2 0 - 7 0	MAGNOLIA-		6	-7	6
— EXMOUTH, fine 2 6 - 7 6 — UNDLATA, fine	GRANDIFLORA, fine			4	
PURPUREA	EXMOUTH, hne			4	
SULLANGEANA 2 0 2 0 TRIFFETALA	UNDULATA, INC			9	ο
TRIPETALA	SOULANCEANA	2	6 —	5	
MAHONIA— 1 ft., per 1000 60 0 AQUIPOLIUM 14ft., ,, end to be a series of the series of t	TRIPETALA	•••		2	6
AQUIPOLIUM 1 fL, per 1000	MAHONIA-				
$ \begin{array}{c}$	AOUIFOLIUM			-	
 Larget					
— FASCIOUTARIS	largerper 100				
MESPILUS (Snarey Methods)					
MESPILUS (Snowy Mespilus)— CANADENSIS	BEALII and JAPONICA		Ŭ	5-	
CANADENSIS	MESPILUS (Snowy Mespilus)-				
MOUNTAIN ASH	CANADENSIS			I	0
AMERICANI $6 - 2$ 2 6 OLEA- HLICIFOLIA, half-hardy1 6 - 2 6 OLEA- HLICIFOLIA, half-hardy1 6 - 2 6 OSMANTHUS- HLICIFOLIA1 6 - 2 6 OMANTHUS- 		3	0	6	0
WEEPING 2 0 OLEA- 11CIPOLIA, half-hardy - 1 6 OSMANTHUS-	AMPRICAN				6
OLEA ILICIFOLIA, half-hardy	WEEPING			- 2	6
ILICIFOLIA, half-hardy	OLEA-				
OSMANTHUS ILICIFOLIA	ILICIFOLIA, half-hardy			1	6
ILICIFOLIA					
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ulcihol IA	12	o —	30	0
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	AUREA VARIEGATA	I	6 —	2	6
ROTUNDIFLURAI676A new peries from Japan, if which I bought the imported plants. It is quite head what dark green 1 thery leaves, is of good habit, and ne if or rest hardy evergreen shrubs.26 $-$ 30P.AONIA MOUTAN (<i>Tree Perny</i>)26 $ 3$ 0P.MAVERACEA20 $ 3$ 6PAULOWNIA11 $ -$ IMPERIALIS16A spreading decidu us tree from Japan, havi g large entire leaves, flowers in sping, with paneles of blush col ur16PERNETTYA1660-16MUCRONATA16600-16PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)160COMMON1000PHILLYREA100PLANERA JAPONICA.See Ulmus Keaki1000PLATICRATER10A new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white 	NANA VARIEGATA	I			
It is que to hardy that dark green 1 thery leaves, is of good habit, and not for est hardy evergreen shrubs. PÆONIA MOUTAN (<i>Tree Peons</i>)— PAPAVERACEA 20 = 300 ROSEA 20 = 36 PAULOWNIA— IMPTRIATIS	ROTUNDIFIORA	1	6	7	6
and the flow rush hardy evergreen shrubs. PÆONIA MOUTAN (<i>Tree Paons</i>)— PAPAVERACEA 2 0 - 3 0 ROSEA 2 0 - 3 6 PAULOWNIA— IMPERIALIS	A new me inv from Innan if which I bought the imported plants.				
PÆONIA MOUTAN (<i>Tree Prony</i>)— PAPAVERACEA2 6 - 3 0 2 0 - j 6PAULOWNIA— IMPERIALIS2 0 - j 6PAULOWNIA— IMPERIALIS 1 6 A spread ng decidu us tree from Japan, havi g large enture leaves, B wers in sping, with panicles of bluish colur.PERNETTYA— FLORIBUNDA 1 0 SUPECIOSAPERNETTYA— FLORIBUNDA 1 0 SUPECIOSAOSTRCIOSA 1 0 SUPECIOSAORMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSAOFLORE PLENO 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSAPHILLADELPHUS (<i>Mock Orange</i>)— COMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSACOMMON 1 0 SUPECIOSAPHILLYREA OF SORTS 1 0 SUPECIOSAOF SORTS 1 0 SUPECIDENTALISPLATICRATER— AGOUTA 1 0 SUPECIDENTALISPOPULUS (<i>Poplar</i>)— ALBA (<i>Abele</i>) 1 0 SUPECIDENTEAADDICANS (<i>Ontario Poplar</i>) 1 0 SUPECIDENTEAANDICANS (<i>Ontario Poplar</i>) 10 0 SUPECIDENTEACANDICANS (<i>Ontario Poplar</i>) 10 0 SUPECIDENTEA	an! ne for est hardy evergreen shrubs.				
PAPAVERACEA2 $6 - 3$ 0 ROSEA2 $0 - 3$ 6 PAULOWNIA-IMPERIATIS $- 1$ IMPERIATIS $ 1$ 6 A spreading decidu us tree from Japan, havi g large entire leaves, IL wers in spin ng, with panicles of bluish coll ur. $- 1$ PERNETTYA- $- 1$ 6 PLORIBUNDA $- 1$ 6 MUCRONATA $ 1$ 0 SPFCIOSA $ 1$ 0 COMMON $ 1$ 6 PHILA DELPHUS (Mock Orange)- $ 1$ 6 COMMON $ 1$ 6 GRANDIFLORA $ 1$ 6 PHILLYREA $ 0$ 7 OF SORTS $ 2$ 7 OF SORTS $ 1$ 6 PLANERA JAPONICA.See Ulmus Keaki.PLATICRATER $ 1$ AGOUTA $ 1$ A new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white flowers.POPULUS (Poplar) $ 1$ ALBA (Abdel) $ 0$ CANDICANS (Ontario Poplar) $ 0$ Sto 100 kg, per 100 40 0 - 60 0					
ROSEA $2 \ 0 = 3 \ 0$ PAULOWNIA IMPERIALISImperiation of the paneles of blush colour.PERNETTYA FLORIBUNDAImperiation of blush colour.PERNETTYA FLORE PLENOImperiation of blush colour.COMMONImperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.PHILLYREA OF SORTSImperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.PLATICRATER A GUNALImperiation of blush colour.A new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white flowers.Imperiation of blush colour.POPULUS (Poplar) A GENTEAImperiation of blush colour.Alba (Aldele)Imperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour.Imperiation of blush colour. <tr< td=""><td>PAPAVERACEA</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td></tr<>	PAPAVERACEA	2		3	
IMPERIALIS	ROSEA	2	υ —	5	6
IMPERIALIS	PAULOWNIA-				
A spread ng decldu us tree from Japan, havi g large entire leaves, B wers in spin ng, with pancles of bluish col ur. PERNETTYA— FLORIBUNDA	IMPERIALIS			I	6
FLORIBUNDAII6MUCRONATAII0SPFCIOSAI0SPFCIOSAI0COMMONPerdoz40COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0COMMONI0GRANDIFLORAI0PHILLYREAI0OF SORTSI12OF SORTSI12OF SORTSI12OCIDENTALISSee Ulmus Keaki.PLATERAJAPONICA.See Ulmus Keaki.PLATERATER-I0AGUTAIIA new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white flowers.IPOPULU'S (Poplar)I6 to Sft., per doz.ALBA (Abele) <tdi< td="">I6 to Sft., per IOOIA GENTEAI6 to Sft., per IOOCANDICANS (Onlario Poplar)I6 to Sft., per IOOS to IOU, IIIS to IOU, IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII<td< td=""><td>A spread ng dec du us tree from Japan, havi g large entire leaves,</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<></tdi<>	A spread ng dec du us tree from Japan, havi g large entire leaves,				
MUCRONATA					,
SPECIOSA SPECIOSA flore PLENO					
PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange) COMMON					
COMMON			• •	1	Ŭ
FLORE PI.PNO,, 4 0 6 0GRANDIFLORA,, 4 0 6 0PHILLYREA,, 4 0 6 0OF SORTS12 0 18 0PLANERA JAPONICA. Sæ Ulmus Keaki.PLATANUS (<i>Plane</i>)OCCIDENTALISOCCIDENTALISAgoutaA new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure whiteflowers.POPULUS (<i>Poplar</i>)ALBA (Abele)ABOTTACANDICANS (Ontario Poplar)Sto 10 & Sft., per 100 40 0 - 60 0Sto 10 ft., per 100 40 0 - 60 0	PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)-		0	6	0
GRANDIFLORA,, 4 0 6 0PHILLYREA OF SORTSI2 0 13 0PLANERA JAPONICA. S& Ulmus Keaki.PLATANUS (<i>Plane</i>) occidentalisI2 0 13 0PLATANUS (<i>Plane</i>) occidentalisS to 10 and 12ft., per doz., 18s., 24 0 - 42 0PLATICRATER AGOUTA					
PHILLYREA OF SORTS12 0 18 0PLANERA JAPONICA. See Ulmus Keaki.PLATANUS (<i>Planc</i>) OCCIDENTALIS5 to 10 and 12ft., per doz., 18s., 24 0 - 42 0PLATICRATER AGOUTA- 1 6A new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white flowers 1 6POPULU'S (<i>Poplar</i>) ALBA (<i>Akelc</i>)6 to Sft., per doz. 6 0 - 9 0					0
OF SORTS					
PLANERA JAPONICA. See Ulmus Keaki.PLATANUS (Plane)— occidentalisS to 10 and 12ft., per doz., 18s., 24 0 - 42 0PLATICRATER— AGOUTAS to 10 and 12ft., per doz., 18s., 24 0 - 42 0PLATICRATER— AgoutAS to 10 and 12ft., per doz., 18s., 24 0 - 42 0PLATICRATER— AgoutA		12	0	18	0
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AGOUTA 11A new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white flowers 1POPULUS (Poplar) ALBA (Abele)6 toSft., per doz.6 o 9 o	OCCIDENTALIS	24	0 —	- 42	0
A new hardy Japanese shrub, producing abundance of pure white flowers. POPULUS (<i>Poplar</i>)— ALBA (<i>Abele</i>)	PLATICRATER-				
flowers. POPULUS (Poplar)— ALBA (Abele) $$ A GENTEA GENTEA CANDICANS (Ontario Poplar) Sto 10[L, 1, 75 0 -100 0]	AGOU 7 4			- 1	6
ALBA (Abele)	flowers.				
A GENTEA	POPULUS (Poplar)-				
CANDICANS (Ontario Poplar)6 to Sft., per 100 40 0 - 60 0 8 to 101L, 1, 75 0 - 100 0					
8 to 10fL, ,, 75 0 100 0	CANDICANS (Outer Date)				
A rapid growing handsome tree, and thrives well by the sea side.	Sto 10th Store 100	40	0	- 00	0
	A rapid growing handsome tree, and thrives well by the sea-side.	13		100	Ť

		- F	lach.		-
POPULUS-	s,		acn.		d.
FASTIGIATA (Lombardy Poplar)4 to 5ft., per 100 6 to 8ft., ,, 8 to 12ft., per doz. This very striking and well known tree deserves to be more extensively planted, our woodlands being for the most part composed of trees of spreading habit. The upright form of the Lombardy Poplar, wherever seen, affords a great relief as well as a pleasing object to the eye.	50	0	— 1	75	0 0
LAURIFOLIA LINDLEYANA CRISPA MONOLIFERA (<i>Black Italian Poplar</i>)5 to 6ft., per 100 6 to 8ft., ,, 8 to 10ft., ,, 10 to 12ft., ,, The most rapid-growing of all the Poplars. The timber is soft, easily worked, and makes good boards for flooring.	1 40 75	6 0	 I	2 25 50 00	0
PRIVET. See Ligustrum.					
PRUNUS — SINENSIS FLORE PLENO TRILOBA Two beautiful spring-flowering shrubs.		0	=	I	6 6
PTEROCARYA— CAUCASICA LÆVIGATA			_	I I	6 6
PYRACANTIIA— Red and White			_	1	6
PYRUS JAPONICA. See Cydonia. MALUS (Flowering Crab) — BACCATA (Siberian Crab) — FLORIBUNDA	12	••••	_	18 18 18	
QUERCUS (Oak)— CERRIS (Turkey Oak) — PENDULA (Weeping)	5 2 9 6 2 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 9 6 2 5 2 9 6 7 2 9 6 7 2 9 7 6 7 9 7 6 7 9 7 7 9 7 7 9 7 9 7 7 9 7 9			7 5 12 3 12 5 7 7 30 18	6 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 CONCORDIA (Golden Oak) NIGRA (Purple Oak). The Striped Turkey Oak, with its silvery margined foliage; the Scarlet Oak, with its rich crimson leaves in autumn; the Golden Oak of a bright gold colour during summer; and the rich purple of Querow, nigra, render them all valuable as decorative trees in our woodland 			-	33	6 6

scenery.

IREES, SHRUDS, AND EVERUREE.	N SI	*			_
	۹.	E d.	ach.		đ.
RAPHIOLEPIS	3.				
OVATA A Japanese evergreeu shrub, having stout foliage, and producing in the ends of each shoot a cluster of white blossoms.	I	0		2	6
RHODOTYPUS—					
KERRIOIDES			_	I	6
RIIUS-					~
COTINUS (Venetian Sumach) GLABRA LACINIATA OSBECKII TYPHINAper doz. All the species of Rhus are handsome shrubs, or low trees. Glabra laciniata is a new variety, especially worthy of notice ; its leaves are about t foot or tj feet in length, and composed of 10 or 12 leaflets, and a terminal one; dark green above, glaucous below, turning rich red in	¥	6		2 2	6 6 0
autumn.					
RIBES (<i>Flowering Currant</i>)— SANGUINEA	6 6 6			9 9 9	0 0 0
ROBINIA-					
HISPIDA (Rose Acacia)	6 12	0		12	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
RUSCUS-					
RACEMOSUS (Alexandrian Laurel)				I	0
SALIX- BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow), standards	I	6		3	0
SAMBUCUS-					
AUREA (Golden Elder)per doz. Bright golden fohage, very handsome. PYRAMIDALIS		••		12 1	0 6
SKIMMIA-		••		1	Ŭ
JAFONICA. OVATA Dwarf shining leaved evergreens from China, bearing coral-red bernes in winter.	I				6 6
SNOWDROP TREE. See Halesia.					
SOPHORA- JAPONICA PENDULA A most distinct and highly ornamental weeping tree.	5	0	_	7	6
SPIRÆA-					
OF SORTSper doz.	6	0		9	0
SYCAMORE. See Acer.					
SYMPHORICARPUS- RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)per doz.				4	0
SYRINGA (Lilac) -					
PURPLE	6		—		0
PERSIAN .	6	0	_	_	0
SIBERIAN	6	0			0
JOSIKÆA	6	0		I 2	Q
TAXUS. See Coniferm.					

TAXODIUM. See Coniferae.

			Each	1.	
TILIA (Lime)—	s,	. d.		5	d.
ALBA PENDULA, standards EUROPÆA (Common Lime)	50 50 9 30	0 0		18	6 0 0 6
ULMUS (Elm)-					
CAMPESTRIS 6 to 8ft., per 100 — AUREA	I		_		0 6
JERSEY	50 I		_	75	0
 VARIEGATA ALBA CRISPA MONUMENTALIS GLABRA PENDULA KEAKI (<i>Planera japonica</i>) A new Elm from Japan, habit slightly pendulous, long lanceolate leaves : a very fine variety. 	I I 1 6 2 I	0 0 0 6		1 2 9 5 5	6 6 0 0 0
SUBEROSA PENDULA		••••		3	6
TINUS. See Laurustinus. PLICATUM MACROCEPHALUM The two last are fine new species lately introduced from the North of China, they produce large trusses of white blossoms, similar to an Hydrangea.			_	2 3	6 6
VINCA ELEGANTISSIMAper doz.	4	0		6	0
VIRGILIA		••••		I	6
WEIGELIA — AMABILIS					
 VAN HOUTTH HORTENSIS NIVEA LAVALLEI, fine dark MOSEA DESBOISH NANA VARIEGATA All the Weigelias are free-flowering decidnous shrubs, bearing bunches of tube-shaped flowers, varying in colour from pure white, 	6	0		12	0
as in <i>hortensis nivea</i> , to deep rich crimson, in <i>Lavallei</i> ; the latter is a new variety, very distinct in colour from all others, and a most desirable shrub.					
WILLOW WEEPING. See Salix.					
YEW. See Taxus, Coniferae.					
YUCCA (Adam's Needle)— ACUMINATA FILAMENTOSA GLAUCA GLORIOSA RECURVA,	I I I I I	6 6 6 6		5 5 5 5 5 5	0 0 0 0

New Aucubas.

Since the introduction of the Male Aucuba and several new varieties from Japan, great improvements have been made in this most useful Evergreen.

Having paid great attention to their cultivation, I can offer fine plants both of seedlings and varieties at the following low rates :--

STRONG PLANTS, 9 to 12 in., in eighteen varietiesper doz. 125. to 18 LARGER SIZES, 12 to 1Sin., and HALF-SPECIMENS, according to size and 7 STANDARD AUCUBAS, in fruit, full of berries, very handsome for winter

and spring decorationfrom 10 6 to 21

Male Varieties.

BICOLOR. LONGIFOLIA. MACULATA. MEDIO ARGENTEA. OVATA. PYGM/FA. SULPHUREA. VIRIDIS.

Female Varieties.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. ALREA ELEGANS. GRANDIDENTATA.

Female Varieties.

MACULATA. HIMALAICA. LATIMACULATA. LIMBATA, OF PICTA. LONGIFOLIA. DENTATA. MACRODONTILA. OVATA. PICFURATA. SULPHUREA. VIRIDIS. DICECIA, having male and female on the s me plant. s. d. Seedlings raised from the above varieties, many of them great improve-

mei t	100	0
Specim n Pl n's each 25. 01. to	7	6
AUCULA JAPONICA, in fruit (in po's) per doz. 30s. to	60	0
	84	0
(on stems)	21	0

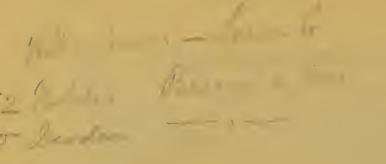
NOTE. -All plants here offered are from the open gr und, and grown without trotecton.

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